BY ORDER OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL * FORWARDED

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

DURING 1887-88.

SECRETARIAT

IN THREE PARTS:

PART I.—SUMMARY.
„ II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
„ III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY

OF

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

In this report, as in the reports of previous years, rupees have been converted into pounds sterling at the conventional rate of Rs. 10 per pound. The record of police, judicial, jail, sanitary, and railway administration is that of the calendar year 1887, in other cases the year of report is the official year ending on the 31st March 1888. In this summary reference will be occasionally made to matters of interest which happened between the close of the year of report and the time of writing. The present report includes an account of the administration of both Upper and Lower Burma. In the case of Upper Burma the narrative of events is continued from the close of the period dealt with in the Administration Report of Upper Burma for 1886.

Geographical divisions and state of province

2. The most interesting part of the record of the past year is the account of the progress made in the pacification of Upper Burma In order that the sequence of events may be clearly understood it is necessary to briefly review the state of Upper Burma at the beginning of the period of report Upper Burma, inclusive of the Shan States, may be regarded as consisting of four parts. The first is the great valley of the Irrawaddy from Mogaung to the boundary of Thayetmyo, the second is the valley of the Chindwin, the third is the valley of the Sittang, in which lies the Eastern division, down to the boundary of the Toungoo district. The fourth is the Shan States.

The Irrawaddy valley

3. In the spring of 1887 the state of these divisions was as follows. In the north of the Irrawaddy valley Mogaung, the most northerly post of importance between Bhamo and the Chinese frontier, was held nominally for the British Government by the Burman Myook who had enlisted men of his own and had defended himself against attacks made on him by the Wuntho Sawbwa. He collected the revenue, but sent very little of it to the treasury, representing, no doubt with some truth, that his expenses were great. Below Mogaung as for as Bhamo the country was perfectly quiet. Except for an occasional dacoity of the ordinary type there was no disturbance and no organized gangs were in the field. The Katha district, which comes next below Bhamo, was to some extent disturbed on the Wuntho border. Wuntho is a Shan State of considerable extent, occupying the high country lying between the Upper Irrawaddy and the Upper Chindwin, and commanding the districts adjacent to both these rivers The Wuntho Sawbwa had refused to come in. His attitude was extremely doubtful, if not hostile, and a strong force under Brigadier-General Cox with Mr. Burgess, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, as Political Officer had gone to Wuntho to force the Sawbwa to sub-

mit. Both the Shwebo and the Ye-u districts were full of dacoit gangs, and the noted leader Hla U was still in considerable force. On the left bank of the river adjoining the south of the Bhamo and the north-east of the Katha district was the Shan State of Mohlaing. The person claiming the title to rule this State is named Kan Hlaing. He is a young man of more pretension than capacity. Soon after the annexation he visited one of our officers and was somewhat hastily addressed as Chief of Mohlaing, to which he had some slight title, and of Momeik, to which he has none. On the strength of this he went to Momeik and claimed the Sawbwaship, but he was repulsed by the people. He then applied to the British officers to place him in power. On assistance being declined, he assumed a position of open enmity to the English, and has given annoyance from time to time by making raids on Momeik territory. The Shan State of Momeik has always been quiet, and the Ruby Mines district, which adjoins it, has not been disturbed since the expedition led by General Stewart overcame the more or less abortive attempts to oppose it and took possession of Mogôk. The only occurrence of note in this district was the murder of Captain Vaughan while out shooting within a few hundred yards of the village and military post of Kyanhnyat. This was proved to be a matter more of private malice than of a political nature. The murderers, including the headman of the village who planned and instigated the crime, were detected by Mr. Stevenson, the Assistant Commissioner, and were recovered from Momeik, where they had taken refuge, convicted, and hanged.

Mandalay

4. South of the Ruby Mines and shut in on the east and north-east by the Shan hills lies the important district of Mandalay. The City of Mandalay lies on the river Irrawaddy in the south of the district nearly opposite Sagaing and close to the boundary of the Ava subdivision. Although there was a force of some thousand men in Mandalay with several outlying detachments and a strong party in the hills at Pyinulwin, 40 miles on the road to Thibaw, the district was to a great extent in the hands of three or four dacoit leaders who had large followings and acted to some extent in concert. The territorial limits of each leader's jurisdiction were defined and respected the one by the other. The villages were made to pay blackmail and disobedience to orders or attempts to help the Government were punished. These leaders professed to be acting under the authority of the Myingun Prince, who was a refugee in the French Settlement of Pondicherry, and were kept together by a relative of that Prince, a person styling himself the Bayingan or Viceroy, who went from one to the other giving them information and arranging combinations between them.

Sagaing

5. Opposite Mandalay Sagaing was held by dacoit gangs much in the same way. Even a worse system of terrorism reigned here, and village headmen who refused obedience and neglected to pay blackmail were ruthlessly murdered. Ava was also much harassed by dacoits, especially on the boundaries of the Myingyan and Kyauksè districts. Here there is a wild country in the valleys of the Samôn and Panlaung rivers where bands of brigands found a fairly safe shelter, and where the boundaries of districts and the divisions of civil and military commands rendered operations against them somewhat less prompt.

6. The Sittang valley includes the Kyauksè district of the Central division and the Eastern division, comprising the three districts of Meiktila, Yamèthin, and Pyinmana, the last of which adjoins the Lower Burma district of Toungoo. In the matter of rebellion and dacoities the Kyauksè and Meiktila districts have been much allied. Here the noted leaders Myat Hmôn, Maung Gyi, and Maung Lat had their hunting-grounds. Over and over again they collected their men in the Hmawwaing jungles to be as often driven out. They took refuge in the hills of Baw and Yatsauk when hard pressed, and came down again when our troops retired. Post after post was occupied and the net gradually drawn round them. General Lockhart in the three districts of the Eastern division kept the various gangs continually on the move, leaving them no rest day or night. Still there were large bands moving about and Buddha Yaza, among other leaders, was able to give trouble. Our rule was, however, beginning to be felt and the Toungoo district on the old border was undisturbed.

The Sittang valley

7. On the left bank of the Irrawaddy below Ava were the districts of Myingyan, Pagan, and Taungdwingyi. The two former following the old Burmese administrative divisions, which seem to have been made in a somewhat haphazard fashion, extended across the river, the Pagan district comprising all the Yaw country and stretching beyond Gangaw up to the hills which separate Burma from Chittagong. The last named, Taungdwingyi, now called Magwe, was separated from the river by a strip of Minbu district and extended down to the north boundary of the Thayetmyo district. It is divided from the eastern districts of Yamèthin and Pyinmana by the northern spurs of the Pegu Yoma. South of the Myingyan border, about 10 miles from the bank of the Irrawaddy, is a very remarkable isolated hill called Popa. It is about 4,500 feet high and is believed to be an extinct volcano. Conical in shape, and throwing out numerous spurs into the adjacent plain, it is thickly clothed with wood, and all the country round it at its foot is a tangle of scrub-jungle and ravines, which contains, however, a good deal of cultivated land in the hollows that escapes the eye of a person travelling through it. This region is a favourite haunt of dacoit gangs. Indeed, the villages in it are believed to be inhabited chiefly by cattle-lifters and receivers of stolen property. The cattle are kept in large pens or enclosures in the jungle, and are only let out to be watered, and that only at long intervals lest they should stray back to their rightful owners. This Popa tract was full of dacoits. Near Taungdwingyi and south of it a well-known leader, Min Yaung, who had a large following and could boast of ponies and elephants, kept the country disturbed and carried his ravages well down into the Thayetmyo district. On this the left side of the river the Magwe township, which belonged to the Minbu district and lies between the river and the Taungdwingyi boundary, alone enjoyed comparative peace. This was due to the influence of the Burman official who had accepted service under us and for a time seems to have loyally fulfilled his engagement.

Districts on left bank of Irrawaddy below Ava

8. The part of the Myingyan district lying on the right bank was not in a peaceful state. The military post at Myaing gave some protection to the country, but the so-called

Districts on right bank of Irrawaddy

Shwegyobyu Prince still had a large following and the country was not really under civil administration The great and wild tract on the Yaw which was scarcely under the regular Government in Burmese times had not been visited, and was more or less overrun by dacoits. South of that came the Minbu district, the north part of which was under the sway of U Ôktama and the south under the power of Bo Swe These two leaders have had perhaps the strongest organization and the most systematic method of pillaging the country of any of the robber captains The west of the Minbu district lies up against the range of mountains known as the Arakan Yoma which run parallel with the sea and shut in the plains of the Irrawaddy from the Bay of Bengal. The country lying at the foot of the Yoma is what is known in India as Terai, a water-logged country reeking with malaria, deadly to those who have not inherited constitutions fitted to resist its influences Since the beginning of 1886 the occupation of this country and the subjugation of Bo Swè and U Ôktama have given our men much trouble owing to the thick jungle impassable except where traversed by narrow forest paths and to the deadly climate. The names of Taingda, Myothit, Napè, and Sidoktaya have become but too well known from the number of men lost by death or sickness in those places. The dacoit leaders knew and appreciated the advantages of occupying this tract and, while making their excursions and raids extend much beyond it, and in U Ôktama's case at least establishing a rule over the country right up to the river bank, they kept a secure retreat at the foot of the hills. Bo Swè's influence at the time now referred to, that is, in the spring of 1887, was already on the wane. He had been and was being vigorously hunted by Captain Golightly and his mounted infantry, and more than once, especially when a party of Gurkha police joined in the chase, he barely escaped with his life He was compelled to lie close, so close that people said the old captain was dead or severely wounded His power, however, was by no means extinct, and his orders were acknowledged and his gangs fed unknown to us by the villagers of the Myothit and Minhla townships. U Ôktama had not been pressed nearly so hard and his authority not only remained, but, as was afterwards discovered, continued to grow owing to causes to be explained

Chindwin district

9 The Chindwin river runs into the Irrawaddy at Pakôkku about 25 miles above Myingyan on the right bank of the stream The district, which takes its name from the river, extends northward for five or six hundred miles until it is lost in the ranges of hills separating Burma from Assam On its extreme west it touches the Yaw country and the Chin hills The Kale Sawbwa, one of the Western Shan Chiefs, has his territory on the right bank above Mingin, which is situated about 200 miles from the mouth of the Chindwin and near the place where the Myittha flows into the larger river Further northward lies the territory of another Shan Chief, the Sawbwa of Thaungthut. On the east the district is bounded by the Wuntho Sawbwa's territory which it almost overlaps on the north and by the Hmaw forest, which separates it from the Ye-u district, and lower down by the Sagaing district All above Mingin may be called the Upper Chindwin, all below it the Lower

The Upper Chindwin was fairly quiet. The gang who had murdered Mr.

Gleeson had been dispersed. Of the two local potentates the Sawbwa of Thaungthut had made his submission and had received a mark of distinction at the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee; the Sawbwa of Kale had not yet submitted, but was not in open hostility. The country round Mingin and Mawkadaw was in a very disturbed state. A pretender calling himself Buddha Yaza had attacked one of our posts and gathered round himself various leaders from Yaw and Alôn. Just as the troops were advancing against him the pretender fell into the hands of the Kale Sawbwa, who arrested him and sent him to the Deputy Commissioner He was tried and executed, and the gathering broke up.

In the Lower Chindwin on the right bank there was considerable trouble in the tract known as Pagyi and Pakhangyi Kani, which adjoins Mingin on the south, was kept in good order from the first by the Burmese Wun. After his assassination in 1886 by Bo To his younger brother was appointed in his room and has administered his country well and loyally. After the murder of the Wun Bo To took the field and was defeated at Kale The Pagyi country, which is to a great extent covered with forests inaccessible and unhealthy, was divided into three parts over each of which a Burman of local influence was placed. On the left bank of the Lower Chindwin the country was not openly disturbed and the river trade was in full swing, but boats were obliged to take a guard or to be convoyed by a steam-launch.

The Shan States.

10. The Shan States were in a disturbed condition. The column sent to relieve the Sawbwa of Nyaungywe and to establish the Superintendent at Fort Stedman had only lately arrived. A confederacy under the Limbin Prince was carrying on war against the States which refused to join. In the north the Thibaw Sawbwa held his own, but disturbances in Themni menaced the safety of his territory and he was compelled to take part with Kun San Tôn Hon, who was struggling for supremacy in that State The States adjacent to Thibaw, namely, Maingtôn and Mainglôn, were all in an unsettled state Throughout the country dacoities were rife and petty wars were raging, cultivation was brought almost to a standstill, so much so that without any failure of rain or any climatic cause great scarcity of food, in some cases actual famine, supervened. The condition of the Shan States re-acted on the adjacent districts. Several dacoit leaders with large gangs infested the Eastern division, and constant skirmishes and fights with dacoits were taking place. The rulers of Baw and Yatsauk were both hostile to the Government, and whenever the dacoits in Kyauksè or Meiktila were hard pressed they found a refuge in the hills, whence they could again sally forth when our troops were withdrawn.

Military occupation.

11. The whole of Upper Burma at this time was in military occupation. There were 111 posts held by troops. Police there were as yet hardly any District Officers were dependent on military escorts and were not able to move about their districts freely. The tide, however, was already beginning to turn The officers commanding posts and parties of troops in the field had acquired a knowledge of the country in which they were working. The constant pursuit of the cavalry and mounted infantry was beginning to tell, and the dacoits, both leaders and

followers, were getting tired of the game. Such briefly stated was the condition of the country in March 1887.

Administration.

12. At the beginning of the year of report the administration of the upper and lower provinces was practically distinct although nominally under the Chief Commissioner. A Special Commissioner, Mr. Hodgkinson, was stationed in Rangoon and controlled the lower province, while the Chief Commissioner remained almost entirely in Mandalay. The Secretariat for Upper Burma was located in Mandalay and was completely separated from that of Lower Burma. Since the spring of 1887 great changes for the better have taken place and much progress has been made in the introduction of order and settled administration. In May Mr. Hodgkinson's services being required elsewhere the Chief Commissioner assumed the immediate control of both parts of the province. For a time it was found necessary to continue the system of administering Upper Burma with a Secretariat in Mandalay and Lower Burma with a Secretariat in Rangoon. But as soon as possible this arrangement, which had many inconveniences, was abandoned, and since the latter part of 1887 the combined Secretariat establishment has been stationed at the headquarters of the Government in Rangoon. At the beginning of the current financial year the Upper and Lower Burma Medical establishments were amalgamated, and somewhat later a similar reform was introduced in Public Works administration. A later administrative change of much importance is the appointment of a Financial Commissioner, an officer of whom the province has long been in need. More recently the Police Departments of Upper and Lower Burma have been united under one Inspector-General, and at the present time all branches of the public service in both divisions of the province are now united under the several departmental heads.

Amalgamation of Upper and Lower Burma administration

District administration

13. The history of the several districts of Upper Burma and of its dependent States may be briefly sketched in order to show the progress which has been made during the past two years

Bhamo district

14. The Bhamo district, exclusive of the Mogaung subdivision, continued fairly quiet during the period under review. Raids by Kachins from the hills occurred on several occasions. In some instances reprisals were inflicted by punitive expeditions sent to destroy the mountain fastnesses of the raiders. In others negotiations for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction were successfully conducted. In one case mounted infantry from Bhamo pursued the marauders, came up with them before they reached the hills, and inflicted signal chastisement. No pains have been spared to conciliate the Kachins who inhabit the hills of the Bhamo district, and to show them that, while we are determined not to pass over without inflicting punishment any outrages committed by them, we have no intention of interfering with their customs or subjecting them to needless restraint. The firm and judicious administration of Major C. H. E. Adamson contributed much to the good order of this part of the Bhamo district. The Chinese, who are an important element of the community in the town of Bhamo, and who are

the chief traders in that part of the country, showed by their good conduct their appreciation of our rule. The revenue of the year 1887-88 amounted to £9,251 as compared with £7,797 in the previous year.

Mogaung subdivision

15. Little could be done in the Mogaung subdivision till after the end of the rains. But the need of establishing our influence at Mogaung and of taking measures for the protection and control of the jade traffic was kept in view, and outposts of military police were established for the purpose of preparing the way for the expedition which it had been decided to send to Mogaung and the jade-mines in the cold season. The jade-mines, which lie to the north-west of Mogaung, are a valuable source of revenue and afford occupation to many Chinese and others who excavate and trade in jade. In the interest of commerce, no less than in the interest of the administration, it was clearly impossible that this important part of the province should be left unvisited and without settled government. Accordingly in December 1887 a strong force, consisting of troops and military police, was despatched to Mogaung. The column marched from a point on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river a little above Bhamo to Mogaung, established there a strong police post, and proceeded to visit the jade-mines and the great lake to the south-west of the jade-mines known as Indawgyi. By the tact and good management of Major Adamson, who was the Civil Officer in charge of the expedition, the Kachin Sawbwas who dominate the tract in which the jade-mines are situated were induced to tender their submission. But for the treachery of the Burmese Myoôk, who had been in charge of Mogaung during the preceding months, the expedition would have attained its object without meeting opposition. As it was the *ex*-Myoôk succeeded in inspiring some of the Kachin tribes with distrust and the column was opposed on its return march to Mogaung. Since the departure of the troops the Mogaung subdivision has been somewhat disturbed. But the Gurkha military police, who hold the posts which have been established there, have proved themselves fully equal to the task of maintaining their positions, and on two occasions have inflicted severe defeats on the adherents of the *ex*-Myoôk Maung Po Saw and his chief lieutenant Bo Ti The force of police at Mogaung is now being increased and preparations have been made to inflict further chastisement on the Kachins and others who have opposed us

Myadaung district

16. In the Myadaung district progress has been made in district administration and in the maintenance of order. The district has been practically undisturbed during the period under review except for occasional and sporadic dacoities, not of a very serious type, in the southern part This part of the country has been sparsely populated since the rebellion of the Padein Prince in 1866 and has long borne a bad reputation It has now been disarmed and police posts have been established in suitable positions with the result that serious crime has practically ceased. Lately a somewhat serious gathering was reported in the Kawlin township But prompt measures were taken to disperse it and order was immediately restored. The revenue of the Myadaung district increased from £3,150 in 1886-87 to £19,514 in the year of report. The proximity of the Shan State of Wuntho, which adjoins the Myadaung district, has been a source of some anxiety. Early in the year

1887, after being pressed by a force which occupied the capital town of Wuntho, and after prolonged negotiations, the Sawbwa tendered his submission, agreed to pay the revenue demanded, and accepted the essential clauses of the terms offered to him. On the whole he has loyally acted up to the terms of his agreement. It is subject for regret that he has not been willing to show his confidence in our good faith by visiting the Deputy Commissioner of Myadaung or by consenting to receive our officers in a befitting manner. But he has kept his own territory secure from domestic sedition and from external violence, and he has shown himself ready to obey the orders communicated to him from time to time by the Deputy Commissioner. Dacoits and cattle-thieves from Wuntho have occasionally crossed into the Myadaung district, but the Sawbwa has, it is believed, not encouraged raids of this nature and has on demand either given up the raiders or made restitution for injuries inflicted by them. British officers have travelled through Wuntho territory for many miles without other escort than that furnished by the Sawbwa, and have been treated by him with due respect and courtesy. Our relations with the Sawbwa are by no means unsatisfactory.

Every endeavour was made to induce Kan Hlaing, the pretender to the Sawbwaship of the joint territories of Mohlaing and Momeik, to submit peacefully to British supremacy. He was told that his claim to Mohlaing would be acknowledged and that his past hostility would be forgotten. Kan Hlaing, however, preferred the attitude of an irreconcilable enemy of the British Government. He was therefore expelled and the Mohlaing territory was partitioned between Momeik and the British district of Bhamo.

The Myadaung district has been enlarged by the addition of some of the riverain circles of the Ruby Mines district. On the left bank of the Irrawaddy river it borders on the Shan State of Momeik, and to secure order in part of that State and to prevent incursions into Myadaung a temporary outpost was held by military police for some months at Mabein on the Shweli river. In spite of this the eastern part of the district was not entirely free from disturbance by inroads of adherents of Kan Hlaing and of Saw Yan Naing, a scion of the Burmese Royal House, who have taken refuge in the hills to the east of Momeik. These disturbances were not of a serious nature.

Shwebo district.

17. The state of the Shwebo district is far more satisfactory than its state last year. Its people have always been noted as turbulent and lawless, and the tract which is now the Shwebo district has witnessed the conception of many insurrectionary movements, some of which, such as that of Mindôn Min, have come to successful maturity, while others, like that of the Padein Prince, and in more recent times of the Prince known as Maung Hmat, have proved abortive. The record of the district during the past eighteen months is a record of steady and well directed efforts on the part of the local authorities against bands of dacoits which have at times been formidable. The nature of the country in a great part of the district is very favourable to the movements of robber gangs. Vast tracts of uncultivated forests afford secure hiding-places from which the gangs could issue to attack unprotected villages. Last year many large bands infested the district and were almost openly supported by the people who feared their vengeance if they gave information to the authorities or withheld assistance

from the dacoits. Gradually these bands have been broken up and most of the formidable leaders have been either killed or captured. The people have been taught to help and defend themselves, and to rely on the District Officers for aid in time of need. The civil police has been strengthened and organized. Although during the past months of the current year the number of dacoities in Shwebo has been large, the state of the district affords indications that substantial progress has been made. Over £20,000 were collected as revenue during the past year, the collections for 1886-87 amounting to less than £10,000. The district has been increased by the addition of the Malè township, which naturally belongs to it, and the local jurisdictions have been re-adjusted.

Ruby Mines district.

18. The Ruby Mines district has been reduced in size by the transfer of parts to Shwebo and Myadaung. It now comprises only the country about Mogôk and a tract between Mogôk and the river. Except for trifling disturbances on the borders of the adjacent Shan States the district has been quiet since its first occupation. The question of the plan on which the ruby-mines are to be worked has been settled during the passing of these pages through the Press.

Mandalay district

19. The large and important district of Mandalay has been reduced to order with conspicuous success. The dacoit leaders who at the beginning and for some time during the course of the year 1887 practically administered large parts of the district have either been captured or driven out and their followings scattered or, in the case of leaders whose offences did not exceed the bounds of mercy, have surrendered and become peaceable citizens. In some instances leaders of note have accepted service under Government and have done good work in assisting to maintain order. The whole of the Mandalay district, inclusive of the town of Mandalay, is now perfectly quiet. There are no large or formidable gangs of dacoits or robbers threatening the inhabitants, traders and cultivators are able to pursue their calling without fear of molestation, and the local officers can travel almost without escort. The credit of this is due to the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bridges, and to the Myo Wun of Mandalay, U Pe Si, C.I.E. The revenue collections amounted to £82,326 in the past year as compared with £39,072 in the previous year.

Sagaing district.

20. The state of the Sagaing district, with which has been incorporated the tract formerly administered as the district of Ava, was for a considerable part of the year less satisfactory than could have been wished. The western part of the district was in 1886 infested by the notorious dacoit Illa U and his followers, and though the operations undertaken in the cold season of 1886-87 had a good effect, and though Illa U was killed by his own followers early last year, there yet existed elements of disturbance which developed into serious dimensions as the year advanced. Some of Illa U's lieutenants remained in strength in the forests with which a great part of the district is covered and established a reign of terror over many of the villages. The Sagaing district had been troubled by dacoits in the time of the Burmese Government and the people had not learned to trust to the protection afforded by our administration. In the early months of the year 1888 special measures were taken for the pacification of this tract. Full use was

made of the powers given by the Village Regulation to deprive the dacoits of the assistance which they had derived from villagers and to compel them to surrender, while special military and civil officers were deputed to the task of pursuing any formidable bands that still remain. It would be premature to forecast the full result of these measures. But the immediate effect has been most satisfactory. Mr. Carter and Colonel Symons effectually settled the country on the east of the Mu river before the former was compelled by ill-health to take leave. The work of clearing the part of the district west of the Mu is now being carried on by Colonel Symons with the aid of the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Browning. There is good reason to believe that the district is becoming settled and that it will not be allowed to relapse into disorder. The revenue of the year 1887-88 amounted to £33,895 against £19,701 collected in the first year of our occupation.

On the Ava side the well-known leader Shwe Yan, who occupied the country on the borders of the Kyauksè and Ava districts, has disappeared and is believed to have retired to the Shan States Another leader named Bo Tôk, who troubled the borders of Ava and Myingyan, and a third notable leader named Shwe Yan, who committed dacoities in the south-west part of the subdivision, were both killed by British troops The Ava subdivision is at present quite free from disturbance.

Ye-u district

21. The Ye-u district has been fairly quiet and good progress has been made in its settlement. In July 1887 a somewhat serious rising occurred in the Hmaw forest, an extensive tract which has long afforded shelter to dacoits and other outlaws. The movement was headed by two pretender Princes. The gathering was promptly dispersed by a combined movement of troops from the Chindwin and Ye-u districts. One of the leaders died of fever, the other disappeared. He was recently apprehended in the Lower Chindwin district, where he was trying to foment a rising, and was executed as a rebel. Later in the year 1887 an outbreak of dacoity, of a less serious nature, under Nyo U, one of Hla U's lieutenants, was also satisfactorily dealt with. In the general administration of the district much has been done The revenue has largely increased and minor irrigation works have been taken in hand with excellent results. The people show appreciation of our rule As an instance of this may be cited the re-establishment of the town of Tabayin, which was burnt soon after our occupation of Mandalay and which has now been re-built under the auspices of certain loyal monks who, among other improvements, arranged for the construction of a police station at the expense of the new settlers The civil police in Ye-u, which consists entirely of men belonging to the district, has done remarkably good work mainly owing to the exertions of a Burmese Myoôk locally appointed named Maung Aung Gyi. The revenue of Ye-u during the year of report was £16,581, in 1886-87 £6,875.

Kyauksè district

22. The Kyauksè district was for many months comparatively free from internal disturbance, but in the early part of the year was subject to incursions from dacoits, who found a refuge in the small Shan State of Baw on the south-east border of the district. In April 1887 a military expedition visited Baw and succeeded in dispersing the dacoits. One local outbreak occurred during the year under a leader who

assumed the title of Buddha Yaza. This was speedily put down. Later in the year Baw was again disturbed by a movement under a person styling himself the Setkya Mintha. This pretender came from the Mandalay district and raised a following in Baw. Troops were again sent against him and being loyally assisted by the leading local official, who bears the Burmese title of Shwedabo (*Golden sword-bearer*), succeeded in entirely suppressing the dacoits. For some months the Setkya Mintha remained in obscurity. During the latter part of the rains of 1888 he again collected a following and committed serious dacoities in the Kyauksè district. Active operations were undertaken against him and once more he made a stand in a strong position in the hills. From this he was driven out, not without difficulty and loss, and he has now again disappeared into the hills. The Kyauksè district is now undisturbed save by very petty local dacoities. Throughout the period under review the construction of the railway in the district has been carried on without intermission and without molestation by dacoits. Much attention has been paid to the irrigation system which, it is hoped, will soon be in good working order. The result cannot fail to be a large increase of revenue during the current year. In 1886-87 the receipts amounted to £16,124 and in 1887-88 to £16,154.

The Chindwin valley

23. During the year 1887 the valley of the Chindwin continued to be administered as one district. But it had from the first been intended to divide this vast tract into two jurisdictions, and this intention was carried into effect in January 1888. It will be convenient to separately describe the course of events in each of the two districts.

The Lower Chindwin district was undisturbed till October 1887, when a serious outbreak occurred in Pagyi. The rising was headed by the so-called Shwegyobyu Prince. This man, who at the time of the annexation was employed as a vaccinator in the Thayetmyo district of Lower Burma, held during 1886 a position at Kaudè between the Pagan, Myingyan, and Chindwin districts. In the operations for the suppression of this rising two British officers, Major Kennedy and Captain Beville, lost their lives. The operations were, however, entirely successful and the gathering was dispersed, the leaders being either killed in fight or captured and executed after trial. Since this time, save for a small local disturbance fomented by one of the lieutenants of the Shwegyobyu Pretender, named Saga, and for a threatened outbreak in Pagyi on the borders of the Yaw country, the Lower Chindwin has remained at peace. The revenue amounted to £10,763 in 1886-87 and to £17,636 in the year under review.

In the Upper Chindwin for a great part of the year the country was undisturbed. The Kale Sawbwa submitted to the Deputy Commissioner and, though he has not shown much zeal or intelligence, has on the whole behaved loyally. In March 1887 an outbreak, which at one time seemed likely to be serious, occurred in the Mingin subdivision, but the dacoits were defeated and dispersed, and their leader was given up by the Kale Sawbwa and sentenced to death. In the current year some local excitement was caused by the inroad of a large body of Chins from the hills beyond Kale. These raiders carried off the Kale Sawbwa, but subsequently allowed him to return on his promising to support the Shwegyobyu Pretender. Military operations were undertaken against the

Chins who, however, disappeared before our forces could reach them, and military and police posts have been established in Kale territory to guard against further disturbance. Towards the close of the rains serious raids were committed by Chins of the Siyin and Sagyilain tribes on villages in Kale. This has rendered necessary the despatch of troops and military police to this frontier, and the preparation of plans for inflicting punishment on the raiders. The Chins as well as their Burman friends will continue to give trouble until a heavy blow has been given to them. The rest of the Upper Chindwin district has been quiet throughout the period under review. The revenue of the district increased from £1,497 in 1886-87 to £7,586 in the past year.

Myingyan district.

24. The Myingyan district was to some extent disturbed during a considerable part of the year 1887 on the borders of the Ava district by Bo Tôk and on the borders of the Pagan district by Bo Cho. Up to the time of the death of Tôk Gyaw the part of the district adjacent to Meiktila was also not free from trouble. In the earlier months of 1887 the troops ably seconded in the later months by the military police were constantly operating against the dacoits under these and other less important leaders. In other parts of the district the dacoities were of a comparatively unimportant nature. A rising which might have been formidable was suppressed at the outset by the capture of the leader, a real or pretended member of the Burmese Royal Family. Within the last few months the troops and military police have been successful in pressing the dacoits and inflicting loss on them. The death of Tok Gyaw in May 1887 and of Bo Tok early in 1888 had a good effect in relieving the Myingyan district of two troublesome assailants. Bo Cho's influence seems to be on the wane. But until he is captured or killed it is likely that the peace of the district will not be thoroughly assured. A very successful series of operations carried out early this year under the direction of Captain Hastings, Commandant of the Myingyan military police, deserves notice and had a good effect on the state of the district. The dacoit leader Yan Nyun, against whom these operations were directed, was not, however, entirely crushed, and his gang has recently committed dacoities attended with circumstances of much atrocity. It is necessary that Yan Nyun should be accounted for during the present open season. The revenue collections of the year in the Myingyan district amounted to £41,887 compared with £27,388 in the preceding year.

Pagan district.

25. The Pagan district included the troublesome tract about Popa hill, described in a previous paragraph of this summary, and the large and up to recent times comparatively unknown tract of Yaw. Until recently the country about Popa has not been free from disturbance. In November 1887 a police post in this tract was attacked by dacoits. Special measures have been taken for the complete restoration of order in this part of the country, and a special officer has been deputed to undertake its settlement. In the Yaw country a partial settlement was effected in the cold season of 1886-87, but the country was not thoroughly explored and opened up, and in the autumn of 1887 bands of rebels, adherents of the Shwegyobyu Prince, under Ya Kut, one of the most influential of the local officials, and a dacoit leader named Tha Do overran this tract. Measures

were taken in the open season of 1887-88 to restore order, and Ya Kut was captured by some loyal villagers and executed after trial. Tha Do has also been killed. The settlement of the Yaw country has now been placed on a satisfactory footing, full use being made of the people who are able and willing to furnish a local militia for their own protection. Attempts were made from the Chindwin and from the Pagan district to secure the submission of the Chins who inhabit the hills which border on Yaw and the Chindwin district. The negotiations for this purpose were not entirely successful and the matter will have to be thoroughly dealt with in the present open season. In the rest of the Pagan district as elsewhere the military police have now become accustomed to the country and to their work, the necessary posts are occupied, and the complete establishment of order is making satisfactory progress. The revenue collected during the past year in this district amounted to £12,095 against £10,835 in the year 1886-87. Since the close of the year 1887-88 the boundaries of the Myingyan and Pagan districts have been revised. The former district now lies entirely on the east, the latter (called the Pakôkku district) on the west of the river Irrawaddy.

Minbu district

26. The Minbu district shares with the Myingyan and Sagaing districts the unenviable distinction of being as yet disturbed by bold and formidable bands of dacoits. In this district the two noted leaders, Bo Swè in the south and Ôktama in the north, continued to give trouble during a great part of the period under review. The good work done by the troops, especially by the Mounted Infantry, in the open season of 1886-87, broke the power of Bo Swè and restored order in the south of the district. Since April 1887 that part of the district has been fairly peaceful, and in October last Bo Swè himself was killed by Mounted Infantry in the Thayetmyo district. But in the north the influence of Ôktama was deeply rooted, the people through fear or sympathy were entirely on his side, and for months but little impression was made on his position. In April Salin and Sinbyugyun were attacked, and throughout the rains of 1887 the Salin subdivision was disturbed by constant dacoities. The active operations undertaken last cold season were not productive of much immediate good. In April last a resolute effort was made to break Ôktama's power, he and his leading followers were formally proclaimed as rebels and declared beyond the hope of pardon, while a promise of amnesty was held out to all minor offenders who surrendered with their arms by a fixed date. At the same time military and police operations were actively pressed, the Village Regulation was enforced for the punishment of passive sympathizers with the rebels, and people who displayed courage and loyalty were rewarded for their good conduct. The result has been partially successful. One thousand two hundred and four persons took advantage of the promise of amnesty and surrendered on the terms offered to them. It is believed that one of Ôktama's principal lieutenants was forced to attempt to leave the Minbu district entirely, but the attempt was foiled by the Thayetmyo military police, who met and inflicted severe loss on the band. Ôktama seems for a time at least to have retired into obscurity. But the district is not even yet free from marauders. Within the last few months an attack, which was partially successful, was made on the Burman police post at Sagu. The district authorities are, however, it is hoped,

gaining touch with the people, and there is reason to believe that progress in the establishment of order is being made. Assistance has been given to villagers in repairing the weirs and water-channels on which the prosperity of part of the district depends. Advances are given for seed-grain, and work is provided for surrendered dacoits and others on the district roads. During the late rains the Chief Commissioner rode for 50 miles through the Môn and Man valleys. There is nothing in the outward aspect of this finely cultivated and fertile country to indicate the existence of disorder. The revenue of Minbu in 1887-88 amounted to £61,119, a sum larger than that collected in any district except Mandalay and much larger than the sum, £36,111, collected in 1886-87. On the left bank of the Irrawaddy river the Yenangyaung subdivision, which during the past year formed part of the Minbu district, but which has now been transferred to Magwe, was somewhat disturbed and more than one attack was made on the village of Yenangyaung itself. One of these, which is believed to have been the outcome of private malice and to have been directed against one man, occurred early in June 1888. Steps have now been taken which will probably maintain order in this part of the country.

Taungdwingyi (Magwe) district.

27. The Taungdwingyi district was disturbed during the early part of the past year by the influential leader Min Yaung. The seat of his power was the hilly tract between Taungdwingyi and Pyinmana. Active operations were carried on against him by troops and police, and after several important but indecisive encounters Min Yaung was killed in May 1887. Later in the year a dacoit leader named Tôk Gyi gave much trouble. But as the military police became more accustomed to their duties the power of the dacoits was broken. Tôk Gyi was captured in April last and till lately Taungdwingyi was comparatively quiet. There are now no formidable leaders on foot in that district. Sporadic dacoities occur there as elsewhere. The hill country on the east of the district still affords a convenient shelter for outlaws driven away from the populated parts of the district. Quite recently a local disturbance, which at one time seemed likely to be of some importance, broke out near Natmauk. The gathering was promptly dispersed and has not re-appeared. On the whole good progress has been made and the condition of the district is not unsatisfactory. On more than one occasion the villagers have shown a determination to resist their oppressors and have turned on the dacoits and killed them. The revenue increased largely in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87, the collections of the two years being £26,716 and £5,197 respectively. Since the close of the year the district has been consolidated by the addition of a tract on the east of the Irrawaddy formerly attached to Minbu, the headquarters have been moved to Magwe, and that place now gives its name to the district.

Meiktila district.

28. In the early months of 1887 Meiktila was much disturbed on the north by a formidable combination of dacoits, who held a strong position at Hmawwaing, and on the west by the powerful leader Tôk Gyaw. Combined operations against the Hmawwaing dacoits were undertaken from Kyauksè and Meiktila, and after severe loss had been inflicted on the dacoits some of the principal leaders surrendered in May 1887. In the same month Tôk Gyaw and many of his followers were killed by our troops.

The surrender of the Hmawwaing leaders * was rendered partially nugatory by their flight after they had been admitted to terms. One of them alone remained and has since done useful work as a police officer. In spite of the flight of the surrendered leaders the northern part of the district has not since been disturbed by any formidable combination. The south-west part of the district, which borders on Pagan, has, however, been constantly harrassed by dacoits, who cross the border in considerable strength and carry off large numbers of cattle. Recently these dacoits have been followed and traced to their villages, and steps have been taken to punish the offenders and to exact compensation for the injury done to the villagers. From time to time dacoits of more or less note have surrendered. There are now in Meiktila no large gangs and no influential leaders. The dacoities which still occur are for the most part the work of local criminals or of robbers from the adjacent districts and are usually of a petty kind. It is not to be expected that crime of this nature will be immediately put down. Disarmament has been carried out most effectively in this district with the best results. In Meiktila, even more conspicuously than in other districts, the revenue of the past year was much larger than that of 1886-87, the collections being £4,114 and £27,845 respectively.

Yamèthin district

29. Yamèthin was quiet for the greater part of the past year. But during the dry season of 1887-88 and in the early months of the ensuing rains there was a partial recrudescence of disorder. The dacoities which were committed are not of a very serious type, but they were more numerous than is compatible with good administration. It must be remembered that there are now no troops in Yamèthin and only a small force at Pyawbwè This time last year the troops were still in active pursuit of Buddha Yaza and other broken gangs along the northern boundary of Pyinmana Of late dacoities in Yamèthin have almost entirely ceased. The revenue of this district increased from £9,181 in 1886-87 to £22,080 in the year of report.

Pyinmana district

30. The condition of Pyinmana is similar to that of Yamèthin In April, May, and June 1887 great activity was displayed by our troops and police, especially the former, in thoroughly exploring the forests and clearing them of dacoits. The disarmament of the district was at the same time vigorously enforced and full use was made of the assistance of men of local influence. The result was that by the middle of June none but small bands were left who were forced to conceal themselves in the forests and who gave little or no trouble. The people were on the side of order and actively aided the local authorities. Somewhat later the number of dacoities reported was larger. It was not to be expected that the open season would be as free from crime as the rainy months. Some troublesome gangs collected in the hills on the east of the Sittang river, where they are believed to have enjoyed the protection of the Karen Chief of Ethataung and of other local men. From these hills they committed raids on the plains and carried off elephants and buffaloes from the forests. In April and May 1888 two outlying Burman police posts were attacked and burnt by these gangs, and

* Information has now been received that Myat Hnôn, the most important of these leaders, has surrendered to the Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukse The third, Maung Kala, died of cholera last year. They have therefore all now been disposed of.

though these outrages were not followed by any very serious consequences, their occurrence indicated activity on the part of the disturbers of the public peace. Steps have been taken to protect this part of the district from attack and, if necessary, during the present open season active operations will be resumed. Pyinmana is essentially a forest district, and the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have extended their operations and increased their establishments far above the area and the strength of 1886 The Commissioner is of opinion that, notwithstanding the increase in reported crime, the district is much quieter than it was last year. The revenue of the past year showed a satisfactory increase from £4,324 to £13,173.

The Shan States.

31. A detailed account of the administration of the Shan States will be found in the body of the report. The first steps for the settlement of these States were taken in the cold season of 1886-87, when a column with two Political Officers proceeded to Nyaungywe and, after overcoming the slight opposition which was encountered, established a post in the territory of the loyal Sawbwa of that State. The Superintendent of the Shan States established his headquarters at this post, which has since been known as Fort Stedman. At this time there existed a combination of States under the Limbin Prince, a son of the late Heir Apparent of the Burmese Throne, who declined to submit to British rule and aimed at setting up an independent sovereignty. In May 1887 the combination was broken up and the Prince was induced to surrender. He was afterwards, at his own request, sent to Calcutta. The only other active opponent of the Government was the Sawbwa of Yatsauk, a State which borders on the Kyauksè and Mandalay districts. This Sawbwa declined to submit and fled at the approach of a small party of troops. He was replaced by the Tabet Myoza, a very loyal supporter of the British Government, who has administered Yatsauk with success. In the rest of the States, except Thibaw, anarchy prevailed. As soon as the season permitted steps were taken to establish our authority and to restore order throughout the Shan States. Two columns, each under a Political Officer, were commissioned to make tours throughout the country. The Southern column, under Mr. Hildebrand, the Superintendent, made an extended tour through the Eastern and Central States, returning to Mandalay by way of the Northern States of Theinni and Thibaw. In the course of his march Mr. Hildebrand received the personal submission of all the principal Sawbwas, confirmed them in their positions as Tributary Chiefs, settled their relations with the Government and with each other, fixed the amount of tribute to be paid by each Chief and succeeded in placing the administration of the States on a satisfactory footing. The result is that the supremacy of the British Government is now cordially acknowledged throughout this vast tract of country, tribal disputes are referred to the arbitration of the Superintendent, and fighting between individual States is strictly forbidden. This result is the more satisfactory as, with the exception of an attack made by some of the Taungbaing men on the rear guard of the Northern column, not a shot was fired throughout the whole progress of the two expeditions. The Northern column, to which Lieutenant Daly was attached as Political Officer, after visiting Taungbaing and Thibaw, joined the Southern column at Maingyè, where the Superintendent effected in a most satisfactory manner the

settlement of the administration of the large and important State of Theinni. The peaceful settlement of the Shan States is one of the most important of the results achieved during the past eighteen months. The extent to which the Shan plateau is now under the control of the British Government may be gathered from the manner in which two attempts to disturb Mr. Hildebrand's settlement have been dealt with. In Theinni an insurrection was raised by some malcontents and the Sawbwa of Southern Theinni expelled. Mr. Daly proceeded at once with an escort of 100 Rifles, arrested the ringleaders, and restored the Sawbwa. On the south a successful raid was made on Monè by the marauder Twet Nga Lu aided by outlaws and brigands from the east of the Salween. Colonel Sartorius, accompanied by Mr. Scott, Assistant Superintendent went to Monè with a small column, and Mr. Scott and Lieutenant Fowler with a handful of men surprised and captured in Monè Twet Nga Lu and all his chief men. This was one of the most gallant enterprises on record. With the exception of these events the only other serious disturbance in the Shan States was the attack on Maukmè by the Karenni Chief Sawlapaw in the early part of 1888. The Karennis were promptly driven out by our troops and measures are being taken to exact compensation from Sawlapaw.

District administration in Lower Burma.

32. It is unnecessary to trace in detail the history of the administration of the several districts in the long settled province of Lower Burma. During the year 1887 in most districts steady progress was made in the restoration of order in the districts which had been disturbed in the previous year. The only districts in which disorder prevailed to any marked extent were Shwegyin, Thayetmyo, and Tharrawaddy The one subdivision of Shwegyin in which dacoity was prevalent was thoroughly and effectually pacified during the third quarter of 1887. The Thayetmyo district was enlarged by the addition of large tracts of territory which formerly belonged to Upper Burma. The newly added parts of the district had not come under settled administration, and disorder prevailed in them and in the adjacent townships of Mindôn and Myedè At the beginning of the open season of 1887-88 special measures were taken to restore order in these parts of the district. These measures were conspicuously successful in the Myedè and Sinbaungwe townships, which are now as free from disturbance as any other part of Lower Burma, and only to a less marked degree in the Minhla subdivision, which labours under the disadvantage of bordering on the parts of the Minbu district till comparatively recent times dominated by Bo Swè. The condition of the Tharrawaddy district was not satisfactory. In the early months of the year 1887 much progress was made in the settlement of this turbulent district. But towards the close of the year and in the beginning of 1888, owing in a great measure to the disastrous policy adopted by the local officers of freely issuing licenses for the possession of firearms, there was a recrudescence of dacoity which rendered necessary the adoption of special measures for the restoration of order. During the past few months the work of pacification has been pressed on with energy and success by the local officers under the able direction of Mr. Todd-Naylor. There are now no formidable gangs of dacoits, the district has been disarmed, and the people have been made to understand that they will be held responsible and will be punished for failure to assist the authorities in keeping the peace. The full effect of these measures as yet has

been only partially realized. In other parts of Lower Burma steady progress was made in the suppression of disorder, and the province is gradually returning to its normal condition which was rudely disturbed by the outbreaks consequent on the annexation of Upper Burma.

Disarmament

33. A passing reference may be made to the steps taken for reducing the number of firearms in Lower Burma. In January 1888, with the concurrence of almost every officer of experience in the province, the Chief Commissioner decided that the number of licenses for the possession of firearms should be greatly reduced and that firearms should be possessed only by persons of approved loyalty who would consent to be bound by conditions prescribed for the purpose of preventing the arms from falling into the hands of dacoits. It was determined that guns should be held only under circumstances which would render them a source of strength instead of an element of danger to the community. The policy adopted was not that of depriving of their means of protection a loyal and courageous people who had shown themselves able and willing to use their arms in their own defence. It was a measure for depriving dacoits and outlaws of the means of obtaining arms and for concentrating in defensible positions the weapons which were allowed to remain in the hands of the people. The wisdom of this policy has been abundantly proved by its effects.

Legislature

34. It remains now to briefly summarize the history of the separate branches of the administration during the year of report Only one Act exclusively affecting Burma was passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1887-88. This was the Military Police Act, which applies both to Upper and Lower Burma. Many additions were, however, made to the law of Upper Burma by the enactment of Regulations dealing with various matters of importance. The Regulations passed during the year provided for, among other matters, the registration of documents affecting immoveable property, the establishment of Municipalities, the administration and control of the forests, the collection and realization of arrears of revenue, the limitation of suits and the declaration of the law concerning stamps, the control of the extraction of, and traffic in, rubies and other precious stones, and the organization of the village system. All these Regulations were of importance, but the most important of all was no doubt the Village Regulation. This enactment has been of the greatest value in strengthening the hands of District Officers and in placing on a legal and assured basis the organization of the village community, the foundation of settled government among a people in a comparatively backward stage of civilization. Several Acts of the Legislature which were considered necessary in Upper Burma were extended to it under the Scheduled Districts Act.

Police administration in Lower Burma:

35. The condition of the Lower Burma police force was not entirely satisfactory during the year. On the outbreak of disturbances in 1885-86 it was found that the Burmese portion of the force had become enervated by long immunity from the necessity of dealing with formidable opponents. The measures taken to afford support to this part of the force, namely, the addition of considerable numbers of Indians, not always of the best type, had not tended to check the deterioration of the Burmans. The number of resignations, dis-

missals, and departmental punishments was much larger than in the previous year, and for the most part the Burmese police were not conspicuously successful in action with dacoits. The Indian portion of the force has been to some extent re-organized during the year and it is intended to convert them into a body of trained military police under rules similar to those in force in Upper Burma. As regards serious crime there was a marked improvement in most districts, while the number of minor offences increased to a considerable extent. Police action in respect of the detection and prosecution of offenders was somewhat more successful than in the preceding year, but still nearly half the total number of reported cases remained undetected and more than one-third of the persons arrested were either acquitted or discharged. There was, however, a satisfactory improvement in the detection of serious crime. Since the close of the year under review a strong Committee has been appointed to consider means for improving the police force in Lower Burma. The result of the deliberations of the Committee is not yet known.

In Upper Burma.

In Upper Burma the organization of the police force was pushed on with vigour and success. The Indian military police, of which there were under 5,000 at the beginning of the year 1887, were raised to over 13,000 in the course of that year. The distribution of this force into battalions under military officers, the training of the men who were in many cases raw recruits, the establishment of military police posts in the place of posts held by troops, were among the more important parts of the year's work. The military police took their share in the work of pacification. Their conduct in the field was invariably good and concerning their conduct towards the people of the country there was no general ground of complaint, although in so large a force a mixture of bad characters was inevitable. A special department for the supply of rations to the military police was organized during the year and attained with success the objects for which it was established. The civil police was practically non-existent at the beginning of 1887. During the year much progress was made. The staff of civil police officers was largely increased and the department was organized on the regular lines. The attempt to form a body of local military police was abandoned, but the civil police, which consists entirely of natives of Burma, were subjected to drill and discipline, and care was taken that this portion of the force should be made self-reliant and capable of taking its part in operations against dacoits. The Burmese police has done good work and has on the whole behaved well. The statistics of crime and of the ordinary police work of detection are not of any value. It is not to be expected that the methods of a regular department can be at once introduced in the midst of the work of dealing with large gangs of dacoits and settling a newly acquired province.

Criminal justice—in Lower Burma;

36. The administration of criminal justice in Lower Burma presented no unusual features. The number of offences reported was 49,382 as compared with 46,121 in the preceding year. The increase was for the most part in the number of minor offences. The number of serious crimes was less than in 1886. The proportion of convictions was almost exactly the same as in the previous year. It is still less than could be desired. The work of the Criminal Courts was promptly and efficiently discharged. The proportion of cases in which sentences were reversed

or modified was slightly larger than in 1886, but it was not so large as to call for special notice. The machinery of criminal justice administration resumed its normal state, the Burma Gaols Delivery Act having lapsed on the 30th June 1887. The Sessions work of the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions was exceptionally heavy. There is urgent need for the appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge to relieve the Commissioners of these divisions of a portion of their Judicial work.

in Upper Burma

The criminal law of Upper Burma is substantially the same as in the rest of India. The Penal Code is in force in the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States and the Code of Criminal Procedure with some modifications regulates the procedure of all Criminal Courts. The chief modifications of the ordinary law are that each District Magistrate is a Sessions Judge for his own district and tries cases without commitment, while each Commissioner of division exercises the powers of a High Court in his jurisdiction except as regards European British subjects. The preparation of the record is somewhat simplified and the right of appeal is limited. The most important part of the criminal work of Upper Burma consisted of the trial of important cases, such as charges of dacoity and rebellion. The bulk of the work was therefore disposed of by District Magistrates as Sessions Judges. Except in Mandalay and other large towns the number of important cases was comparatively small. Out of 13,518 persons under trial during the year 7,692, or more than 56 per cent., were convicted and over 24 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The proportion of convictions is less than in Lower Burma Only 50 capital sentences were referred for confirmation to Commissioners exercising the powers of High Courts during the year. Of these 37 were confirmed. Seven hundred and thirty cases came before Commissioners on appeal or revision, of which 71·25 per cent. were confirmed, the proportion of cases confirmed being almost the same as in Lower Burma. These figures indicate that trials were held without any undue tendency to stretch the law against accused persons, and that the right of appeal and the power of revision are freely exercised. The administration of criminal justice in Upper Burma was more regular and satisfactory than might have been expected within so short a time after the annexation of the country, while the energies of all officers were chiefly directed to the task of restoring order.

Jail administration—in Lower Burma;

37. There was a marked decrease in the number of prisoners admitted into the jails of Lower Burma during the year, the number being 22,126 as compared with 27,339 in the preceding year. The average population of the jails declined from 8,291 in 1886 to 7,716 in the year under review. These results were due partly to the establishment of jails in Lower Burma, partly to the comparative tranquillity of most districts during the past year. Additional jail accommodation was provided in Lower Burma, and there was consequently less overcrowding than in the previous year. The discipline of the jails was satisfactory. There were only three escapes and only one dangerous attempt at an outbreak. The number of punishments inflicted was almost exactly the same as in 1886. Corporal punishments were sparingly inflicted. The health of prisoners was not satisfactory, the ratio per mille of the total number of sick being 944·01

and of the average number sick being 49·25, both ratios being higher than in the preceding year. On the other hand the death-rate, 58·71 per mille, was lower. Cholera was exceptionally prevalent during the year and 109 deaths were recorded as resulting from this disease. It was epidemic during part of the year in Moumlein and Akyab. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department amounted to £49,183 as compared with £49,748 in the preceding year. The average net cost of each prisoner was £3-15-6, exactly the same as in 1886.

in Upper Burma

In Upper Burma there were no regular jails till the beginning of the year under review, when the Mandalay Jail was opened. At other district headquarters lock-ups were provided. The insecurity and inadequacy of these buildings were responsible for the large number of escapes which occurred. The building of jails at Myingyan, Pagan, Minbu, and Mônywa was begun, and proposals were made for the provision of sufficient jail accommodation for the needs of each district. The revised scheme, which included the construction of large jails at Mandalay and Myingyan, of smaller jails at Minbu, Mônywa, and Pagan, and of lock-ups at the headquarters of other districts, was not sanctioned till after the close of the year under review. The administration of the jails in Upper Burma was nominally under the Inspector-General of Jails throughout the year. But practically the only jail over which the Inspector-General was able to exercise control and which was managed according to the rules of the Jail Department was that at Mandalay. Statistics concerning the jails and lock-ups of Upper Burma during the year 1887 are therefore not available. Since the close of the year a more regular system has been introduced and the supervision of the Inspector-General has been made more effectual. The Mandalay Jail was visited by a serious epidemic of *beri-beri* during the year and had to be nearly emptied for a time. An enquiry concerning the causes of the epidemic was held, but no satisfactory result was obtained. It is believed that the situation of the jail is not unhealthy and that the cause of the outbreak of the epidemic is to be sought rather in the condition of the prisoners on admission than in the circumstances of their imprisonment. The disease has not recurred in 1888.

Civil justice administration—in Lower Burma,

38. There is little of interest to record concerning the administration of civil justice in Lower Burma. The number of suits was somewhat less than in the preceding year, but the litigation was of the same character as usual. In nearly half the suits brought to Court the value of the subject-matter was less than £5 and in nearly one-sixth the value was less than £1. The statistics of the disposal of the business of the Civil Court were of a normal type. Over 60 per cent of the suits filed were disposed of without contest. The number of processes issued for the execution of decrees was somewhat less than in 1886 and there was a marked decrease in the number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned to enforce satisfaction of decrees. The work of the Courts was disposed of more promptly than in the preceding year.

in Upper Burma.

Statistics of civil litigation in Upper Burma are not available. Except in Mandalay, where a Court consisting of two Judges, whose procedure is regulated by the Civil Procedure Code, was established, civil suits were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners,

Subdivisional and Township Officers. The experiment of establishing Circle Courts has scarcely been tried. But much of the petty litigation is no doubt disposed of by arbitration and does not come before the regular Courts. The work of the subordinate Courts is supervised by Commissioners, who exercise the powers of High Courts in respect of civil as well as criminal jurisdiction.

Registration

39. The number of registration offices in Lower Burma was the same as in the year 1886-87. There was an increase in the number of registrations, but the number was less than in the year 1885-86. Receipts from registration increased from £2,550 to £2,940 and expenditure from £1,401 to £1,523. In Upper Burma registration is effected under the Upper Burma Revenue Regulation. The only area to which the Regulation yet applies is the town of Mandalay. The Mandalay Registration Office was established in July 1887 and during the year 2,270 documents affecting property of the declared value of £129,728 were registered.

Municipal administration—in Lower Burma;

40. Six new Municipalities were constituted in Lower Burma during the year under review. With the exception of Moulmein, Thatôn, and Tavoy, the financial condition of all the Municipalities was satisfactory. The total receipts of all the Municipal funds amounted to £360,818 and the expenditure to £366,298. Of the income £259,755 and of the expenditure £268,370 belonged to Rangoon. The financial relations between provincial and municipal funds were readjusted at the beginning of the year. The most important event connected with the Municipal history of the year was the adoption by the Rangoon Municipality of an elaborate scheme for the drainage of the town. To enable the work to be taken in hand a loan of £230,000 was raised by the Municipality during the year. As in previous years Municipal Committees administered the medical and educational affairs of the towns which they represented, and undertook various works to promote the health or convenience of the townspeople. The details of Municipal administration in each town are given in the body of the report and do not call for recapitulation in this summary.

in Upper Burma

In Upper Burma Municipalities have been constituted under a special Regulation in Mandalay and in 15 other towns. The members of Municipal Committees are appointed by the Chief Commissioner. The duties imposed on the Committees are similar to those discharged by Municipal bodies elsewhere. In Mandalay the members of the Committee have taken much interest in the affairs of the town. Elsewhere the effect of the introduction of Municipal institutions cannot yet be accurately estimated.

Forest administration—in Lower Burma;

41. The financial administration of the forests in Lower Burma was satisfactory, the net revenue being £118,621, or £26,337 more than in the previous year. The increase in the receipts was due partly to the revival of the timber trade and partly to expansion of the cutch manufacturing industry. The area of reserved forests was extended by 303 square miles, further extension being prevented by the want of Civil Officers to carry on forest settlement work. The only reserve constituted during the year was one of 300 square miles in the Mergui district. The survey of the Tharrawaddy and Prome forests was continued

during the year and satisfactory progress was made. The protection of forests from fire was less effectual than in former years, a long dry season having rendered the task of protection more difficult, and several fires which did considerable damage having been caused by incendiaries and dacoits. The quantity of teak timber extracted from Goverment forests was less than in 1886-87; but there was a large increase in the quantity of timber of other kinds brought out from the forests. Both at Rangoon and Moulmein there was an increase in the quantity of teak timber exported, and the average value per ton was slightly higher than in the year 1886-87.

in Upper Burma.

The year under review is the first year in which forest administration in Upper Burma was carried on in a systematic manner. The Upper Burma Forest Regulation came into force in August 1887. Before that date revenue was collected under provisional orders issued by the Chief Commissioner in 1886, which acquired the force of law under the Upper Burma Laws Act. During the year a staff of Forest Officers under the direction of a Conservator was appointed for Upper Burma. The actual results obtained during the year were of less value than the steps which were taken to lay the foundation of regular forest administration. The enforcement of the Regulation and Rules framed thereunder was only gradually and partially carried out in order that the introduction of settled forest administration might not harass the people. At present the extraction of timber in the most valuable of the Upper Burma forests is in the hands of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and other firms who obtained rights over the forests from the late Government which have been continued with suitable modifications for the periods for which they were originally granted. The total receipts of the year amounted to £29,688 and there was a net surplus of £17,573.

Mines and quarries.

42. There is nothing of interest to record in connection with mining operations in Lower Burma. But Upper Burma is rich in mineral resources the development of which is a matter of much importance. The ruby-mines at Mogôk and in the adjacent tract were worked during the year by native methods, the negotiations for their lease to European capitalists not having been concluded. In October 1887 a Regulation to enable the Government to control the extraction and traffic in rubies was enacted, and rules under the Regulation were framed. In spite of this, owing to the unsatisfactory condition in which the negotiations above referred to continued, it was found impossible to check smuggling and much loss of revenue resulted. The jade quarries of Mogaung are very valuable. Though they were not visited till the cold season of 1887-88, the duty on jade was farmed for a considerable sum. In December 1887 a column visited the jade-mines. It has been decided for the present not to interfere with the working of the quarries by Chinese and Shans, who pay a royalty to the Kachin Sawbwas of the jade-producing tract. Duty will still be levied on all jade exported from Mogaung. Coal is found in considerable quantities in various parts of Upper Burma. Some of the fields were examined during the year by an officer of the Geological Survey, but without any definite result. Arrangements are now being made for a more complete investigation of the mineral resources of the country. The oil industry at

Yenangyaung and Yaungyet in the Minbu district was carried on under conditions similar to those of previous years, the working of the wells being in the hands of a European Company who paid a royalty to the Government on the oil produced. Since the close of the period under review an exhaustive and elaborate investigation of the prospects of the oil-industry has been made by Dr. Noetling, of the Geological Survey Department. The results of Dr. Noetling's enquiries have not yet been made public.

Commercial marine

43. There was a fair increase in the number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the seaborne trade of the province during the year, the increase being chiefly in the coasting trade. As usual the port of Rangoon attracted the largest proportion of the traffic. There were no wrecks or casualties of any special importance. The port funds continued to be satisfactorily administered. At Rangoon the income of the Port Commissioners was larger than in any previous year.

Seaborne trade

44. The value of the seaborne trade of the year was unprecedented in the commercial history of the province. The increase was chiefly in imports from foreign countries, but there was an increase under all heads of both foreign and coasting trade. The seaborne trade of the province has increased from £4,007,264 in 1861-62 to £19,048,689 in the year under review. The trade of Rangoon has increased during the same period from £1,906,939 to £14,465,872. The proportionate increase of the trade of Rangoon is greater than at the other ports. The principal staple export is rice, husked and unhusked, of which 953,664 tons were exported by sea during the year 1887. Other important articles of export are timber, cutch, cotton, hides, and India-rubber. The private import trade of the province increased by 31·52 per cent., the imports from the United Kingdom being much more extensive than in previous years. The value of the exports to Europe was larger than in 1886-87, but less than in the year 1885-86. The exports to India, principally of cutch, mineral oil, and teak, were larger than in the previous year.

Inland trade

45. There was a large increase in the value of the inland trade of Lower Burma which is carried on chiefly by the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers, the values being £5,879,580 in the year under review and £4,238,124 in the preceding year. The principal articles exported by the inland trade routes are salt, spices, sugar, piece-goods, and raw silk, food-grains and provisions, liquors, metals, and oils. The imports consist of teak timber, ponies and cattle, raw cotton, cutch, jaggery, pickled tea, silk piece-goods, grass and pulse, and hides. The inland trade of Upper Burma with countries beyond the British frontier was not registered during the year, except at Mandalay and in the Eastern division, but it is believed that there was a considerable development in the trade with the Shan States and with China. No comparison with the statistics of previous years is possible. The trade between Mandalay and the Shan States is carried by pedestrians bearing loads and by pack-bullocks. The chief articles brought down were tea, resin, sessamum, turmeric, raw sugar, onions, ginger, leather, leaves for rolling cigars, pith, *thitsi* (wood-oil), fibre, and drugs. Large quantities of pickled tea passed through the Ruby Mines district. In return piece-goods, articles of English

manufacture, salt and ngapi are exported to the Shan States. The value of the import trade from the Shan States into the Eastern division during the year is estimated at over £100,000. But this estimate has no pretensions to accuracy.

46. The expenditure on public works in Lower Burma amounted to £226,362. Of this sum £148,853 was charged against provincial revenues, £40,101 against imperial, and £29,797 against local funds. The expenditure on special defence works amounted to £14,458. No civil works of special importance were undertaken during the year, the expenditure being for the most part incurred on ordinary public buildings and on the repairs of existing roads. Among the more important works may be mentioned the extension of the jails at Bassein, Ma-ubin, Toungoo, Shwegyin, and Thayetmyo. Want of funds has limited the works undertaken for the improvement of land communications, to the repairs of existing roads, the renewal of bridges, and in some cases to the re-metalling of roads. The large works undertaken during the year included the re-construction of an iron bridge at Pegu, which was continued during the year, and the commencement of the re-building of the Abya escape on the Pegu-Sittang canal at an estimated cost of £23,808. Some outlay was also incurred on embankments. A large number of minor works, paid for partly by provincial and partly by local funds, were undertaken during the year.

Public works—in Lower Burma;

In Upper Burma a sum of £316,000 was spent on military works, chiefly on the construction of barracks for troops, and the clearance of the Mandalay contonment and the drainage of part of it. The Mandalay Jail was built and was ready for occupation early in 1887. Other jail buildings have been taken in hand and are now in progress. Several subdivisional court-houses have been built and court-houses at district headquarters are now being built. Considerable expenditure was incurred on buildings required for the large military police force in Upper Burma. The principal roads which have been taken in hand in Upper Burma are the road between Thabeikkyin and Bernardmyo, a distance of 60 miles, on which £30,000 have been spent; the road from Tigyaing to Kawlin, 36 miles long, in the Myadaung district; the road from Kyaukmyaung to Shwebo and Ye-u, a distance of 40 miles; the road from Mandalay to Maymyo, 44 miles; the road between Sittang and Tamu in the Kubo valley; the road between Mônywa and Myinmu; the road from Myingyan to Mahlaing, Meiktila, Hlaingdet, and the Shan States plateau to Fort Stedman, a distance of 172 miles; the road between Miyuanggyi and Taungdwingyi, 38 miles; and the road between Minbu and Ngapè, 34 miles. On all these important lines of communication good progress has been made, and in most cases the roads are now fit for use in the dry weather. One of the most important works undertaken by the Public Works Department was the renewal of the Mandalay Town embankment at a cost of £43,800. The cost of the maintenance of this work will fall on the Mandalay Municipal fund. Attention was paid to irrigation with a view to ascertaining the nature of the irrigation systems and the works which are most urgently required. Among the most important irrigation works are those in the Shwebo and Kyauksè districts on which some expenditure was incurred during the year. The irrigation system of the Minbu district will need examination. The actual expenditure on civil works and irrigation during 1887-88 amounted to £347,000.

In Upper Burma

Railways.

47. The total length of railway lines open for traffic during the year was 327 miles. The earnings of the Railway amounted to £332,426 as compared with £265,795 in the previous year; the outlay on revenue account was £176,596 as compared with £171,468 in 1887. There was a large increase under the head of coaching receipts and goods traffic. The percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay was 5·44 as compared with 3·3 in the preceding year. There was a marked development of traffic on the Sittang Valley line.

The construction of the line between Toungoo and Mandalay, a distance of 220 miles, was pushed on during the year. By the close of the year 1887-88 the earthwork throughout had been practically completed, the bulk of the ballast had been collected, and good progress had been made in bridge work. The rails were laid throughout by the end of April 1888. The line from Toungoo to Pyinmana, a distance of 59 miles, was opened for public traffic in September 1888, and a further extension of 49 miles to Yamèthin was opened for goods traffic in November last. It is hoped that the line may be opened for public traffic throughout in February 1889. The total cost of the line is estimated at £2,044,434.

Post Office.

48. Postal communication was maintained throughout the province during the year. The organization of the Post Office in Upper and Lower Burma was placed on a satisfactory footing, and almost all lines in Upper Burma were taken over by the Post Office Department. The number of letters, newspapers, parcels, and packets passing through the Post Office was 10,677,316 as compared with 8,220,888 in the preceding year. The largest proportionate increase was in the number of book packets and newspapers. There was a large increase in the transactions of the money order department. On the whole the mails were carried safely during the year, there having been only 11 mail robberies reported.

Surveys and settlements in Lower Burma.

49. One cadastral survey party was at work during the year in Lower Burma. The cadastral survey of the Bassein district was completed and that of the Thôngwa district continued. The settlement of the Akyab district was completed during the year. The total expenditure on cadastral survey and on settlement from the beginning of survey work in 1879 up to the end of the year 1887-88 was £545,687. The system of supplementary survey, which obviates the need of a fresh survey after a term of years, was maintained in the seven districts in which the land revenue has been settled.

Survey work in Upper Burma.

50. The survey work in Upper Burma has been almost exclusively topographical. Work was begun in April 1886 and has been carried on with energy ever since under the direction of Major J. R. Hobday. Survey parties have accompanied most of the military expeditions which have been sent out in Upper Burma, and much knowledge of the topography of Upper Burma has been obtained and recorded. In 1886-87 an area of about 18,000 square miles was triangulated, and reconnaissance surveys on the scale of 4 miles to an inch were completed over about 15,000 square miles. In the past year triangulation was effected over an

area of 23,500 square miles and topographical surveys of an area 22,000 square miles were completed. A survey of the town of Mandalay is now nearly completed. Many valuable maps of Upper Burma have already been prepared and published by the Survey Department.

Revenue—in Lower Burma;

51. There was an increase of £96,113 in the net revenue demand of Lower Burma compared with the figures of the previous year. The remissions amounted to £5,551, almost exactly the same as in 1886-87. The net demand under all heads was £2,518,833. There was an increase under the heads of land revenue (£13,687), capitation-tax (£17,199), excise (£33,372), forests (£22,023), and fisheries (£7,221), while there were decreases only under customs (£5,940) and stamps (£584). The area of land assessed to land revenue increased from 4,469,470 acres to 4,580,212, and the land revenue demand from £744,187 to £759,457. There was an increase in the area of land left fallow and paying fallow rates. The increase in the cultivated area was entirely in the area under rice, taungya and miscellaneous cultivation showing a decrease. The land revenue was collected with unusual ease and punctuality, the outstandings on the 31st March 1888 amounting to only £43,288, while the number of coercive processes decreased from 14,237 to 6,554. There was a slight decrease in the receipts under the head of customs, the decrease being common both to import and export duties. Under the former head the decrease was due to a diminution in the imports of liquor, arms, and ammunition. The collections on account of excise on salt were somewhat larger than those of the previous year, while the duty on imported salt amounted to £38,357, or £8,850 more than in 1886-87. The revenue from excise on liquor and opium amounted to £298,117 as compared with £262,892 in the previous year. The increase was common to all heads of this branch of the revenue.

in Upper Burma.

There was a very large and satisfactory increase in the revenue realizations in Upper Burma during the past year as compared with those of the previous twelve months. In 1886-87 the revenue of Upper Burma amounted to £222,498; in 1887-88 that amount was doubled, the total collections being £501,636. The estimate of the revenue of the year amounted to £553,600. This included £30,000 on account of the tribute and £20,000 on account of ruby-mines revenue. As there were scarcely any realizations under the head of tribute and very small realizations from the ruby-mines the collections under other heads did not fall far short of the estimate. There is, it need hardly be said, still much room for the expansion of the revenue of Upper Burma. At present the principal head of revenue is the thathameda, or property-tax, which is levied by households at the nominal rate of £1 a house. As the country becomes more settled population will increase and the receipts from this source will be augmented. The revenue derived from State lands and from irrigated land will also, it is hoped, be much greater in future years. Mention has already been made in previous paragraphs of this report of some of the irrigation works which have been undertaken. In Kyauksè practical steps have been taken to put the irrigation system on a sound basis. In Minbu also aid has been given to the people in their efforts to keep the irrigation systems in working order. In these and also in the districts

of Ye-u, Shwebo, and Mandalay there is room for further development of irrigation works in this direction. As funds are available expenditure will be incurred on irrigation works in these districts to the advantage of the cultivators and the benefit of the public revenue. The people already do much to help themselves, and there is a system of co-operation both in raising money to meet the charges and in executing the work which it will be the object of the Administration to foster rather than supersede. The receipts from excise during the past year were comparatively small, no revenue being derived from the opium traffic. After careful and exhaustive enquiry proposals were submitted early in the current calendar year for regulating the opium traffic and placing the excise system on a satisfactory footing. The principles which the Chief Commissioner had in view were the establishment of a system which should have the least possible effect in increasing the consumption of opium and intoxicating liquors, and at the same time secure to the treasury a fair revenue from this source. The proposals made for the regulation of the opium traffic and for the establishment of an excise system have been accepted and are being carried into effect. Proposals for a Regulation which will place the revenue administration on a more satisfactory footing are now before the Supreme Government.

Finance

52. The financial relations between the imperial and provincial Governments were regulated by a provisional contract made for one year by which the arrangements made under the contract of 1882-83 were continued with some important modifications. The Comptroller's accounts show a decrease of £21,374 in the total receipts under all heads of imperial, provincial, and local revenues, and an increase in expenditure of £86,599. The decrease in receipts in entirely due to the fact that in the year 1886-87 large arrears of land revenue from previous years were collected, while in the year under review the arrears were nominal. The receipts and expenditure of Upper Burma are both treated as exclusively imperial. The total receipts amounted to £502,278 and the expenditure to £1,645,338.

Sanitary and medical.

53. The sanitary statistics of the year and the statistics of medical relief in Upper and Lower Burma call for no detailed notice in this place. Vital statistics were recorded on the same system as in former years. As far as can be judged from these statistics the health of the population during the year was normal. Medical relief was afforded as in previous years at dispensaries which were for the most part under the control of Municipal and Town Committees. The Rangoon Asylum continued to be the only institution in the province for the reception and treatment of lunatics. It was efficiently managed during the year by the experienced Superintendent, Brigade-Surgeon H. Griffith. Vaccination continued to make steady progress. The people readily accept it.

In Upper Burma much attention was devoted to the organization of the Civil Medical Department, which was constituted at the beginning of the year 1887 under the control of Dr. G. Farrell, Principal Medical Officer of the Force in Upper Burma. In each district, except Mandalay, where special arrangements were made, a Military Surgeon was appointed as Civil Surgeon, and two hospitals, one for the police and one for the civil population, were established. Subdivisional dispensaries also were established at the headquarters of several subdivisions. The necessary staff of medical subordinates and of servants

was attached to the several hospitals, and satisfactory arrangements were made for the supply of medicines and surgical appliances. At the beginning of the current financial year the control of the Civil Medical Department in Upper Burma was made over to the Inspector-General of Jails, who now administers the Civil Medical Department in the whole province. Proposals for placing the medical establishments of the combined province on a permanent basis have recently been submitted to the Government of India.

Education.

54. The Education Department was managed on the same lines as in previous years. The direct management of the teaching agency has been vested almost entirely in the hands of the Educational Syndicate and of local bodies, the Government retaining a general control and the immediate supervision of the directing and inspecting agencies. The total expenditure of the year amounted to £90,533, an amount somewhat less than the expenditure in the preceding year. The principal matters of interest and importance connected with the educational history of the year are the introduction of a new system of calculating results-grants to indigenous schools, the publication of revised standards for principal examinations, the re-constitution of the normal schools, the adoption of measures to provide extended employment to certificated teachers, and the establishment of scholarships for women at the Calcutta Medical College. The statistics of education and of the progress made by the several schools present no unusual features. Much attention was paid to the extension of technical education, measures for the encouragement of which form an important feature in the new Grant-in-aid Rules. Standards of examination in various branches of technical education were elaborated by the Educational Syndicate and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Grant-in-aid Rules. Satisfactory progress was also made in the education of girls, the number of schools and the number of pupils who passed the provincial examinations having exhibited a marked increase. Much interest was taken in the hospital which has been established at Rangoon in connection with the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava's fund, and several Municipalities have displayed their interest in the institution by the foundation of scholarships tenable at the hospital. The Educational Syndicate continued to afford valuable advice and assistance to the local Government in matters connected with education.

Conclusion.

55. The results of the administration of the past year may be regarded with some satisfaction. In Lower Burma order has been completely restored in every district except Tharrawaddy and Thayetmyo, and even in those difficult and turbulent districts excellent progress has been made. The several departments of the administration were efficiently managed, and steps were taken to place on a sound footing the organization of the only department of which the results were not altogether satisfactory. In Upper Burma the results of the second year of its administration as a British province and of the subsequent months have surpassed expectation. The police force has been organized and brought up to strength, and the work of maintaining order, which a year ago was performed by troops, is now being efficiently done by the police under the immediate control of Civil Officers. In the case of serious disturbances the aid of the troops is sought and is always cordially afforded. Except in two or three districts there are now no large bands of dacoits,

and there are not more than four or five dacoit or rebel leaders of any note or influence in the province. Disturbances will take place from time to time for some years to come, but they will be rapidly put down, and will become more rare each year if the process of disarming is continued and the reigns of Government are held firmly. Jails have been or are being provided. Court-houses have been built. The Medical Department has been entirely re-constituted. Enquiry has been instituted into the revenue system of the country and preparation made for its establishment on a firm basis. The revenue of the province has been increased twofold. Municipal institutions have been introduced. The village system, the basis of the successful administration of the country, has been organized in accordance with the customs of the people, and the hands of District Officers have been strengthened to enable them to administer their charges with the aid of the well-disposed portion of the community. The result has been satisfactory. In every district the people are daily becoming more accustomed to our rule, more willing to aid in the maintenance of order, and more ready to recognize that their interests and those of the Government are identical. During the period under review the Chief Commissioner has visited each district of Upper Burma and has met the leading men, taking advantage of every opportunity to point out to them their duties, privileges, and responsibilities, and to establish confidence in the stability and justice of our rule. There is every reason to believe that a course of steady and continued progress in all branches of the administration will be sustained throughout the province.

BURMA SECRETARIAT:
The 15th December 1888.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

For the year 1887-88.

[*Note.*—In the Lower Burma Administration Report for 1882-83 the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference. These subjects have not yet been dealt with in respect of Upper Burma.—

	Pages
Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples	3—5
Historical summary	5—6
Form of administration	6—8
Character of land tenures, system of survey and settlement	8—11
Civil divisions of British territory	11—12
Details of last census	13—14
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In accordance with the orders of the Government of India these chapters are not reproduced in this report.]

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Changes in the Administration.

MR. (now SIR CHARLES) CROSTHWAITE assumed charge of the Chief Commissionership of Burma from Sir Charles Bernard on the 3rd March 1887 and continued to administer the province throughout the year of report. In June 1887 the appointment of a Commissioner on special duty in Rangoon was abolished and the Chief Commissioner assumed the immediate charge of the administration of Lower as well as of Upper Burma.

Changes in the Secretariat

2. On the 17th April 1887, in place of the Secretary and the Secretary for Upper Burma, the appointments of Chief Secretary and Secretary were created, and an Under Secretary was added to the staff. The Secretariat business of Upper Burma continued to be conducted in Mandalay, the Chief Secretary dealing with Upper Burma affairs and the Secretary with Lower Burma affairs, until October 1887, when the Upper Burma establishment moved to Rangoon and the work was redistributed between the Chief Secretary's and Secretary's departments according to subjects. On the 28th October 1887 Mr. W. T. Hall returned from leave and took up the duties of the new office of Director of Land Records and Agriculture to which he had been appointed. The need of supervision of the supplementary survey operations had been felt ever since the office of Revenue Secretary was abolished. The Director combines with this duty the work of improving agriculture and collecting agricultural statistics.

Administrative changes.

3. In Lower Burma the only important change in administrative divisions was the transfer from the Minbu district of Upper Burma to the Thayetmyo district of the townships of Myothit and Minhla, and the circles of Nale and Kade. This territory was constituted as the Minhla subdivision of the Thayetmyo district.

In Upper Burma there have been numerous changes; boundaries of districts and townships have been ascertained and declared; subdivisions have been formed and transfers of territory dictated by administrative necessities have been made. It is not necessary to relate all of these in detail, more especially as the

process of constitution was not complete at the close of the year under report. The most important change was the incorporation of the Ava district with that of Sagaing and the division of the Chindwin district into the Upper Chindwin and the Lower Chindwin districts. This was accomplished on the 15th January 1888. The headquarters of the Upper Chindwin district were fixed at Kindat and of the Lower Chindwin district at Mònywa.

In February 1888 part of the Ruby Mines district which lies west of the river Irrawaddy was attached to Shwebo and part which lies on the east of the river was transferred to Myadaung. This reduced the Ruby Mines district to a small charge including little besides the mines to which the District Officer can now devote most of his attention.

In the same month the Popa subdivision of the Pagan district was constituted. This measure had been contemplated for some time as the confused jurisdictions which surrounded the hill of Popa rendered the adjacent tract a refuge for notorious dacoits and cattle-lifters who preyed on the neighbouring townships.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.

Geographical description of the Shan States, form of administration under the Burmese Government, and political division.

4. The history of the administration of the tributary Shan States and of the relations between the Government and the various semi-civilized tribes on the borders of Upper Burma forms an important chapter in the record of the administration of Burma during the past year. The tributary States which demand the most extended notice are the States on the east of the Irrawaddy river known as the Shan States. This territory includes all the States on the east of the Irrawaddy river which formerly owed allegiance to the Burmese Government. It extends from the borders of the Northern, Central, and Eastern divisions of Upper Burma proper on the west, across the Salween river, up to and even beyond the Mèkaung or Cambodia river on the east, and from the frontier of China on the north to the borders of Siam and Karenni on the south. The Burmese Government asserted its supremacy over the whole of these States. Every Shan State was administered by its own Chief usually called a Sawbwa, Myoza, or Ngwekunhmu, who was appointed by the *ex*-King of Burma. In the States west of the Salween were established two Political Agents or Prefects, styled *Sitkès*, one of whom resided at Monè and the other at Mobyè. They were supported by garrisons of Burmese troops and controlled the general administration of the States, leaving to the Chiefs the management of their domestic affairs, but professing to decide disputes between mutually independent States. Since the time of Mindôn Min, if not from an earlier period, the Western Shan States regularly paid tribute to the Burmese Government. The tribute was assessed according to the number of households, on the same principles as the thathameda in the rest of Upper Burma. Over the Eastern Shan States the supremacy of the Burmese Government was of a shadowy nature and the tribute exacted seems to have been more complimentary than valuable.

Cis-Salween States.

5. The Western or Cis-Salween Shan States include the following:—

The State of Momeik.
The State of Taungbaing.
The State of Thibaw with its dependencies—

Mainglôn.	Thônzè.

Maingtôn.

The State of North Theinni, including Myoma, Northern, and parts of Eastern and Western Theinni.
The State of South Theinni, including Central and parts of Eastern and Western Theinni.

The State of Kyethi-Bansan.	The State of Maingshu.
The State of Maingnaung.	The State of Maingsin.
The State of Maingkaing.	The State of Kyainglun.
The State of Lègya.	The State of Maingpun.

The State of Monè with its dependencies—

Kyaingtaung.	Maingpu (Trans-Salween).

The State of Maingseik.
The State of Kyaingkan.
The State of Maingpan with its Trans-Salween dependencies—

Mainghan (Müang Hang).	Maingsut (Müang Chuat).
Maingtun (Müang Tuen.)	Maingta (Müang Tah).

The State of Maukmè.
The State of Thatôn including—

Tabet.	Letmaing.

The State of Banyin.
The State of Hopôn including old State of Hèlôn.
The State of Naungmun.
The State of Nankôk.
The State of Thinnyut } on the east bank of the Salween.
The State of Thinbaung }
The State of Yatsauk with its dependency Maingpyin.
The State of Mobyè.
The State of Saga with its dependency Pônmu.
The State of Nyaungywe with its dependencies—

Letthet.	Kyauktat.
Inleywa.	Thigyit.

The State of Ywangan.
The State of Kyaukkuleywa.
The State of Pwehla.
The State of Pindaya.
The State of Bawzaing.
The State of Kyôn.
The State of Nankôn.
The State of Thamaingkan including old States of—

Magwe.	Taunghla.
Lwè-an.	Myinmati.

The State of Pinhmi.
The State of Lwè-è.
The State of Lwèmaw.
The State of Nankè.
The State of Bawnin.
The State of Lwèlôn.
The State of Nantôk.
The State of Sagwè or Maingkônpalaik.
The State of Baw or Bawlezèleywa.

To these was added in former times the State of Mohlaing which has now ceased to exist.

Early operations in 1886-87.

6. As was explained in the Administration Report for 1886 up to the end of that year the Shan States had not been visited. A small force under Colonel (now General) E. Stedman had visited the border State of Thônzè, but practically the assertion of British supremacy in the States had not been attempted. In December 1886 a mixed force of British and Native troops, with two guns, assembled at Hlaingdet under the command of Colonel Stedman. The column, accompanied by Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, who had been selected for the responsible post of Superintendent of the Shan States, and by the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. G. Scott, started on the 3rd January 1887. The object of the despatch of this force was the relief of the Sawbwa of Nyaungywe, who was besieged by the forces of several other Shan States, and the establishment of the Superintendent with a sufficient garrison in a suitable position for the purpose of asserting the suzerainty of the British Government, of putting an end to the anarchy which prevailed, and of maintaining order in the States.

7. To explain clearly the condition of the Shan States at this time, and to elucidate the history of the period succeeding the departure of Colonel Stedman's column from Hlaingdet, it is necessary to take a retrospective glance at the condition of the Shan States during the period immediately succeeding the occupation of Mandalay and to briefly describe the relative positions of the several States and of their rulers.

Sketch of the condition of the Shan States in 1886.

The administration of the Shan States, as of other parts of Upper Burma, seems to have fallen into disorder after the death of Mindôn Min and the accession of King Thebaw. So long ago as the year 1884 the Sawbwas of Monè, Maingpun, Yatsauk, Maingnaung, Maingseik, and Maingpyin became embroiled with the Burmese Government, and sought refuge in the Trans-Salween State of Kyaingtôn. The Sawbwa of Kyaingtôn, owing partly to the remoteness of his State from the seat of the central Government, and partly to its extent and prosperity, enjoyed a large measure of independence and suffered little interference from the Court of Ava. He appears to have acknowledged Burmese supremacy chiefly in order to obtain support against his powerful neighbours. He was, moreover, disaffected towards the Burmese Government because some years before the King had nominated a Chief (called a Thinwibwa) of the Trans-Salween State of Kyaingyôngyi (=Kiaunghung) without reference to him and to the exclusion of his nominee. He therefore afforded an asylum to the exiles. At Kyaingtôn the expatriated Sawbwas plotted means of regaining their lost dignities, and to this end conceived a plan for placing at their head a Prince of the Burmese Royal house, and either overthrowing the Burmese King and replacing him by their own leader or establishing an independent sovereignty in the Shan States. The person selected by the confederates as their leader was the Limbin Prince, a son of the Einshemin or Crown Prince. The Einshemin was the brother of Mindôn Min and in his lifetime the most influential member of the Royal family of Burma next to the King himself. He was killed in 1866 in the rising of the Myingun Prince. His son escaped to Lower Burma on the accession of King Thebaw, was educated in Rangoon, and for some time employed as a Myoôk or subordinate Magistrate. He was removed from his appointment for incompetence and because he took advantage of his liberty to attempt to raise a rebellion in Upper Burma. During the year 1885 he was living under nominal surveillance at Moulmein. The exiled Sawbwas at Kyaingtôn invited this Prince to become their leader. He accepted the invitation and left Moulmein in October 1885, about a month before the despatch of the British expedition to Mandalay. On the arrival of the Limbin Prince at Kyaingtôn the allies collected their forces and, aided by the Sawbwa of Kyaingtôn, proceeded to take steps to regain their former possessions. By this time the Burmese Government had been overthrown and Burmese troops had been withdrawn from the Shan country. An open field was left for the contest for supremacy in each State.

8. The allies crossed the Salween in February 1886 and at once attacked the important State of Monè, which occupies a central position and borders on the Salween. This State and its dependency Kyaingtaung, after the flight to Kyaingtôn of the rightful Sawbwa, Kun Kyi, had been administered by an unfrocked monk called Twet Nga Lu, who had married the mother of Saw Maung, a child who had been appointed Sawbwa by the Burmese Government. Aided by his allies Kun Kyi drove out Twet Nga Lu from Monè and re-established his authority in that State, but Twet Nga Lu maintained himself for some months in Kyaingtaung. Saw Waing, the exiled Sawbwa of Yatsauk, regained possession of his State, a large tract lying on the borders of Thônzè and of the Mandalay and Kyauksè districts. During the exile of Saw Waing Yatsauk had been administered by Saw Laing, an Amatchôk or high official of the State. After he was driven out by Saw Waing Saw Laing retired to Mandalay and has resided there ever since. The Sawbwa of Maingpun also regained his position, and the Chiefs of the minor States of Maingpyin and Maingnaung were reinstated. The Myoza of Maingseik, who was one of the fugitive Chiefs, was not restored to the

The Limbin Prince confederacy.

rulership of that State, which was held by Kun Pwin, son-in-law of the Sawbwa of Maingpun and brother-in-law of the Sawbwa of Maukmè.

Condition of the States early in 1887.

9. In order to understand the somewhat complicated relations between the several States during the year 1886 it must be remembered that the object of the allied Sawbwas was not only to recover their own States, but also to establish the Limbin Prince as an independent sovereign. They were bound to the Limbin Prince by solemn oaths of allegiance, and it was necessary to the success of their plans that all the Shan States should either join the confederacy of their own free will or be compelled to do so by force of arms. The plans of the allies had been concerted before the outbreak of war between the British and Burmese Governments, but they were not at first modified by the overthrow of the Burmese monarchy. The Sawbwas probably believed that the British Government would for a time at least be sufficiently occupied by the settlement of Upper Burma proper, and that they would be able to consolidate their leader's power in the Shan States without interference. The States which seem to have willingly joined the confederacy and to have actively supported it in the early months of 1886 were the important States of Monè, Yatsauk, Maingpun, and Maukmè, and the minor States of Maingshu, Maingsin, Kyainglun, Maingtôn, Maingnaung, Maingpyin, Maingseik, Kyaingkan, Thatôn, Banyin, Naungnun, Nankôk, and Hopôn, with Pindaya, Pwehla, and other Chiefs of the Myelat, that is, the border country on the confines of the Shan States and Burma. Many of the Chiefs of these States were allied by ties of consanguinity or by marriage. It would be difficult and unprofitable to endeavour to unravel the complicated threads of the politics of this period and to ascertain the precise reasons which actuated each of the Chiefs who held aloof from the confederacy Some of them were no doubt influenced by personal enmity to one or other of the allied Chiefs; others, such as the Thibaw Sawbwa, were possibly aware of the power of the British Government and accurately foresaw that the plan of setting up the Limbin Prince as a King in territory which had previously formed part of Upper Burma was destined to failure; some few perhaps were in favour of another Prince who aspired to sovereignty, namely, the Myinzaing Prince, a younger son of Mindôn Min, who at the beginning of the year 1886 headed a rebellion in the Mandalay and Kyauksè districts, and afterwards retired to Ywangan on the borders of the latter district, where he died in July of that year. The Northern States of Lègya, Maingkaing, and Kyethi-Bansan declined to join the allies, and the two former States were overrun by the forces of Monè and Maingpun. But the most important States which held aloof from the Limbin Prince's confederacy were Thibaw in the north and Nyaungywe in the south. Nyaungywe is a large and powerful State lying on the south-west of the Shan country. At the time of the occupation of Mandalay the ruler Saw Maung was in the capital. After the arrival of the British troops and the dethronement of the King he returned to Nyaungywe. He was attacked by supporters of the Limbin Prince, wounded, and driven out of his State, one of his half-brothers named Saw Chit Su being placed in possession of the Sawbwaship. Another brother of Saw Maung, named Saw Ôn, gathered troops together and after driving out Saw Chit Su assumed possession of the State of Nyaungywe. Saw Ôn declined to join the Limbin Prince's confederacy and was in consequence attacked by the allies. He tendered his allegiance to the British Government and, with the assistance of the rulers of Saga, Bawnin, and some of the smaller Myelat States, held his own though with difficulty against his assailants. In the other Southern States desultory fighting continued throughout the year, ancient feuds were revived, and anarchy prevailed. The State of Mobyè, which lies to the south of the Shan States on the borders of Karenni, had taken no conspicuous part in the disturbances, but the Sawbwa had harboured Saw Chit Lu and had become involved in a quarrel, fomented by Saw Ôn, with the Western Karenni Chief Po Bya. The Sawbwa of Mobyè, with his grandson, the Myoza of Lwelôn, had thereupon attacked Indeingôn, a part of the territory of Nyaungywe. In the north the great State of Theinni had long been torn by intestine disputes and had become divided into several separate States.

The important State of Thibaw had been recovered by its former Sawbwa, who had fled from the anger of King Thebaw and sought refuge in Lower Burma and afterwards in Karenni. He took an early opportunity of expressing his desire to submit to the British Government and held aloof from the combinations and dissensions of the Southern States.

First steps in the settlement of the Shan States.

10. In January 1887 Colonel Stedman's column with Messrs. Hildebrand and Scott marched to the relief of Nyaungywe, which was hard pressed by the forces of the Limbin Prince. Some desultory opposition was encountered on the road, and the Yatsauk Sawbwa made a stand at Kugyo in a fortified position from which he was driven without difficulty by our troops. On the 10th February the column reached Nyaungywe, having been cordially welcomed on the way by the Sawbwa, Saw On. Arrangements for the establishment of the headquarters of the Superintendent with a garrison and a fortified post at Maingthauk, 6 miles from Nyaungywe, were at once made. The station has since been known as Fort Stedman. The work of pacification then proceeded. During a halt made before reaching Nyaungywe the rulers of the petty Myelat Chiefs of Bawnin, Pwehla, Thamaingkan, Pindaya, Nankôn, Kyôn, Kayukkuleywa, Pinhmi, and Lwemaw personally tendered their submission, and the youthful Chief of Ywangan sent a representative for the same purpose. Immediately after the arrival of the column at Nyaungywe the Myoza of Saga and the *ex*-Myoza of Thigyit, States on the south of Nyaungywe, visited the Superintendent and proferred their allegiance. The Sawbwa of Mobyè also sent a letter expressing pleasure at the arrival of the British troops. About the same time representatives from Lègya, Maingkaing, and Keythi-Bansan arrived from Mandalay, asking assistance against Maingpun and Monè. One of the first duties of the Superintendent was to send letters to the Sawbwas and Myozas of Monè, Maingpun, and other members of the Limbin Prince's confederacy, calling on them to submit to the British Government and keep peace among themselves. The States which constituted the confederacy did not, however, immediately submit. They withdrew their forces from the borders of Nyaungywe and retired to their own territories, the Limbin Prince himself being established at Banyin, afterwards at a place near Hopôn, and later at Mupeik in Maingpun.

Dealings with Mobyè

11. Towards the end of February it was found necessary to send a small body of troops with Mr. Scott to Mobyè to receive the personal submission of the Sawbwa and to settle disputes which still continued between him and Po Bya The column passed through the territories of Pônmu, a small State between Nyaungywe and Saga, which had been destroyed by Nyaungywe, Saga, Nankôk, a small territory which had been devastated by Lwèlôn, and Sagwe, a dependency of Mobyè and situated on its borders, and was met by the Mobyè Sawbwa's representatives at Payagôn, the place where the Burmese garrison in Mobyè had formerly been established. The Mobyè Sawbwa himself tendered his unreserved submission to the Assistant Superintendent as the representative of the British Government and advocated the establishment of a British force at Payagôn. After a short halt the column returned to Fort Stedman, having effected much good by its short visit.

Negotiations with the Chiefs of the Limbin Prince's confederacy

12. Meanwhile negotiations with Monè and the other supporters of the Limbin Prince continued, and arrangements were made by the Superintendent for a visit to Hopôn for the purpose of meeting the Chiefs who had not already submitted. The Chiefs of the confederacy were undecided as to the course which they should adopt and throughout the States uncertainty prevailed. The Sawbwa of Monè had gone to Eastern Karenni to consult the Chief of that State, Sawlapaw, who was vehemently hostile to the British Government and who endeavoured to excite Po Bya, the Chief of Western Karenni, and other Chiefs against us. The Sawbwa of Yatsauk continued to maintain an attitude of hostility, and incited attacks on the line of communication between Fort Stedman and the base at Hlaingdet. After ample opportunity had been given to the Sawbwa to submit the Superintendent with sufficient force proceeded to

Yatsauk. The Sawbwa fled before the arrival of the column, and Yatsauk was occupied practically without opposition and to the general satisfaction of the people, who had suffered much at the hands of the Kyaingtôn mercenaries by whom Saw Waing had been supported. After an interregnum, during which Yatsauk was administered by a Burmese official named Maung Saing, the *ex*-Myoza of Tabet, who had afforded loyal assistance to the British Government since 1886, was installed as Sawbwa of Yatsauk. The neighbouring State of Maingpyin, the Myoza of which had also fled, was placed under a Myoôk nominated by the Superintendent.

Submission of the Central States and surrender of the Limbin Prince.

13. While these events were in progress the troops of Lègya, Maingkaing, and Kyethi-Bansan invaded Mainpun and Monè on the pretext that they were assisting the British Government. Twet Nga Lu had been driven out of Kyaingtaung by the Sawbwa of Monè, who, it is said, was aided by a contingent from Eastern Karenni. Maingpan had attacked Maukmè, the Sawbwa of which State, Kun Lôn, had been killed. He was succeeded by Kun Hmôn. Both Twet Nga Lu and the Sawbwa of Maingpan represented themselves as subjects of the British Government. From Maingpyin the Superintendent marched to Hopôn, where he had arranged to meet the Limbin Prince and the Sawbwa of Maingpun, the Prince's most powerful supporter. While halting at Hopôn the Superintendent endeavoured to stop the contest between the State of Maingkaing and its allies and Maingpun, and received the submission of the Chiefs of Naungmun and Nankôn. Advancing towards Maingpun from Hopôn the Superintendent came upon the actual scene of the fight between Maingpun and the allied forces of Maingkaing, Kyethi-Bansan, and Lègya, and by his personal influence caused hostilities to be suspended and the allied forces to be withdrawn. The Sawbwas of Maingpun, Monè, and Maukmè, now submitted without reserve. The submission of the Chiefs of Naungmun, Maingseik, Nankôk, Banyin, and Maingnaung speedily followed, and early in May the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Scott, with a military force entered Monè, the most important city in the Shan States. There he received the full submission of the Monè Sawbwa and the voluntary surrender of the Limbin Prince. After visiting Maukmè and seeing the Sawbwa of that State, and after, at the special request of the Sawbwa, having hoisted the British flag in Monè, the Assistant Superintendent returned to Fort Stedman with the Limbin Prince. The Prince was afterwards sent to Rangoon and thence at his own request to Calcutta, where he lives in receipt of an allowance from the Government.

Progress of the settlement

14. During the course of the events above described the terms on which the Sawbwas were to hold their appointments have been discussed with many of the Chiefs and generally accepted by them. The precise terms of the sanads to be issued to the Chiefs were left over for future settlement, the orders of the Government of India on the subject being awaited. By the middle of June 1887 all the Southern Shan States had submitted and were free from disturbance.

Events in the Northern States.

15. Up to this time the Northern States had not been brought under the influence of the Superintendent at Fort Stedmán. As has been already explained the Sawbwa of Thibaw had tendered his submission during the year 1886. Early in 1887 he visited the Chief Commissioner in Mandalay, being the first Shan Sawbwa who placed himself without reserve in the hands of the Government beyond the borders of the Shan States. He was received at Mandalay with much consideration and was present at the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, on which occasion, as a special mark of grace and favour, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to remit for ten years the tribute payable by his State. It was also arranged that the States of Mainglôn and Thônzè, which border on the Mandalay district, and the State of Maingtôn, which lies to the south-east of Thibaw, should be considered as subordinate to the Sawbwa of that State. The terms of the sanad to be granted to the Sawbwa were discussed and provisionally settled during the stay of the Sawbwa in Mandalay. On his return to his territory he was accompanied by Mr. J. E. Bridges, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of

Mandalay. Mr. Bridges stayed some time in Thibaw and obtained much information concerning that State and the adjacent State of Theinni. It is necessary to describe in some detail the history of this large and important State. Formely Theinni was a compact State divided into five divisions, northern, southern, eastern, western, and central. But since the year 1856, when the Sawbwa, Saing Nawpwa, who acceded to the dignity in 1848-49, became involved in a struggle with Sang Hai, the Commander-in-Chief of his forces, it had been the theatre of violent and continuous civil strife The Burmese Government interfered from time to time and endeavoured to restore order, but without success. It was not till the year 1877 that Sang Hai was at last finally compelled to retreat beyond the Salween. By this time Maingnaung, Maingshu, and Kyethi-Bansan, formerly integral parts of Theinni, had become separate States under Chiefs who held their dignities by direct grant from the Burmese Government, while the northern and central parts of the States had been reduced to a condition of chaos. After the death of Sang Hai another aspirant to power arose in Theinni. This was Kun San Tôn Hôn, a military adventurer, who married the daughter of Sang Hai after having served under that leader as one of the officers in command of his troops. In 1878 Kun San Tôn Hôn finally expelled Saing Nawpwa and established himself in North Theinni, Central and Southern Theimi being administered by a Burmese Sitkè, whose headquarters were at Lashio. Those portions of the State continued, however, to be much disturbed till 1881, when Sang Aw, known as the Paôkchôk, established himself at Maingyè as ruler of Theinni Alèlet, which then comprised the whole of Theinni not included in the Northern division or in the separate States of Maingnaung, Kyethi-Bansan, and Maingshu. This was the condition of affairs in Northern Theinni when Upper Burma was incorporated in British India. Immediately after the occupation of Mandalay Nawmaing, the son of Nawpwa, who had been detained as a prisoner in Mandalay, started for Theinni. Arriving after some delay in Theinni he declared his intention of restoring his father, who for some years had lived in retirement among the hills to the north, and prepared to attack Kun San Tôn Hôn. There does not seem to have been any actual encounter between Kun San Tôn Hôn and Nawmaing till early in 1887, when the former gained a decisive victory at Lashio. Afterwards, with the aid of the Thibaw Sawbwa, he defeated the forces collected in the north by Nawpwa, and finally in August 1887 drove out Nawmaing and the Paôkchôk, and occupied Maingyè. In the course of the struggle between Kun San Tôn Hôn and his adversaries a son of the Hmetkaya Prince called Saw Yan Naing, who had been known in the Ava district as the elder of the two Chaunggwa Princes, made his way to Theinni and was reported to have received assistance or promise of support from Nawmaing and the Paôkchôk. He once encountered the troops of Kun San Tôn Hôn, suffered a decisive defeat, and retired to the neighbouring State of Taungbaing. It was partly on account of the alleged alliance between Nawmaing and the Paôkchôk and Saw Yan Naing, and partly because Kun San Tôn Hôn was in possession, that the Sawbwa of Thibaw was permitted by Mr. Bridges to assist Kun San Tôn Hôn. While the contest described above was in progress in June 1887 the Northern States were formally placed by the Chief Commissioner under the control of the Superintendent of the Shan States, who up to that time had not exercised jurisdiction over them.

Condition of States in latter part of 1887.

16. By the end of August 1887 peace had thus been restored in the Northern as well as in the Southern States. This peace was unbroken except by unimportant disturbances in the minor States, none of the movements connected with which were in any way directed against the British Government. Kun Kyi, the Sawbwa of Monè, who had been placed in possession of Kyaingtaung as well as Monè, his claims as well as those of Twet Nga Lu having been submitted to and considered by the Chief Commissioner, continued to be a loyal and trustworthy feudatory. The enjoyment by the Sawbwa of the possession of Kyangtaung and the working of the forests in that State which had been ceded to him for five years were hindered by the intrigues of Twet Nga Lu. The rainy season of 1887 was a period of hardship in some of the States, the country having been devastated by incessant war, and in some places the people were reduced to serious straits by the partial failure of the food-supply.

Visit of the Superintendent to Maukmè and Maingpan.

17. At the beginning of the open season of 1887-88 the Chiefs of the Myelat and the Sawbwas and Myozas of the States in the neighbourhood of Fort Stedman met the Superintendent for the purpose of settling the tribute to be paid in each case and of receiving the draft sanads or orders of appointment which were provisionally issued in anticipation of the final sanads concerning which the orders of the Government of India were still awaited. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent then proceeded on an extended tour through the States accompanied by a considerable military force. At Payakôn in Mobyè the Superintendent met the Sawbwa of Mobyè, the Myoza of Saga, the *ex*-Myoza of Thigyit, the Myoza of Sagwe, the Ngwekunhmu of Nantôk and Po Bya, the Chief of Western Karenni. Here an attempt was made to settle a dispute referred to in a preceding paragraph of this report between the Sawbwa of Mobyè and the Western Karenni Chief Po Bya. The matter was subsequently settled in Rangoon by the Chief Commissioner, to whom the Chief, represented by his sons, and the Sawbwa in person submitted their complaints. The Chief Commissioner decided that both parties should agree to condone past offences and to abstain from disputes in future. Lwelôn, a State which lies on the borders of the Yamèthin district, was also visited and a local official of influence, named Mintagè, was appointed Regent on behalf of the young Myoza Claims to the possession of the States of Tabet and Letmaing were settled while the Superintendent halted at Loipôk, an important town in the territory of Thatôn, and thence the column proceeded to visit the State of Maukmè on the borders of Eastern Karenni. Meanwhile disturbances had arisen in Monè and Kyaingtaung. Issuing forth from Kyethi-Bansan Twet Nga Lu with a band of adventurers invaded and burnt Kyaingtaung, and, when driven out by the Monè troops, retired south on Maingpan, which town he captured in the beginning of December 1887. He was, however, pursued and driven out by the Sawbwa of Monè, and forced to retreat across the Salween. The Monè troops were withdrawn by order of the Superintendent, Twet Nga Lu was formally proclaimed an outlaw, and the column marched to Maingpan

Disputed Trans-Salween States.

18. At Maingpan the Superintendent met Mr. Archer, the British Vice-Consul at Zimmè, and four Siamese Commissioners who had come to Maingpan for the purpose of discussing the question of the right of the British and Siamese Governments to five small States on the east of the Salween. These States are Maingta, Maingsut, Mainghan, Maingtun, and Maingthat It appears that the first four of these States had for many years been administered as dependencies of Maingpan, while the last named was a dependency of Kyaingtôn. Not till 1886, when Maingpan and Maukmè were at war, and these small States apprehended that they might need a protector if Maingpan was destroyed, do they seem to have tendered their allegiance to Chiengmai It is doubtful whether Maingthat ever tendered its submission. The facts of the case were not disputed, but the British and Siamese officers were unable to come to an agreement concerning the future administration of these States. It was settled that the matter should be referred to the British and Siamese Governments, and that in the meantime the occupation of the States by Siamese troops and their government by Siamese nominees should continue. It was subsequently decided that the rights of the British Government, in respect of which there could be no doubt, should be asserted, and that the States of Maingtun, Mainghan, Maingsut, and Maingta should be attached to the State of Maingpan, to which they had up to the year 1886 belonged. The question of the final settlement of the administration of Maingthat has not yet been decided. At the time of writing (December 1888) steps are being taken for the peaceable assertion of the rights of the British Government over these States. It is not anticipated that there will be any opposition on the part of the local headmen.

Meeting of Chiefs at Monè

19. From Maingpan, which had been much devastated by war, but which is now regaining its former prosperity, the Superintendent proceeded to Monè and arrived there on the 7th January 1888. At Monè an assemblage of all the Cis-Salween Chiefs was held. At this meeting were present the Sawbwas of Monè, Maing-

pun, Maingpan, and Maukmè, and the Myozas of Banyin, Naungmu, Thatôn, Maingseik, Maingnaung, Hopôn, Kyaingkan, and Nankôk, besides the Nawmaing of Theinni, Kun Sa, the Myoza of Maingtôn, then in exile, and the Paôkchôk of Maingyè. The Sawbwa of Lègya and the Myozas of Maingkaing and Kyethi-Bansan came too for the assembly. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to discuss the general question of the tribute payable by the Shan States and the separate questions of the amount payable by each State. At first the Sawbwas, through their spokesman, the intelligent and self-reliant Sawbwa of Maingpun, one of the strongest men among the Shan Chiefs, raised objections to the assessment of tribute on the principle of the thathameda, a principle which had been adopted in the time of Mindôn Min. They professed to wish to recur to the primitive custom of sending to the ruling authority valuable presents in acknowledgment of its suzerainty instead of the fixed sums demanded in comparatively recent years by the Burmese Government. These objections were finally overruled and the tribute question was settled with the concurrence of all the assembled Chiefs. It has been decided that tribute shall be demanded for the first time for the year beginning on the 1st December 1887 and that the amount shall be fixed for five years. At the end of that time the amount will be liable to revision. The tribute payable by each State has been fixed on this basis and will be entered in the sanads of appointment which the Chief Commissioner is now issuing to all the Shan rulers. Provisional sanads prepared in anticipation of the sanads to be issued in the form finally approved were given to the assembled Chiefs.

Restoration of Maingpu to Monè.

20. While at Monè the Superintendent settled a question which had arisen concerning the position of the Trans-Salween State of Maingpu. Geographically and historically this State formed part of the territory of Monè, but in the time of King Thebaw it had been assigned to a member of the ruling house of Maukmè who afterwards succeeded to the Sawbwaship of that State. After some discussion the Sawbwa of Maukmè peaceably abandoned his claims and Maingpu was restored to Monè.

Settlement of Theinni.

21. From Monè the Superintendent marched through Lègya, Maingkaing, and Kyethi-Bansan to Maingyè, the capital of Southern Theinni At Maingyè the Northern Shan column, accompanied by Lieutenant H Daly as Political Officer, met the Southern column with Mr. Hildebrand and Mr. Scott. With Mr. Daly came Kun San Tôn Hôn, the ruler of the greater part of Theinni; and there were present also Nawmaing and the Paôkchôk, and a large assembly of the notables of Theinni. A meeting of the assembled Chiefs and elders was held under the presidency of the Superintendent of the Shan States, and at this meeting the administration of Theinni was settled after full discussion according to the votes of the majority. It was decided that Theinni should be divided into two parts, the Northern and the Southern divisions, the former under Kun San Tôn Hôn and the latter under Nawmaing, the representative of his father Nawpwa, who by universal admission was too old for the exercise of sovereignty. Except for an unimportant disturbance in Southern Theinni in April 1888, which was promptly suppressed by Lieutenant Daly, who made a rapid march to Maingyè, restored the Sawbwa who had been dispossessed, and captured the principal malcontents, the two divisions of Theinni remained undisturbed till quite recently, when a disturbance, the precise nature and extent of which are as yet unknown, again broke out near Maingyè. There is no reason to apprehend that there will be any difficulty in restoring order.

The march of the Northern column.

22 Simultaneously with the march of the Southern column with a considerable force Lieutenant Daly started from Thibaw to visit the Northern States. The Northern column visited Taungbaing, where, owing to a misunderstanding, some slight show of opposition was displayed and where the Political Officer was not met by the Sawbwa or his representatives. After some stay in Nansan, the capital of Taungbaing, during which he succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people, Mr. Daly proceeded to Northern Theinni, where, after some negotiation, Kun San Tôn Hôn was induced to meet him and, as already recorded, to accompany

him to Maingyè. The march of the Northern column had the best effect in procuring the settlement of the States through which it marched.

Return of the Southern column.

23. After leaving Maingyè the Superintendent visited Taungbaing and received the submission of the Sawbwa through his son in whose favour the old Sawbwa presently abdicated. The assurance that Taungbaing was not to be placed in subordination to Thibaw sufficed to secure the loyal adherence of the Sawbwa and his people. The Southern column then returned to Mandalay, having done much valuable service in rendering the people of the Shan States familiar with British officials and troops, and having, it may be confidently hoped, laid the foundation of lasting peace and prosperity in the Cis-Salween States.

Settlement of Maingtôn and other States subordinate to Thibaw.

24. Among the minor matters to which the attention of the Superintendent was directed in the course of this tour was the settlement of the administration of Maingtôn, which, as already related, has been placed under the control of the Sawbwa of Thibaw. A dispute between the nominee of the Thibaw Sawbwa and the former Myoza, who seems to have the more legitimate title, was not satisfactorily settled. Kun Lun, the nominee of Thibaw, still retains possession of the State. The other States subordinate to Thibaw are Thônzè and Mainglôn. The State of Thônzè is administered by Kun Meik, a near relative of the Sawbwa of Thibaw. It has not yet recovered its former prosperity. Mainglôn has been much disturbed since 1886 owing to the influence of a former Myoôk called Hein Nga Maung, who has continuously made efforts to assert his claim to administer the State and who has from time to time succeeded in driving out the Myoza put in by the Sawbwa of Thibaw. Recently some of Nga Maing's relatives have submitted to Thibaw and there is reason to hope that Nga Maung himself may before long adopt the same course.

Disturbances in Monè, Maingpan, and Maukmè.

25 Some few events of importance which occurred in the Southern States during the absence of the Superintendent on the long tour which has been described in the preceding paragraphs do not properly fall within the scope of this report. But they may be briefly recited in order that this the first published narrative of events in the Shan States since our occupation may be brought up to date. The long absence of the Superintendent and of the bulk of the garrison from Fort Stedman seems to have given rise to the supposition that the British troops had been or were about to be withdrawn. In March 1888 Sawlapaw, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, who had declined to meet the Superintendent when invited to do so some months before, and who had already annexed part of the State of Sagwe on his borders, in order to settle a long-standing feud with Maukmè sent troops to attack that State. The Sawbwa fled before the Karennis across the Salween, and Maukmè was pillaged and destroyed. Sawlapaw then set up as Sawbwa a man named Kun Noi Kyu, a member of the ruling family of Maukmè, who agreed to hold the State as a feudatory of the Karenni Chief. The fact that Maukmè was a British State was well known to Sawlapaw when he committed this outrage. At the same time Twet Nga Lu struck another blow for power. He attacked and occupied Maingpan, driving out the Sawbwa. The Monè Sawbwa, by order of the Superintendent of the Shan States, sent troops to expel Twet Nga Lu. These troops were defeated and Twet Nga Lu pursued them to the gates of Monè, which place he occupied early in May 1888. Seven days later he was captured in the palace at Monè in the midst of his force by Mr. Scott and Lieutenant Fowler with six men of the Rifle Brigade and one Biluchi, a small party detached for the purpose by Colonel Sartorius, who was leading a column to the relief of Monè and Maukmè. Twet Nga Lu's overthrow was complete. His forces were dispersed and six of his principal followers were executed after trial by the Sawbwa of Monè, the sentences being confirmed by the Superintendent. Twet Nga Lu himself was sent to Fort Stedman and afterwards back to Monè for trial. On the way he endeavoured to escape and was shot dead by his guard. After a short halt at Monè the column proceeded to Maukmè, which was evacuated by the Karennis. A small detachment of Native troops was left at Maukmè and

a British post was established at Monè. At the end of June 1888 Sawlapaw made another attack on Maukmè. The small Biluchi garrison held their own till the arrival of Lieutenant Fowler with a reinforcement. With a very weak force Lieutenant Fowler at once assumed the offensive and by a gallant attack on far superior numbers inflicted severe loss on the Karennis, and finally drove them out of Maukmè. Sawlapaw's insolent aggression on British territory and his neglect to comply with demands for compensation and for guarantees for his future good conduct have rendered necessary preparations for an expedition to Eastern Karenni during the present season.

Disturbances in the Myelat

26. Minor disturbances occurred in Ywangan, a small State on the borders of the Kyauksè district. These were settled by the intervention of the Superintendent supported by a force under General Collett. A somewhat more serious outbreak of hostilities in April 1888 between minor States in the south of the Myelat, fomented by the Nyaungywe Sawbwa, was also satisfactorily dealt with and peace was restored. On account of his share in this disturbance the Sawbwa of Nyaungywe was fined Rs. 10,000 by the Chief Commissioner. With the exceptions mentioned above complete tranquillity has prevailed throughout the Shan States since the close of the year 1887-88.

Trans-Salween States

27. The Eastern or Trans-Salween States include—

(1) Mainglun.
(2) Mawpwa.
(3) Mainglingyi (Muang Lem).
(4) Kyaingyôngyi (Chienghung).
(5) Kyaingtôn (Chiengtung).
(6) Kyaingchaing (Chiengchen).
(7) Kyaingthingyi (Chiengsen).
(8) Maingthat (Muang Sat).
(9) Maingpu (Muang Pu).
(10) Mainghan (Muang Hang).
(11) Maingtun (Muang Tuen).
(12) Maingsut (Muang Chuat).
(13) Maingta (Muang Tah).

These States, of which the most important is Kyaingtôn, have not yet been visited by the Superintendent. But he has maintained communication with them chiefly through the medium of the loyal Sawbwa of Monè. In May 1888 the British Vice-Consul at Chiengmai, Mr Archer, visited Kyaingtôn without an escort, and thus for the first time brought that State into immediate contact with an officer of the British Government.

General results.

28. The results which have been attained in the Shan States may be viewed with entire satisfaction. Peace has taken the place of war and order has succeeded anarchy. Every State on the west of the Salween river, with one or two insignificant exceptions, has been visited by British officers and British troops. The ruler of every State has made personal submission to the Superintendent as the representative of the Chief Commissioner and has agreed to accept his appointment as a tributary of the British Government on fixed conditions. The intention of the Government to maintain order and to prevent private wars between the several States, while at the same time allowing to each Chief independence in the administration of his territory to the fullest extent that is compatible with the methods of civilized government, has been clearly demonstrated. The character of the Shans, who render loyal obedience to their hereditary Chiefs, renders the task of administration in these States less difficult than in a country in which the people have no hereditary leaders whom they are accustomed to obey. The meetings held at various places have had the good effect of bringing the Chiefs of the several States into personal communication with one another and of securing the cessation of many family feuds. The march of the two columns through the States during the open season of 1887-88 revealed possibilities of natural wealth in many parts of the country which require only the continuance of peace for their development.

Indications are not wanting that trade is reviving; the people are resuming their ordinary pursuits, ruined towns and villages are being re-built and re-occupied, and as far as can be foreseen a period of prosperity has begun. The Shans are content to accept the light control which is exercised by the officers of the British Government and readily appreciate the advantages of the new administration. Since the close of the year of report the form of administration in the Shan States has been definitely prescribed. The Southern and Trans-Salween States will remain under the control of the Superintendent, whose headquarters, at present at Fort Stedman, will probably be removed to Monè. The Northern States of Taungbaing, Thibaw, and Northern and Southern Theinni have been placed under an officer styled the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. It is proposed that the garrisons required should be furnished by a separate frontier levy which is now being recruited. Detachments of this force will probably be stationed at Monè, Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Superintendent, and at Mobyè. The question of the number of officers to be employed in the Shan States has not been finally settled.

Momeik and Mohlaing.

29. Besides the States under the supervision of the two Superintendents there were on the east of the Irrawaddy two Shan States of minor importance, Momeik and Mohlaing. A member of the ruling house of Mohlaing, named Kan Hlaing, claimed to be the Sawbwa of both these States. His claim to supremacy in Momeik was resisted by the Ministers of that State on behalf of the rightful Sawbwa, who is a minor. In October 1886 Kan Hlaing was induced to come to Katha, where for some time he remained pending the consideration of his claims. Towards the end of the year he absconded from Katha and has not again submitted. In April 1887 the Chief Commissioner himself visited Mogôk, received the Momeik officials, and settled the conditions under which Momeik was to be administered, and the boundary between that State and Mohlaing. In contravention of explicit orders Kan Hlaing in June 1887 invaded and occupied part of the territory of Momeik. He was promptly driven out by a force sent from Katha and has since continued in open rebellion. The territory of Mohlaing was subsequently partitioned between Momeik and the Bhamo district. Momeik is administered under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines.

Shan States west of the Irrawaddy.

30. The Shan States on the west of the Irrawaddy river are—

Kantigyi.	Wuntho.
Zingalein Kanti.	Thaungthut.

Kale.

These States are separated ethnologically as well as geographically from the Shan States proper. Of the Kampti (or Kanti) Shans who inhabit Kantigyi and Zingalein Kanti very little is known. The Shans who inhabit Wuntho, Thaungthut, and Kale are Shan Kadus or Burmanized Shans.

Kantigyi.

31. Kantigyi is a wild, unexplored, mountainous tract on the head-waters of the Chindwin and Mogaung rivers, inhabited by a race of Shans who have given their name to the country. It is said to be 28 days' journey distant in a north-westerly direction from Mogaung. Its border marches with that of Assam. Except by Mr. Cooper, formerly Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, Kantigyi has not been visited by any European. Under the late Government seven Sawbwas ruled in Kantigyi. They were under the nominal jurisdiction of the Mogaung Wun. They paid no thathameda like other Shan Chiefs, but gave to the Burmese King certain homage presents at stated times. British influence has not been established in Kantigyi.

Zingalein Kanti.

32. Zingalein Kanti is situated about 60 miles above the junction of the Uyu and Chindwin rivers. Under the Burmese Government its Chief was placed under the jurisdiction of the Wun of Tamu and Kampat. It paid revenue direct into the Royal treasury. During the reign of King Thebaw it was in a disturbed condition and consequently was exempted from revenue. Little is known about the affairs of Zingalein Kanti.

Wuntho.

33. Prior to 1866 the State of Wuntho was directly administered by the late Burmese Government. In that year Maung Shwe Tha, Sitkè of Myeni (Wuntho), for services rendered in the rebellion of the Padein Prince in the Shwebo district, received the designation of Sawbwa from King Mindôn, and Myeni was created into a semi-independent State called Wuntho. In 1881 Maung Shwe Tha memorialized King Thebaw for permission to abdicate in favour of his son and his prayer was granted. During the first year of the British occupation of Upper Burma the attitude of the Wuntho Sawbwa was doubtful. He declined to receive British officers or to give satisfactory assurances and guarantees of good conduct. Towards the end of 1887 preparations were made to reduce him to submission and British troops with the Commissioner of the Northern Division as Chief Civil Officer occupied Wuntho. The Kinwun Mingyi, who was understood to have much influence with the Sawbwa, was also deputed to Wuntho for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of the affairs of that State. After protracted negotiations between the Commissioner and the Sawbwa, who on the ground of apprehension for his personal safety declined a meeting, arrangements were concluded by which, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Myadaung and the Commissioner of the Northern Division, the Sawbwa was permitted to retain the administration of his State on the same footing as other Shan Chiefs. Payment of tribute was guaranteed and a fixed number of arms were surrendered by the Sawbwa. Since March 1887, when British troops were withdrawn from Wuntho, the Sawbwa has regularly paid the tribute due from his State and has held by letter friendly communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Myadaung. In February 1888 he gave active assistance to an expedition which marched through his territory, and had a personal interview with Mr. Hall, Subdivisional Officer, Kawlin, who went as Political Officer. He has, however, declined to meet the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner. On the whole the conduct of the Wuntho Sawbwa is not unsatisfactory. It is advisable to let time and his own growing sense of the power of the British Government improve his relations with the suzerain authority.

Thaungthut.

34. The State of Thaungthut or Sumjôk extends along the right bank of the Chindwin from a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Uyu to a point about 70 miles above Kindat. It occupies the northern portion of the Kubo Valley and it adjoins Manipur on the west. The capital, Thaungthutmyo, is on the right bank of the Chindwin about 80 miles above Kindat. The Sawbwa has acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government and at the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in February 1887 received a title of distinction from His Excellency the Viceroy.

Kale.

35. Kale is another State adjoining the Chindwin district; its territory lies on the right bank of the Chindwin river above Mingin. It was for long disturbed through the opposition of the Kyamaing to his uncle, the ruling Sawbwa. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chindwin, Major Raikes, succeeded in effecting a compromise between the rivals and thereby restoring order. He induced the *de facto* Chief to abdicate and retire to Mandalay, where for some time he lived in peace, enjoying a pension from Government. Early in 1888 he absconded from Mandalay and is now living among the Chins on the border of the Kale country. In May 1888 the ruling Sawbwa was carried off by Chins who professed to be acting on behalf of the Shwegyobyu Prince. He was allowed to return on condition that he assisted the Prince against the British Government, a condition which, has being exacted under duress, the Sawbwa does not consider himself bound to fulfil.

Kachins.

36. The Kachins, or Singphos, inhabit the country on the north, north-east, and north-west of Upper Burma. They are broken up into small communities each under its own Chief. Though wild and savage they are good agriculturists, and they have spread southwards during recent years into the Northern Shan States and

the districts of Bhamo and Myadaung. Their disunion is at once a source of weakness to them and a cause of trouble to us, for there is no central authority by subduing or conciliating which peace can be secured. Each petty tribe submits or raids according to its own inclinations and interests. In the Bhamo and Myadaung districts there have been various raids and consequent punitive expeditions which need not be particularized. Our chief relations with the Kachins have arisen through our occupation of Mogaung and our connection with the jade-mines. Early in 1886 a British force accompained by the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo visited Mogaung and received the submission of the local officials. From that time till the cold season of 1887-88 no British officers visited Mogaung. In December 1887 a force was despatched for the purpose of establishing our authority at Mogaung on a firmer basis and placing on a satisfactory footing our relations with the Kachin tribes who inhabit the tract in which are situated the valuable mines of jade and amber. The column, which was accompanied by Major C. H. E. Adamson as Political Officer, was to a great extent successful in carrying out the purposes for which it was despatched. The Merip Kachins, who inhabit the country round the jade-mines, tendered their submission to Major Adamson and have up to now been friendly. It is probable that the Mogaung country would have remained practically undisturbed but for the treachery of Maung Po Saw, the Myoôk of Mogaung, who after holding office under the British Government absconded and has since remained in open rebellion. The Ithi Kachins, who dwell about 20 miles south of Mogaung, were won over by Po Saw. They attacked the Mogaung column on the march back from Indawgyi and the town of Mogaung itself. North of Mogaung are the Lepei Kachins, who attacked the Mogaung column on its way back from the the jade-mines. The Kachins on the Indaw river are friendly. It is probable that our relations with the Chins will not be satisfactory till we have established strong posts to dominate the Ithi and Lepei tribes. Active operations for this purpose will be undertaken during the present open season.

Chins

37. The Chins inhabit the range of hills known as the Arakan Yoma, which divides Arakan from the Southern and Central divisions of Upper Burma. They, or tribes similar to them, also spread over the unexplored region enclosed between the Arakan Hill Tracts, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Assam, Manipur, and Upper Burma. In the year under report two exploring parties went out, one from the Yaw subdivision of the Pakôkku (then Pagan) district and one from the Upper Chindwin district. Negotiations were opened with several of the tribes to prevent their raiding on the settled districts. The Northern or Upper Chindwin party communicated with the Chiefs of the Siyin, Sagyilain, Tashôn, and Kanhaw tribes. The Southern or Yaw party communicated with several septs of the Baungshe tribe and with the Chinbôk and Tônchin tribes. The Chinbôn and Yindu tribes, who live further south, also sent in friendly messages. Negotiations with the branches of the Baungshe tribe known as the Yokwa Haka and Thatta Chins were unsuccessful. The Northern party acquired much useful information regarding routes through the Chin hills to Lower Bengal. Since the close of the year of report the Chins, chiefly of the Siyin tribe, have committed savage raids on British villages in the plains. Special measures are being taken to punish the raiders and to obtain guarantees for the future security of the border.

Chinese and Siamese affairs

38. The only foreign States which border on Burma are China and Siam. On the Chinese frontier there were no disturbances during the year under report. The only matters of interest connected with the Kingdom of Siam during the year was the publication in May 1887 of an agreement for reciprocal trade been Burma and Siam over the Raheng border. Salt and other articles liable under the law in force in India to excise duty were excluded from the operation of this agreement, which, moreover, does not extend to the provinces of Chiengmai, Lakôn, and Lampunchi. With the object of removing certain difficulties pointed out by Her Majesty's Minister at Bangkok additional facilities were provided for the issue of passports to British subjects intending to travel in the three Siamese provinces above mentioned.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste-lands (Lower Burma).

Cadastral survey.

39. Cadastral survey operations were confined during the year of report to the Bassein and Thôngwa districts. Only one party was employed. This party completed its work in Bassein and continued the survey of Thôngwa. The outturn of work done and the cost of the party were as follows :—

District in which party worked	Total area cadastrally surveyed.		Total cultivated area included in the foregoing	Fields cadastrally surveyed		Cost				Average total cost per acre (column 10 divided by column 3).
	Square miles.	Acres		Number.	Average area	Of cadastral work	Of advance survey	Of revision survey	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres		Acres	£	£	£	£	s d
Bassein ...	61·61	59,408·22	20,167	40,459	0·50	11,326	5,936	92	17,355	0 8¼
Thôngwa ..	729·59	466,957·33	107,368	214,443	0·50					
Total ..	791·20	506,365·55	127,535	254,902	0·50	11,326	5,936	92	17,355	0 8¼

Topographical parties.

40. A topographical survey party was employed as in the previous year on forest surveys. The party completed 338·66 square miles, the cost of which was about £8,377. It surveyed 199·25 square miles of reserved forests and 46·31 square miles of Karen areas on the 4-inch scale, and 93·10 miles of unreserved forests on the 2-inch scale. The approximate cost of the 4-inch survey amounts to £31-1-9 per square mile and of the 2-inch survey to £8-8-7 per square mile. The surveyors had this year no reason to fear dacoits, but in places it was hard to obtain water, and guides were not always available.

Settlement operations.

41. Settlement operations were continued during the year in the Akyab district. The total expenditure on survey and settlement work in the province from February 1879 up to the end of March 1888 has been as follows :

	£
Cadastral survey	345,826
Settlement	199,861
Total ...	545,687

The area for which revised settlements have been sanctioned paid annually revenue amounting to £411,507 previous to settlement. The increase of revenue levied under settlement is £23,394. Settlement operations have been concluded in Akyab, and during the current year the work is being taken up in the Thôngwa district.

Sanctioned rates of assessment in Akyab.

42. The financial results of the new rates sanctioned for parts of Akyab, with effect from the 1st July 1888, are as follows :—

District.	Former land revenue.	Revised assessment.		Increase or decrease at rates now to be levied as compared with old assessment.
		At maximum rates.	At rates now to be levied.	
1	2	3	4	5
	£	£	£	£
Akyab	27,944	30,953	30,953	+3,009
Total ..	27,944	30,953	30,953	+3,009

The rates are sanctioned for 15 years. The increase in area, due to correct measurement by the Survey Department, amounts to 21 per cent.

Tenants in the Akyab district.

43 In that part of Akyab in which settlement operations were being carried on the following statistics relative to the letting of land were collected :—

Number of tenants	Area held.	Rent paid	Revenue paid.	Total paid.	Incidence per acre.
	Acres	£	£	£	s. d
1,185	9,587	1,599	1,756	3,355	7 0

The above statement includes an area of 2,385 acres held by tenants who pay revenue, but no rent

Supplementary survey

44. The supplementary survey system was maintained during the year of report in the following districts :—

Akyab.
Hanthawaddy.
Pegu.
Tharrawaddy.
Prome.
Bassein.
Henzada.

A portion of Akyab was brought under supplementary survey and in Henzada the whole of the settled tract was taken in hand. In the other districts there was no change.

The area affected by supplementary survey and the cost of the operations are shown below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division	District	Number of circle	Area in square miles	Area assessed or under temporary exemption: Paddy	Garden and miscellaneous cultivated	Total	Actual cost of supplementary survey operations at one rupee per acre	Cost per square mile of total area	Cost per acre of land assessed or held under temporary exemption	Remarks
				Acres	Acres	Acres	£	£ s d	£	
Arakan	Akyab	41	664 71	181,462	9 029	190,491	568	0 17 2[illegible]	[illegible]	
Pegu	Hanthawaddy	31	1 409 51	418 069	25 400	444,069	1 631	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	
	Pegu	38	2 095 71	691,229	9,577	[illegible]	1,581	0 15 [illegible]	[illegible]	
	Tharrawaddy	29	1,095 72	304 400	10,712	315,132	989	0 18 0	[illegible]	
	Prome	42	590 67	191,035	17,914	208,949	8[illegible]	2 5 0	[illegible]	
Irrawaddy	Bassein	55	2 298 16	446 594	20,814	467,408	1,364	0 16 [illegible]	1	
	Henzada	38	1,205 95	280,118	35 858	315,976	1,158	0 19 2[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Total .	273	9,591 23	2,519,807	128,824	2,648,631	8,669	0 18 4½	[illegible]	

Sales and mortgages of holdings.

45. The statistics collected regarding sales and mortgages of land are as follows :—

Sales.

District	Paddy			Garden.		
	Area.	Price paid.	Price per acre	Area.	Price paid	Price per acre.
	Acres.	£	£	Acres.	£	£
Akyab	6,105 88*	6,650	1 09	.	.	...
Hanthawaddy	21,562 18	16,151	·75	857 42	6,844·43	7·98
Pegu	43,224·52	35 897	·83	253 09	763·94	3·02
Tharrawaddy .	11,118 40	17,913	1 61	306 44	1,100 00	3 59
Prome	3,654 40	8,981	2 47	134 91	397·04	2·94
Bassein	11,479 81*	7,439	65	..	..	.
Henzada	7,359 97*	10,074	1·37			...

Mortgages

District.	Paddy.			Garden.		
	Area.	Price for which mortgaged	Amount per acre.	Area.	Price for which mortgaged	Amount per acre.
	Acres	£	£	Acres	£	£
Akyab	1,707·21*	1,622·69	·95	..	..	...
Hanthawaddy	8,317 71	7,647 87	·92	285 89	1,321 58	4·62
Tharrawaddy	10,635 57	15,392 81	1 17	4 37	39 20	8 97
Prome	5,891 50	14,739 81	2·50	69 53	109 64	1·58
Bassein	2,108 17	1,776 40	61	..	...	..
Henzada .	7,182 49*	12,790 11	1 78		.	

Occupancy

46. The following table gives the number of tenants registered in the tracts under supplementary survey :—

District.	Number of tenants.	Average area of tenant holding.	Incidence of rent per acre
		Acres	s d
Akyab	1,499	10 8	11 0¾
Hanthawaddy	3,485	18 75	9 10½
Pegu	5,023	28 35	10 7
Tharrawaddy	4,007	8 41	10 8⅞
Prome	1,596	4 90	13 6¼
Bassein	9,144	9 77	9 3
Henzada	6,037	8 61	12 2⅞

There is a considerable increase in numbers in every district except Bassein, where there is a slight decrease. In Henzada part of the increase is due to the fact that a larger tract was dealt with than in the previous year. The incidence of rent per acre was higher than in the year 1886-87.

Grants under the old Waste-land Rules.

47. The number of grants in the Akyab district at the commencement of the year was actually 53; of these twenty-two had been brought under settlement in 1886-87, one was settled during the year of report, three were resumed, and in the case of five the period of exemption has not expired.

* Sales and mortgages of paddy-land and gardens given together. Separate figures are not available.

Area under exemption from revenue.

48. The area of land granted with temporary exemption from revenue was somewhat larger than in the year 1886-87, but was still far less than the area granted in each of the three preceding years. Details for the past five years are given in the following statement:—

Division.	1883-84.	1884-85	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres
Arakan	1,805	1,785	4,559	3,849	4,710
Pegu	21,794	18,844	30,700	9,618	7,867
Irrawaddy	16,758	38,079	44,977	12,744	18,377
Tenasserim	6,610	8,136	15,237	4,849	5,705
Total ..	46,967	66,844	95,473	31,060	36,659

Grants for religious and public purposes.

49. The area granted for religious and public purposes amounted to 42·90 acres and was divided among 89 grantees.

Surveys,* Settlements, and Waste-lands (Upper Burma).

Preliminary triangulation and survey.

50. Major J. R. Hobday arrived with a small party at Mandalay on the 2nd April 1886 and before the end of that month completed the preliminary triangulation for the survey of Mandalay City. The survey of the city on the scale of 6 inches=1 mile was commenced shortly after. A preliminary map of the country round Mandalay was then compiled from reconnaissances done by officers with the Burma Field Force. Major Hobday also accompanied an expedition into the Kachin Hills near Bhamo and surveyed about 150 square miles on the ½-inch scale; and later he accompanied an expedition to the south-east of Mandalay, when triangulation was extended southward as far as latitude 21.° During the year a general map of the country, based on all maps, routes, and sketches available, was compiled

Area reconnoitred and mapped.

51. Between November 1886 and March 1887 Major Hobday accompanied expeditions to Thônzè, Mainglôn, Thibaw, and the Ruby Mines. The area reconnoitred and mapped during these expeditions amounts to about 3,000 square miles. Meantime Lieutenant Jackson extended triangulation from Myingyan to Hlaingdet. Later he proceeded to Fort Stedman with a military expedition. From that he accompanied expeditions to Monè, Maukmè, and other States, and returned through Kyaukse to Mandalay. His party completed some 3,000 square miles of reconnaissance survey. The same season (1886-87) Mr. Wyatt, with a small party, surveyed 2,000 square miles in the Yamèthin and Meiktila districts, and Mr. Kitchen, with a sub-surveyor, surveyed 1,000 square miles in the Yaw country, while Mr Kennedy extended the triangulation from Mandalay north to Kyanhnyat. In November 1886 a survey of Mandalay Town on the scale of 40 feet to 1 inch was started. This survey has been carried on under Mr. Gibson, who has also been in charge of a survey of the country outside the town on the scale of 16 inches=1 mile.

Towards the end of 1886 Colonel Woodthorpe, with his assistant Mr. Ogle, accompanied a military column which proceeded from Assam *via* Manipur into the Chindwin valley. Triangulation was taken up from Manipur and continued southward through the Kubo valley to the Chindwin, down which it was continued beyond Alôn until a junction with Major Hobday's series from Mandalay was effected. Before proceeding south to Alôn Colonel Woodthorpe had made tours up to Legayaing, and also along the Myittha to Indin, and so obtained a large amount of topographical information.

* This section summarizes the survey operations which have been undertaken from April 1886 to the 31st March 1888

The result of the season's work in Upper Burma was as follows:—

(*a*) Triangulation was effected over 15,000 square miles and reconnaissance surveys completed over 11,000 square miles on the scale of 4 miles=1 inch in Mandalay, Kyauksè, Yamèthin, Meiktila, Ruby Mines, Shan States, and Yaw.

(*b*) In the Chindwin and Kubo valleys 2,800 square miles were triangulated. Some 3,924 square miles were surveyed on the scale 4 miles=1 inch in Legayaing and the Kubo valley, and a map of the Chindwin river from the mouth of the Uyu river down to Mônywa was obtained. An area of 360 square miles in the country south-east of Manipur was also surveyed.

Survey work in 1887-88

52 During the season of 1887-88 an area of 23,500 square miles has been triangulated. The following topographical surveys have also been completed:—

(*a*) On a scale of 1 inch=4 miles—

Shan States	10,000 square miles.
Chindwin	7,600 square miles
Pagan and Yaw	
Minbu	
Bhamo	3,300 square miles.
Myadaung	

(*b*) On a scale of 2 inches=1 mile—

Ruby Mines . .	56 square miles.

(*c*) On a scale of 6 inches=1 mile—

Ruby Mine	21 square miles.

The Mandalay Town survey was continued under Mr. Gibson. The area completed up to the end of March 1888 was as follows:—

	Area completed Acres.	Area remaining for survey. Acres
Scale 40 feet = 1 inch	3 110	600
Scale 16 inches = 1 mile .	100	10,000

On the 31st October 1888 the area remaining for survey was 8,163 acres, or 12·75 square miles, made up thus:—

	Acres.
For survey on scale 1 inch = 40 feet ..	30
For survey on scale 16 inches = 1 mile ...	8,133

It was estimated that the survey would be completed in two months, but that six to nine months would be taken up in mapping.

The number of blocks and the area surveyed up to date is as follows:—

Description of survey work.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Number of blocks	Area in acres.	Number of blocks.	Area in acres
Theodolite traverse survey		550	2,710	270	11,640
Survey for land acquisition	Scale 1 inch = 40 feet ..	125	690	20	100
	Scale 1 inch = 80 feet		..	4	106
Final survey .	Scale 1 inch = 40 feet ..	324	2,044	276	2,118
	Scale 32 inches = 1 mile .	1	73	3	150
	Scale 16 inches = 1 mile .	.	.	4	1,030
	Total of survey work ..	450	2,807	307	4,404
		In chains.		In chains.	
Demarcation of main roads		1,400		2,090	

In addition to the survey of Mandalay Town Mr. Gibson has since December 1887 been conducting a survey on the 16 inches = 1 mile scale of the Kutywa-Taungbyun township of the Mandalay district. This survey was sanctioned in order that some exact enquiry into the agricultural conditions of Upper Burma

might be started. Up to the end of June 1888, when work was closed as no funds were available, the area traversed was 26,800 acres, or 41·8 square miles, and that of the detailed survey completed was 16,016 acres, or 25 square miles. The number of fields surveyed was 28,900. In some places very small fields were found with areas of ·01 to ·10 of an acre. Elsewhere the fields were from ·5 of an acre to an acre. In a few places only were large fields of 2 acres found.

The cost of the survey was, approximately, as follows:—

		s.	d.	
1.	Traverse survey	0	1¾	per acre.
2.	Detail survey	0	10¼	
3	Demarcation of circle and kwin (village boundaries)	0	0⅝	
4.	Computation of traverses	0	0⅝	
5.	Computation of detail areas, inking up of maps and traverses ...	0	1½	

Settlements

53. As the maps of Mandalay Town became available the work of recording tenures and settling boundaries was taken in hand. Up to the end of September 1888, while 572 blocks have been surveyed, tenures have been recorded in 248 blocks and boundaries have been settled in 76 blocks only. As far as possible revenue-rolls based on the areas supplied by the Survey Department have already been prepared. Provision is also being made for recording transfers, and for keeping the maps and records up to date.

As the cadastral survey of Mandalay was carried on tracings were prepared and supplied to a staff which undertook the marking of the holdings. This staff was under the supervision of Mr. Gibson subject to the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. The boundaries of the holdings have been marked out on an area of 15,000 acres, and at the same time the names of the persons in occupation or possession and the nature of their tenures were recorded. It was found that most of the holdings were from 3 to 5 acres, a few only being as small as 1 acre and others as much as 10 to 15 acres. The cost of demarcation and preparation of the field registers of holdings was, approximately, 2¼*d.* the acre. The greater portion of this work has still to be checked.

Grants of waste land

54. Rules for making grants of waste-land for cultivation have been under consideration, but none were sanctioned during the year under report. Towards the close of 1887 rules for the disposal of house-sites in towns were sanctioned and circulated.

Maps.

55. Since the annexation of Upper Burma the Survey of India Department have published the following maps based on surveys made in that part of the province:—

	Scale	Sheets.
Reconnaissance sheets	1 inch = 4 miles	... 14
Mandalay Town and City	6 inches = 1 mile	... 3
Ruins of Pagan .	6 inches = 1 mile	... 1
Preliminary skeleton map of Upper Burma	16 miles = 1 inch	... 1
Preliminary map of Upper Burma with hills	16 miles = 1 inch	... 1
Reconnaissance sheets, 2nd edition .	4 miles = 1 inch	.. 10
Cis-Salween Shan States	8 miles = 1 inch	... 3
Mandalay Town Survey	40 feet = 1 inch	... 8

Miscellaneous

56. Survey parties accompanied the two Shan columns, the Mogaung columns, and the three columns that entered the Yaw country, and a very large addition has been made to our imperfect knowledge of the geography of the country. The Mandalay triangulation has been extended to Bhamo to the north and connected with the Lower Burma series at Thayetmyo. Mr. Ogle, of the Survey Department, accompanied Mr. Needham's expedition to explore the routes from the Assam valley to the Hukong valley over the Patkoi range. Under many difficulties he succeeded in mapping an area of about 1,600 square miles of new country about the headwaters of the Chindwin river. The difficulties which impede geographical survey in Upper Burma are great. Forest, bush, and high grass extend over a very large portion of the country. In the hot weather, when jungle fires prevail, smoke and thick haze delay the progress of survey operations.

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts of the Legislative Council

57. The following Acts affecting Burma were passed during the year :—

1887.

The Indian Marine Act
The Burma Military Police Act.
The Wild Birds Protection Act.
The Inland Bonded Warehouses Act.

1888.

An Act to amend the Indian Stamp Act.
An Act to provide for the levy of a customs duty on petroleum.
The Police Act.
The Indian Reserve Forces Act.
The Inventions and Designs Act.
The Debtors Act.
The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act.

Of the above enactments one only related exclusively to Burma. This was the Burma Military Police Act, which applied to both parts of the province The raising of a large body of military police in Upper Burma rendered it necessary to provide some better means of enforcing discipline than the Police Act (V of 1861) could afford. To secure this object the Upper Burma Military Police Regulation was passed, but afterwards it was deemed advisable to bring the Indian police in the lower province under the same law, and the Government of India were therefore moved to pass an Act for the whole province superseding the Upper Burma Regulation

Regulations for Upper Burma

58. At the end of 1886 the only legislative measures which had been passed with special reference to Upper Burma were the Upper Burma Laws Act and the Criminal and Civil Justice Regulations. These laid the foundation of settled administration in the most important branches of the Government of the newly acquired territory. But much remained to be done to provide for other pressing needs. During the year 1887 the undermentioned Regulations having been proposed by the Chief Commissioner received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council :—

The Upper Burma Registration Regulation.
The Upper Burma Municipal Regulation.
The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.
The Upper Burma Revenue Regulation
The Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation.
The Upper Burma Stamps and Limitation Regulation.
The Upper Burma Ruby Regulation.
The Upper Burma Village Regulation.

The Registration Regulation provides for the registration of instruments of transfer of immoveable property. It was customary in Upper Burma to effect transfers of immoveable property by written instruments and it was thought desirable to provide a simple means for securing the permanent record of documents of this nature in places where the necessity of registration would not be likely to prove inconvenient. At present the Regulation applies only to Mandalay, where a registration office was established in July 1887.

The Municipal Regulation provides the necessary machinery for giving to the leading inhabitants of Upper Burma towns a share in the management of their local affairs. A fuller description of it will be found in the section relating to Municipalities.

The forests constitute one of the most valuable of the properties of the State and one of the most promising sources of revenue in Upper Burma. Early in 1887 steps were taken to frame a Regulation suitable for the needs of the country for the purpose of introducing order into the forest administration and for safeguarding the interests of the Government and of the public in connection with the forests. The Forest Regulation, which was passed early in July 1887, is drawn on the lines of the Lower Burma Forest Act, with such modifications as were rendered necessary by local circumstances. The Regulation with the required subsidiary rules and notifications came into force on the 15th August 1887.

The Revenue Regulation provides merely for the realization of Government dues. It does not profess to deal with the large and important question of the revenue administration of the country. This question is still under consideration.

The Frontier Crossing Regulation provides means by which the Government can prevent travellers and others from penetrating into disturbed tracts where their personal protection could not be guaranteed. It also enables the Government to prevent persons from crossing into States or territories adjacent to Upper Burma. In view of the condition of Upper Burma and of the surrounding States the need of these provisions is obvious

Representations having been made that the introduction of the Limitation Act into Upper Burma operated to the disturbance of trade and prevented the recovery of many just debts, the Stamps and Limitation Regulation was passed to suspend the provisions of the Limitation Act relating to suits till the 30th June 1890. Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the passing of this Regulation to declare the law as regards stamps in the case of documents executed before the Upper Burma Laws Act came into force, and to make certain amendments which had been found necessary in the Civil Justice Regulation

The Ruby Regulation and the rules framed thereunder provide for the control of the ruby-mines and for mines of precious stones generally, and for the realization of revenue from that source

The Village Regulation was designed to arrest that disintegration of village society and that undue centralization of authority which experience in Lower Burma had shown to be a probable result of regular and systematized British administration. It gives considerable power to local headmen and enforces the joint responsibility in matters of police of the inhabitants of a village. It has been found to be a measure of the greatest use, and has done much to strengthen the hands of District Officers and to bring the district administration into conformity with local customs.

Police (Lower Burma).

General

59. During the year of report the Lower Burma police numbered 9,480 men. The increase of the force from 8,882 to that number was due chiefly to the addition of 382 men to the military police. The only considerable addition to the ordinary force was made in Thayetmyo, where 121 men were added to the district police on the transfer of a portion of the Minbu district to Thayetmyo. The total cost of the force rose from £203,122 to £234,978. In addition to the regular force punitive police to the number of 1,175 were entertained in various districts of the province for the whole or part of the year. The districts in which the largest number of punitive police were employed were those of Henzada, Tharrawaddy, and Shwegyin. The punitive forces quartered on Henzada and Shwegyin have now been for the most part withdrawn. In the Tharrawaddy district, which continued to be disturbed throughout the year, and

in which the work of settlement is not yet complete, the need for a heavy punitive force still exists. The irregular police, to which the name of Karen levies has been given, rendered good service during the year on several occasions, notably in the Thôngwa district on the occasion of the Dedayè rising and in the Pyuntaza subdivision under Mr. Todd-Naylor.

Conduct of the force.

60. The following statement shows the number of resignations, desertions, and punishments in the year of report and in the previous year :—

	Number.	
	1886.	1887.
Resigned	1,291	1,361
Deserted	45	24
Dismissed for misconduct	361	459
Fined departmentally and magisterially	1,336	2,171

These figures include both Indian and Burman police, but the deterioration to which they testify appears to have been confined to the Burman portion of the force. The Indian military police which were recruited during 1886 developed into an efficient body of men in 1887. In order that a proper standard of discipline might be maintained among them a selected officer was appointed to be their Adjutant. This officer has special charge of the force, under the orders of the Inspector-General, throughout Lower Burma. It is his duty to control all matters connected with their organization, to inspect them as often as practicable at the various stations at which they are posted, and generally to see that they are kept up to a proper level of efficiency and discipline. In the course of the year under review the Military Police Act, adapted from the Military Police Regulation, which had applied only to Upper Burma, was brought into force. This Act provides a stricter system of discipline for the men who are subject to it than the Police Act of 1861.

Violent crime.

61. There was a considerable variation in the number of crimes of the several classes committed in 1887 as compared with the number committed in 1886. Serious offences against the person and property decreased by 939, minor offences against property and miscellaneous offences, for the most part of an unimportant character, increased by 1,613. These figures indicate the change in the condition of the province which took place during 1887. During 1886 most of the districts of the province were the scene of risings, often of a semi-political character, which in many cases were not quelled without the assistance of troops. During 1887 comparative tranquillity was restored in all except two districts. Violent crime continued prevalent to an extent altogether out of proportion to its prevalence in the years preceding 1886, but its character underwent a considerable change. It was for the most part committed by gangs which were small in comparison with the large bands which ravaged the country in 1886.

Petty crime.

62. There was a slight falling-off of 375 cases in the number of ordinary thefts and of cases under the excise law, while cattle-thefts increased in number by 552 cases. The number of persons prosecuted under the gambling law was much larger than in the former year; 4,645 persons were arrested against 3,741 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 78 per cent. of the cases.

Detection of crime.

63. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported rose from 50 to 54 and of persons convicted to persons arrested from 62 to 63. The number of cases of dacoity (including preparation and assembling to commit dacoity) and robbery in which convictions were obtained rose from 453 to 525, although the number of cases which occurred fell from 2,895 to 2,002.

Rural police.

64. The question of re-organizing the rural police was under consideration during 1887 and officers of experience were consulted on the subject. From the opinions received there appeared to be a general consensus of opinion that a radical transformation of the village police is necessary. It is generally agreed that the status of the village headman must be raised, his powers extended, and his emoluments increased; that in short the position which he formerly occupied in Lower Burma and which he now occupies in Upper Burma, namely, that of the responsible and respected head of his village, must be restored to him. Since the close of the year of report a Bill has accordingly been drafted and submitted to the Government of India which follows closely the lines of the Upper Burma Village Regulation, and in which it is endeavoured to re-establish the headman in this position.

Police (Upper Burma).

General.

65. The police force in Upper Burma consists of two bodies distinct in organization and nationality, namely, the military police, who are, with an exception to be noted afterwards, all Indians, and the civil police, who are Burmans. The military police numbered on the 1st January 1888 13,244 officers and men. At the beginning of 1887 they numbered 4,845 officers and men. They were for the most part massed at a few stations, and were seldom brought into contact with the dacoits. Their organization was as yet very imperfect. The European officers had not in all cases been appointed. In the matter of clothing and rations no system had been established. The country was held by the troops who occupied 150 posts. Large moveable columns were in the field The Deputy Commissioners had as yet imperfect control over their districts. They could not move without escorts for which they were dependent on the officers commanding troops, who could not always meet their demands, and therefore in most cases they could not establish a firm hold on the country. The administration had in point of fact more of a military than of a civil character. The civil police had hardly been organized. A number of Burmans had been appointed to the police. The first idea was to train them up as military police and to use them to garrison posts in which Natives of India would find it difficult to live, but this scheme was afterwards abandoned. The country had not been mapped out into police jurisdictions and there was little systematic reporting of crime.

Military police.

66. The total of 4,845 military police was composed of the levies, the district military police, and the volunteers from regiments of the Native Army serving in Burma. The sanctioned strength of the levies, which, four in number, were raised by Captain Tonnochy and Lieutenants Gastrell, Loch, and O'Donnell, was 2,000 men. The district military police were raised by District Superintendents of Police in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. Their nominal strength was 3,000. Only 311 out of a sanctioned total of 1,000 were obtained by volunteering from the Native Army. At the beginning of 1887 the Government of India sanctioned the recruiting of 4,000 more military police, namely, 2,000 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,000 in the Punjab, and 1,000 in Bombay. Endeavours were also made to attract 2,000 volunteers from the Native Army, but, as only 1,145 privates were obtained, 855 more recruits were enlisted for the military police. These 4,855 men were raised in India by military officers. In April 1887 a special battalion of 500 privates was sanctioned for the Kubo valley. Finally, in May 1887 4,000 more privates were ordered to be raised at Agra, Bareilly, Lucknow, and Malagaon in Bombay. The total strength of the force was thus fixed at 15,500 privates; the complement of Native officers was fixed at 465 and of non-commissioned officers at 1,550. Of this number 13,244 of all ranks were in Burma at the close of 1887. The work of 1887 has been the welding of these different elements into a homogeneous force. They were distributed into 19 battalions of various sizes, one for each district, one for the Kubo valley, and one for the railway line under construction between Toungoo and Mandalay. The men arrived with their company organization complete.

As they arrived the companies were told off according to a pre-arranged scheme to their respective battalions. The distribution was made with reference to the race of the men and the size and character of the various districts.

Early in the year, before the police arrived in large numbers, the constitution of the force and the relations it was to bear to the civil officers were laid down. The control of the police of his district, whether military or civil, was placed in the hands of the District Magistrate subject to the orders of the Commissioner of the division. On the same authority, subject to the same control, was placed the responsibility of saying what posts should be occupied and what should be the garrison of each post, the minimum strength of any military police post being fixed at 25 men. The general principle laid down for the guidance of officers in allocating the force was that the most important and central posts should be occupied by fairly strong bodies of military police, to each of which should be added a small number of Burman constables for the purpose of receiving reports, investigating cases, and collecting intelligence. Stress was laid upon the necessity of maintaining a constant and systematic patrol, and of training the men in musketry practice. Between these posts of military police were to be established intermediate stations to be held by civil police, who were to be Burmans recruited locally. The system which has sprung up of late years in Lower Burma of associating Indian police with Burmans in every police station was advisedly put aside by the Chief Commissioner because it leads to the breaking up of the Indian police into small parties which cannot be properly officered or trained, and to the demoralization of the Burman police, who lose all sense of responsibility. The great difference between the original levies and the first batch of military police in efficiency and discipline led to the conclusion that the latter must have the same European supervision as the former. Accordingly a Commandant was appointed to each battalion, and all except four small battalions received also a Second-in-Command, these officers being selected from the Indian Staff Corps. It was arranged that some of the junior officers of the civil police should be attached to the military battalion for training in order that they might learn to lead the Indian police and to assist the military officers in the work of inspection. Many of the military police who arrived in Burma in 1887 were levies newly raised and insufficiently trained, and it was found impossible to relieve the troops from many of the outposts until the men had been drilled and taught to use their weapons. The rainy season was occupied in this work. Before the close of the rains the question of reducing the field force was taken into consideration. The subject was carefully discussed by the Chief Commissioner with the Major-General Commanding the Upper Burma Field Force and the Inspector-General of Police. In August the four Commissioners of Upper Burma were summoned to meet the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay. The distribution of the military police was carefully considered by the Chief Commissioner in consultation with the officers concerned, and in communication with the Major-General Commanding the Force allotments were made to each district with reference not only to the police administration, but also to the number of troops in the district or near at hand. It had been found that the tendency of the local officers was to consume their men in the establishment of numerous posts. This tendency springing from a natural wish to protect as large an area as possible had to be guarded against because it left the police without the power of moving in sufficient strength against any large gathering that might collect. It was therefore ordered that no new post should be established without the Chief Commissioner's sanction and that a moveable column of a certain fixed strength should be kept up in each district.

In the orders first given, as has been stated above, the minimum garrison of a military police post was fixed at 25 men. When towards the end of 1887 and the beginning of 1888 the effect of the transition from occupation by troops to occupation by police came to be felt it appeared that the posts were in many cases too weak, and that in consequence patrols of six men or even less were sent out, or if strong patrols went out, the garrison was left with insufficient strength. The effect of the withdrawal of the troops was undoubtedly at first to encourage the dacoits, who saw large bodies of troops withdrawn and replaced

by weak bodies of police. The dacoits had learned to fear the troops and the presence of a large body of men kept a district, which had all the elements of disorder and was perhaps practically dominated by dacoits, in apparent tranquillity. The troops, moreover, had learned their work, and both officers and men had in many cases acquired a minute knowledge of men and localities which was lost with them. The police, on the other hand, were quite new to the country and the work, and in many cases had not the advantage of being led by English officers. These circumstances combined with the dry season of the year, which is always in Burma a favourite time for an outbreak of dacoity, as life in the forest is dry and pleasant, led to renewed activity on the part of the dacoit leaders in some places and to several petty disasters to the police. This state of things, which may be called the transition state, has not lasted long. The Indian police have picked up their work quickly and have learnt to take care of themselves. At the present time they are constantly coming into collision with dacoits, and frequently follow up and run down gangs, recovering property and inflicting loss without casualties to themselves. The ordinary strength of a post has now been fixed at 40 men, the minimum strength of a patrol at 10 men. The former minimum of 25 men to a post is only allowed when the country is quiet, or when the Commandant certifies that the post is so built as to be defensible by 15 men. The Indian military police at the end of 1887 held 159 outposts and furnished small moveable columns for each district. At the beginning of the year they had held only 56 posts. In civil life the conduct of the men, newly raised and undisciplined as they were, has been distinctly satisfactory. Some men of bad character have, as might have been expected, crept into the force. They have been weeded out or disciplined into good behaviour, and the conduct of the force as a whole will compare favourably with that of the Native Army. The system of moveable columns is successful and is in fact the backbone of the business. Several combined operations have been undertaken with very good results. The Chief Commissioner's orders are that when combined operations are undertaken with columns detailed from several districts the supreme command is taken by the Inspector-General of Police, who places one of the Commandants of the districts concerned in immediate charge of the force in the field.

Mounted police.

67. Early in the year the advisability of mounting a considerable proportion of the force became apparent. The work done by Native cavalry of the Indian Army had been conspicuously successful and the police could not hope to supply the place of the troops unless they too had the means of making long marches and prompt pursuits. At first the number of mounted men in each battalion was fixed at 11 per cent. of its total strength. In certain districts where they were found to be especially useful the percentage was raised. Thus in the Lower Chindwin 15 per cent., and in Shwebo, Ye-u, Sagaing, Myingyan, Pagan, and Meiktila 20 per cent. are now allowed.

Transport animals

68. In March 1887 the purchase of 850 transport ponies was sanctioned and at the end of 1887 532 had been obtained by transfer from the Army or by purchase. Owing to long continued disturbances in the Shan States there was much difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of good animals. The average price is £15 per pony.

Transport and supply.

69. The transport of so many men from Rangoon to their stations up country has required care and attention. Owing to the kindness of the Major-General Commanding the Burma Division and his staff it has been possible to effect the transport of these men with economy and despatch by utilizing the Government steamers and hired vessels which brought down the troops leaving Burma. It was found necessary to hire transport especially for the police on a very few occasions only. The men who arrived in the spring of 1887, and those who arrived in the end of that year and the commencement of 1888, were sent up and distributed to their battalions without a hitch.

The supply of 17,000 men with rations and clothing has compelled the Government to appoint an experienced Commissariat Officer as Director of Police

Supply. Very early in the history of the force it became apparent that some special organization was necessary to ration the men. The bazaars of Burma are plentifully supplied with all that the Burman requires either as necessaries or luxuries of life, but although many provisions of European manufacture, such as tinned milk, biscuits, and sardines are procurable in many places, wheat flour, clarified butter, and the preparations of pulses, which form the staple food of the Northern Indian, are not to be had at any price. Hence complaints were soon heard that the men were starving, and if it had not been for the assistance given by the Army Commissariat Department they would have fared badly. As it was discontent and illness to some extent resulted. Early in 1887 the question of appointing a Commissariat Officer was mooted, and in March 1887 an officer, Captain Peile, was appointed. The question then arose as to the method of supply to be adopted. The Government had promised the men compensation for dearness of provisions at the rate of 2*s.* per month each if the price of flour fell below 19lbs. the rupee and of 4*s.* if it fell below 14lbs. There were two courses open,—to appoint a contractor or contractors who would undertake to deliver rations at fixed prices at each station and to leave the men to buy what they wanted, giving them compensation if it was due according to the scale laid down, or to provide and distribute the rations, deducting the cost from the pay of the men. The great difficulty lay in the fact that the men were dispersed in so many distant outposts with either no roads or bad roads. If the Government restricted its interference to the appointment of a contractor and left the rest to the men, how was the distribution of food to the outposts to be arranged and at whose cost? This difficulty was the greater as the battalions were newly raised, had little cohesion, and in some cases had not got their officers. An immediate decision was necessary, and the course taken, with the consent of the men, was to give no compensation, but to serve out rations to all alike at a fixed price. The central direction undertakes to land or place sufficient supplies for the whole battalion at each headquarter station. The distribution to the outposts is managed by the Battalion Commandant. This system has worked well, and the men get good and sufficient food. All matters connected with the supply of clothing, arms, and ammunition are also managed by the Director of Police Supply.

The Karen military police.

70. The exception referred to in paragraph 65 is the Karen battalion. This part of the military police force consists of Karens recruited in Lower Burma chiefly by the aid of Christian missionaries. The experiment of enlisting Karens as a separate body of police was tried in 1887. At first only a few were enlisted as it was not known whether the Karens would be content to serve away from the neighbourhood of their homes or whether they would be efficient as members of a drilled and disciplined corps. Experience has proved that good Karen recruits can be obtained on suitable terms for service in any part of the province and that they form a most useful body of men. The Karens already enlisted have done good service in more than one district in Upper Burma in tracking dacoit bands. It is now proposed to raise three or four more companies and to form a regular battalion of Karens. The members of this battalion will be enlisted under the Military Police Act, drilled and formed into companies under Karen officers, with a selected Assistant Superintendent of Police in command. Certain questions concerning the organization of the battalion are under consideration, and some points concerning the terms of enlistment are under reference to the Government of India.

Civil police.

71. The organization of the Burman civil police has progressed somewhat slowly for many causes. In the first place nearly all the junior and several of the senior officers were strangers to the people and language of Burma, and most of the junior officers had had no police training. In the second place the people were hardly reconciled as yet to the new Government and were not prepared to serve in the cause of order against their own friends and countrymen. Lastly, the Upper Burman, like his compatriot in Lower Burma, abhors steady work and discipline. In some districts, where the District Superintendent has been able to win the trust and confidence of the men, considerable success has been attained. In others

success has not been great and the men enlisted have not justified their selection. Besides furnishing a contingent to each or nearly each military police post the Burman police alone hold nearly 100 stations. The orders are that the force at each station shall be not less than 25 constables. The reporting of crime has now become fairly regular and correct, and in many cases the Burman police have shown themselves capable of acting with courage against dacoits. Their casualties during the year were 20 killed and 31 wounded, while the dacoits' loss in the same affairs is reported as 105 killed, 38 wounded, and 313 captured. In some places, where the population is more than usually disaffected, the Burman constables have acted badly, deserting with their arms, and in some cases selling their ammunition to dacoits. These have been exceptional cases. Considering the state of the country and the excitement prevailing throughout the nation, and the fact that many of their officers could not and cannot talk their language, the results hitherto have been encouraging.

The number of civil police was raised from 2,492 on the 1st January 1887 to 6,127 on the 1st January 1888, and the number of Inspectors was raised in October from 45 to 62. It has been found necessary to employ a considerable number of European Inspectors, but at least one Burman Inspector is stationed in every district.

The following statement indicates the conduct of the force :—

Punished departmentally	479
Punished magisterially	75
Rewarded departmentally	80
Rewarded magisterially	137
Dismissed	274
Deserted	206

An unsatisfactory experiment of enlisting Lower Burmans for the Chindwin district accounts for most of the dismissals. As a rule the civil police is, and must be, composed of Upper Burmans. The total number of Lower Burmans in the force is only 368. The sanctioned proportion of mounted civil police is 10 per cent. of the whole. The pay of a mounted civil policeman is £2-8-0 per mensem; he is expected to provide his own pony and pay for its keep. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining men on these terms.

Punitive police

72. A force of 33 police was quartered on seven villages in Shwebo for harbouring dacoits. This was the only punitive police force in Upper Burma during the year 1887.

River patrols

73. The Irrawaddy river is patrolled by launches under the command of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Each (except one which is worked by the Assistant Superintendent of Police himself) is manned by 10 military police under a European Inspector. On a few occasions these patrols have encountered parties of dacoits, but for the most part their action has been preventive rather than offensive.

Village officials

74. In close connection with the civil police, and in fact with all the police, are the indigenous local officials, the headmen of villages and of circles, who in various forms, under various names, are found everywhere, and have been and still are the real foundation of the civil government. These men collect the revenue, control their villages, decide disputes, and deal with petty crime. It has been one of the chief objects of the Chief Commissioner's policy to maintain and strengthen the village organization. He had seen in Lower Burma the evil effects of allowing it to go to pieces, and he knew that, unless it was placed on a sound basis ratified by law, the power of these local officers would crumble away when brought into contact with our Codes and Regulations. For this purpose the Village Regulation (XIV of 1887) was proposed and passed. It gives the headmen the position and the powers which they exercised under the ancient régime as near as may be, and it enforces with much strictness the joint responsibility of the village in criminal matters. Under this Regulation a great many petty criminal cases can be disposed of by the village officers, who are also responsible for taking immediate action and for reporting to the nearest police station in the case of heinous crime.

Police buildings.

75. Barracks, magazines, quarter-guards, and hospitals have been erected at all the headquarter stations. In view of the possible diminution of the force as the country settles down the barracks have in most cases been made as cheaply as possible. Good hospitals have been provided. The outposts are all sufficiently provided with comfortable quarters for the men, and are all more or less fortified so as to be secure against a rush and to be capable of being defended by a portion of the garrison. The expenditure on these outposts has been strictly supervised and restricted to an average sum of £50 each, the men and the villagers assisting in their construction. Every outpost is furnished with rations for a month at least. Most of them are healthy, and the sickness in the force generally has been below the average rate of sick in the Native Army.

Criminal Justice (Lower Burma).

General statistics.

76. The total number of offences reported in 1887 was 49,382 as against 46,121 in 1886. The increase took place almost entirely in petty crime. Crime of the most serious character, namely, dacoity, robbery, and offences against the State, decreased to a marked extent. The number of offences against the State fell from 184 to 15, the number of robberies and dacoities from 2,894 to 2,150. On the other hand there was an increase of upwards of 2,000 in the number of offences under special and local laws. Cattle-thefts committed in the area under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner increased from 1,420 in 1886 to 2,000 in 1887. The percentage of true to reported cases rose from 93·48 in 1886 to 94·2 in 1887. There were considerable variations between the figures of different districts. In Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, and Thayetmyo the number of cases rejected as false was far smaller than the number so rejected in other districts of the same class. In the Kyaukpyu and Salween districts, on the other hand, the number of cases rejected was abnormally large. The number of persons called on to give security to be of good behaviour increased from 2,507 in 1886 to 2,718 in the year of report. The preventive law was most vigorously enforced in the Irrawaddy division, where 1,517 persons were called on to give security. The percentage of persons convicted to persons concerned was 71·93, or nearly the same as in 1886. The districts in which the most satisfactory percentages of conviction were obtained were Kyaukpyu, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Bassein, and Thongwa.

Statistics of trials.

77. The total number of persons under trial in 1887 was 66,766 as against 66,151 in 1886. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons tried by stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly, and a decrease in the number of persons tried by all other Courts taken together exclusive of those of special Magistrates. The variations in numbers were probably due to the diminution in serious crime and the consequent decrease in the number of persons brought before Courts of Session and Deputy Commissioners. The percentage of acquittals and convictions in Courts of all kinds was 34·77 and 60·44 as against 35·57 and 60·49 in 1886. There were small variations in the percentages of convictions in Courts of different kinds. If the number of persons pending trial at the close of the year is excluded, there was an improvement in the percentage of convictions in Courts of stipendiary Magistrates, the figures being 58·99 in 1886 and 59·04 in 1887, and in the Courts of Chief Magistrates of districts, in which a percentage of 51·23 convictions was obtained as against 48·41 in 1886. As a large majority of the more serious offences are tried by the Chief Magistrates of districts the improvement in the percentage of convictions in their Courts is an indication of greater success in dealing with serious crime. The number of witnesses examined was slightly larger than in 1886 and the average duration of cases was seven days as against six days in 1886. The increase in the average duration of cases was probably an accidental fluctuation.

Disposal of work.

78. There was a considerable decrease in the amount of work disposed of by Honorary Magistrates. The decrease took place in Rangoon, where only 4,086 persons were tried by

Honorary Magistrates as against 7,022 in 1886, and in Moulmein, where the number tried fell from 2,132 to 1,391. In the rest of the province there was an increase in the amount of work disposed of by these Magistrates. The increase took place principally in Henzada, where 1,558 persons were tried by Honorary Magistrates as against 189 in 1886. There was a considerable diminution in the work performed by Sessions Courts. The number of persons committed to Sessions decreased from 1,840 in 1886 to 1,573 in 1887. The decrease corresponds to the decrease which took place in the number of robberies and dacoities. As in 1886 a considerable portion of the work usually performed by Sessions Judges was in 1887 performed by Magistrates exercising powers as Additional Sessions Judges under the Burma Gaols Delivery Act. This Act lapsed on the 30th June 1887. There was a falling off in the percentage of convictions obtained in Sessions Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner as compared with the percentage of 1886, the figures being 64·22 in 1886 and 60·54 in 1887. This falling off took place in the Irrawaddy and Tenasserim divisions. In Arakan and Pegu there was an improvement. The falling off in Irrawaddy was due in part to the fact that over 200 criminals were pardoned without trial in the Bassein and Henzada districts. Had the law been suffered to take its course, there would probably have been a sensible increase in the percentage of convictions.

Statistics of punishments

79. The statistics of punishment bear testimony to the more tranquil condition of the country in 1887 than in 1886. Capital sentences fell from 66 to 39, sentences of forfeiture of property from 55 to 6, and sentences of transportation from 1,450 to 965. Sentences of simple imprisonment, on the other hand, rose from 232 to 355. The number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment and of whipping were almost the same in 1886 and 1887. The percentage of whippings to other punishments in Magisterial Courts was in most districts from 3 to 4. There was a slight increase in the amount of fines imposed and realized.

Appeals

80. The number of appeals disposed of in 1887 was slightly larger than the number disposed of in 1886. The percentage of appeals in which the sentence of the original Court was upheld was 72·80 as against 73·65 in 1886. As in former years the percentages of sentences reversed or altered and of sentences upheld varied largely in various districts.

Criminal Justice (Upper Burma).

Nature of criminal administration

81. The criminal law administered in Upper Burma during 1887 was introduced shortly before the close of 1886 by the passing of the Upper Burma Laws Act and the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation. The Upper Burma Laws Act extended to Upper Burma the Penal Code and the Whipping Act, the Criminal Justice Regulation extended the Code of Criminal Procedure subject to certain important modifications. The system thus introduced was in force throughout 1887 and was in its main features the same system as that which governs the administration of criminal law in the rest of India. The modifications introduced were made for the purpose of simplifying the law and of adapting it to the needs of a recently annexed province which was not yet ripe for all the elaborations of the Indian system. Accordingly Commissioners were invested with the powers of a High Court, except as regards European British subjects; Deputy Commissioners were appointed Sessions Judges each for his own district and empowered to take cognizance of cases without committal, the necessity for a double trial in almost all important cases being thus removed; the right of appeal was limited; the procedure for recording evidence was simplified; and interference with judicial decisions on technical grounds was forbidden.

Criminal statistics

82. In consequence of the unsettled state of Upper Burma in 1887 Police Officers and Magistrates had little time to spare for the maintenance of registers of judicial statistics or for the preparation of the various returns which in settled provinces record the action of Judges and Magistrates in the exercise of their judicial functions.

The only statements which Judicial Officers in Upper Burma were required to submit were—

(*a*) Statements of action taken in appeal and revision. These statements were submitted every quarter to the Chief Commissioner by Commissioners and showed the action taken by them in their capacity of High Courts.

(*b*) Statements of crimes and punishments. These statements were in forms Nos. II and V of the forms appended to the Criminal Justice Report. These statements were submitted monthly by Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners and by them to the Chief Commissioner.

Work of the High Courts.

83. The following statements show the action taken by Commissioners in their capacity of High Courts:—

Capital sentences referred for confirmation.

	Number of sentences of death submitted for confirmation.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.
Northern division	10	6	4	...
Central division	22	17	5	...
Southern division	8	5	3	...
Eastern division . .	10	9	1	...

Appeals and Revisions.

	Number of appeals and revisions	Sentences confirmed	Sentences reduced	Sentences enhanced	Sentences reversed	Remarks.
Northern division ...	276	218	43	...	12	In two cases further enquiry ordered. In one case issue of amended warrant ordered.
Central division .	189	119	42	6	16	
Southern division ..	183	110	35	8	28	In seven cases further enquiry ordered.
Eastern division ...	88	66	13	5	4	
Total . ..	730	513	133	14	60	In nine cases further enquiry ordered. In one case issue of amended warrant ordered.

From this table it appears that the percentage of sentences confirmed was 71·25, of sentences reduced 18·47, of sentences enhanced 1·95, and of sentences reversed 8·33.

Work of Sessions Judges and Magistrates.

84. The following statements show the actions of Sessions Judges and Magistrates in disposing of crime:—

January to December 1887.

Description of offence.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons			
		Under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, &c.
Offences against the State	106	352	109	128	11
Offences affecting life	219	482	130	157	29
Hurt	197	348	116	169	1
Theft, extortion, and receiving stolen property	1,241	1,900	455	1,205	59
Robbery and dacoity .	1,122	3,729	939	1,335	188
Other offences not included in the above ..	3,340	6,707	1,586	4,703	49
Total ..	6,225	13,518	3,335	7,692	337

Statistics of crime in the several districts.

85. On an examination of the criminal statistics of the various districts it appears that the district which returned the greatest amount of crime during 1887 was Mandalay. This was due to the fact that the town of Mandalay was undisturbed throughout the year, and that crimes were reported and inquired into in much the same way as in Lower Burma. In the rest of the Northern division comparatively little crime was committed. Bhamo and Myadaung were undisturbed throughout the year. For the first half of the year Shwebo was in a state of disorder and the machinery for receiving reports of and inquiring into crime had not been properly organized A considerable amount of crime was shown in the returns from the districts of the Central and Southern divisions. Most of these districts were much disturbed during the year. The districts of the Eastern division, which had been reduced to comparative tranquillity by the middle of 1887, showed less crime. The Eastern division is less thickly populated than the Southern and Central divisions, and contains few large towns. With the exception of robbery and dacoity but little crime was committed in this division.

Jails (Lower Burma).

General statistics.

86. During the year 1887 the administration of all the jails in both Upper and Lower Burma was in the hands of the Inspector-General of Jails. There was a considerable decrease in the population of the jails of Lower Burma. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 22,126 as against 27,339 in 1886; the total average jail population was 7,716 as against 8,291 in the preceding year. This decrease was due partly to the diminution of crime in Lower Burma, partly to the establishment of jails in Upper Burma. One of the results of the disturbances which prevailed in Lower Burma in 1886 was that an abnormally large number of criminals passed through the jails in the course of the year. In 1887 the lower province was more tranquil and there was a proportional diminution in the number of under-trial prisoners confined. The establishment of jails in Upper Burma also to a certain extent reduced the population of Lower Burma jails.

Accommodation

87. In the course of the year the pressure on the jails of the province occasioned by the annexation of Upper Burma was relieved by the deportation of a considerable number of prisoners to Port Blair and India, and by the enlargement of several jails. The accommodation in the Bassein and Thayetmyo Jails was more than doubled, and each jail has now accommodation for more than a thousand prisoners. Additions were also made to the Henzada, Ma-ubin, Toungoo, and Shwegyin Jails, which had been more or less overcrowded in 1886. In consequence of the

decrease in the number of prisoners and of the measures taken to deport convicts, and to provide increased accommodation, there was comparatively little overcrowding in the jails of the province during the year of report. In only three jails in the province, namely, Ma-ubin, Henzada, and Myanaung, all of them small jails, was the average strength of the prisoners in excess of the accommodation provided for them. In the Ma-ubin and Henzada Jails the excess was small.

Judicial statistics.

88. The most noticeable point in connection with the judicial statistics of 1887 is the decrease in the number of prisoners sentenced to confinement for long terms of years. Although there was a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners sentenced almost exactly as many were sentenced to terms of not more than two years' imprisonment in 1886 as in 1887. The figures for the two years were for 1886 10,310 and for 1887 10,033. Sentences to terms of more than two years' imprisonment, on the other hand, were much less numerous in 1887 than in 1886, 2,043 persons having received such sentences in 1887 against 3,425 in 1886. These figures testify to the more settled condition of Burma during 1887 than during 1886. During the year of report special orders were issued, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, for the purpose of securing the infliction of adequate punishment on habitual criminals. Rules were prescribed setting forth the duties of the Police and Jail authorities in connection with the identification of previously convicted prisoners, and the necessity for co-operation was insisted on. At the same time orders were issued by the Judicial Commissioner requiring Judges and Magistrates, when sentencing habitual prisoners, to endorse on the warrants of the prisoners a certificate that they were habituals. The effect of these orders was apparent during the year of report. The number of prisoners identified as habituals before conviction rose from 654 in 1886 to 1,037 in 1887, while the number thus identified after conviction, and of those who confessed themselves to be habituals, fell from 351 to 237. The number of habituals re-convicted under Chapter XII or XVII of the Indian Penal Code who received enhanced punishment on conviction increased from 732 to 936.

Discipline.

89. A high standard of discipline was maintained during the year. Only three escapes and only one dangerous attempt to break jail took place. The number of offences committed and of punishments inflicted in the year of report was almost exactly the same as the number in 1886. The nature of the punishments awarded was somewhat more severe than in 1886, the combined punishment of solitary confinement and reduced diet having been inflicted more frequently, and the two punishments separately less frequently than in 1886. In spite of the exceptionally large number of dangerous and turbulent prisoners confined in the jails of the province in 1887 corporal punishment was inflicted less frequently than in any recent previous year. The ratios for the Rangoon, Moulmein, and Thayetmyo Jails were 4·39, 5·93, and 3·80. The new marks-system, which was prescribed at the beginning of 1886, but which was not introduced in that year, came into force in the year under review. No change was made during the year in the system under which selected convicts are employed as prisoner warders. The number of convicts so employed was almost exactly the same as in 1886. The number of punishments inflicted on them decreased, the figures for 1886 and 1887 being 1,285 and 782 respectively.

Financial.

90. The total gross cost of the jails of the province in 1887 was £49,183 as against £49,717 in 1886. The average cost of each prisoner increased slightly from £6 to £6-7-6. The cost of prisoners in various jails varied considerably. The statistics of the earnings of prisoners during the year were satisfactory. Although the number of prisoners available for labour was smaller than in 1886 the net cash earnings were some £1,600 larger than in 1886. The earnings would have been larger had not a considerable number of prisoners been employed on prison buildings. The net cost of each prisoner was £3-15-6, exactly the same as in 1886. The figures of expenditure given above do not include a considerable item in the cost

of Burman convicts which is ultimately debited to the Burma Administration. This item is the cost of prisoners in Indian jails. Since the beginning of 1886 the number of such prisoners has increased largely and there is reason to believe that their annual cost will amount to a considerable sum. From such returns of the cost of Burman prisoners as have hitherto been received from Indian Governments it appears that the cost of maintaining Burman prisoners is much higher in India than in Burma. From the returns which have been received from Madras it is calculated that each Burman prisoner confined in Madras costs this Administration in round numbers £10 a year, to which must be added the cost of conveying prisoners and their escort, and the cost of maintaining a considerable number of police in order to furnish escorts. The heavy cost of maintaining Burman prisoners in India, as compared with the cost of maintaining them in Burma, to a certain extent counterbalances the advantages of the system of transferring prisoners.

Health statistics.

91. There was little improvement in the health of prisoners during the year under report. The ratio per mille of total number sick and of average number sick rose from 783·26 to 944·01 and from 41·13 to 49·25; on the other hand the ratio of deaths fell from 61·51 to 58·71 or, exclusive of deaths from cholera, which was exceptionally fatal in 1887, from 57·41 to 44·58. The jails in which sickness was most prevalent were those of Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, Toungoo, and Shwegyin. One hundred and nine deaths occurred from cholera as against 34 in 1886. Cholera was epidemic during the year in a severe form in the jails at Akyab and Moulmein, and isolated cases occurred at Rangoon and Bassein. The jail which suffered most severely was Moulmein, in which no less than four outbreaks of the disease occurred during the year. The Moulmein Jail has long been noted for its unhealthiness and it has now been decided to reduce it to the status of a district jail containing less than 500 prisoners.

Juvenile prisoners.

92. At the close of the year under report the Paungdè Reformatory contained the full number of boys, 72, for which it has capacity. The institution was well and economically managed during the year. The average cost of each boy diminished from £16 in 1886 to £13 in the year of report. The occupation of the boys was the same as in former years. The accounts received of boys who have left the Reformatory reported them to be doing well.

Jails (Upper Burma).

Jail arrangements in 1886.

93. During the year 1886, owing to the pressure of more urgent needs, little progress was made in providing jail accommodation in Upper Burma or in introducing a regular system of jail administration. The construction of jails at Mandalay, Myingyan, and Mônywa (the proposed headquarters of the Chindwin district) was sanctioned and begun. At Mandalay the outer wall and a ward capable of containing 800 or 1,000 prisoners having been completed the jail was occupied in February 1887 During the greater part of 1887 the Mandalay Jail was the only jail in Upper Burma which was properly established and systematically administered under the rules of the Jail Department. At other district headquarters lock-ups of a temporary and insufficient nature, chiefly for the accommodation of under-trial prisoners, had been provided. These were guarded by police guards and the Jail Department exercised little or no control over them. Owing to the scanty and unsuitable nature of the accommodation it was difficult and sometimes impossible to provide for the separation of under-trial prisoners from prisoners undergoing short terms of imprisonment who could not be sent to Mandalay or to Lower Burma, and there was no accommodation for female prisoners. This latter want was not of serious consequence as the number of female prisoners in Burma has always been small. But the trouble and expense entailed by the necessity of sending numbers of prisoners to Lower Burma and to India was considerable.

Arrangements proposed and finally sanctioned in March 1888

94. Early in 1887 enquiry was instituted with a view to ascertaining the permanent needs of Upper Burma in respect of jail accommodation. At the same time the Jail Department was formally placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Jails, who had previously administered jails only in Lower Burma. In September 1887, after enquiry and consultation with District Officers and with the Jail Department, proposals were submitted to the Government of India by the Chief Commissioner for the provision of suitable and sufficient jail accommodation in Lower Burma. It was then proposed that central jails capable of accommodating 1,000 prisoners each should be established at Mandalay and Myingyan; that smaller district jails should be provided at Bhamo, Shwebo, Taungdwingyi, and in the Upper Chindwin for 200 prisoners each, and at Minbu, Pagan, and Mónywa for 100 prisoners each; and that lock-ups each to contain 50 prisoners should be built at Ye-u, Sagaing, Pyinmana, Yamèthin, Kyauksè, Tigyaing (then the proposed headquarters of the Myadaung district), and Mogôk. Of these the jails at Mandalay, Myingyan, Pagan, Minbu, and Mónywa were then under construction. These proposals were returned by the Government of India for re-consideration towards the end of November 1887. In the meantime the need of better and more ample accommodation was becoming acute, and the frequency of escapes from the so-called lock-ups was officially brought to notice by the Inspector-General of Police. In December 1887 the Mandalay Jail was still the only jail which was partly completed so as to be ready for occupation and under the control of the Jail Department. At that time the outer wall of the jails at Minbu and Pagan (for 100 prisoners each) was nearly finished, and temporary buildings had been put up inside the enclosure. At Mónywa (for 100 prisoners) the permanent buildings inside were finished and the outer wall was half complete. The work at Myingyan was in progress, but no buildings inside the enclosure had been taken in hand. In February 1888 a revised scheme was submitted for the approval of the Government of India. The revised proposals included the establishment of jails for 100 prisoners each at Mônywa, Pagan, and Minbu, where the work had already been begun, the construction of a jail at Myingyan for 1,000 prisoners, and the building of lock-ups at all other district headquarters except Meiktila. These proposals were sanctioned towards the end of March 1888.

95. The Mandalay Jail stands in the cantonment within the walls of the old city. On this account certain difficulties have arisen in respect of the arrangements necessary for the working of the jail garden. In addition to this, during part of 1887, a serious outbreak of beri-beri occurred in this jail and doubts were entertained as to the healthiness of its situation. There is reason to believe that these doubts are groundless. But in view of all the circumstances of the case it was decided not to extend at present the accommodation already provided. The ward originally built for 800 prisoners has been found capable of holding 1,000 prisoners without overcrowding. The population of the jail will be limited to this number. Work-sheds have been lately built, but no fresh wards will be added. Accommodation for civil, under-trial, and female prisoners will be provided in the lock-up, which will be built during the current year. At Myingyan two wards for 500 prisoners each have now been completed. At other district headquarters, except Mogôk (Ruby Mines), lock-ups are being built. Each of these will contain 50 prisoners inclusive of female and under-trial prisoners. As there is no imprisonment for debt in Upper Burma outside Mandalay it will not be necessary to provide for civil prisoners at out-stations. These lock-ups will be completed before the 1st April 1889. There will then be accommodation for prisoners in Upper Burma as follows:—

Mandalay	1,000
Myingyan	1,000
Minbu	100
Mônywa	100
Pagan	100
Twelve lock-ups at 50 each	600
Total	2,900

96. In December 1887 the attention of the Inspector-General of Jails was specially directed to the need of introducing systematic order and discipline in conformity with the rules of the Jail Department into Upper Burma jails, and of substituting regular establishments for the police guards which had up to that time been in charge of most of the temporary jails and lock-ups. Experience in Lower Burma has shown that efficient jail administration is possible only when the whole of the establishment is under the control of one department. In the course of 1888 the Inspector-General made a thorough and systematic personal examination of all the jails and lock-ups established and under construction in Upper Burma. Suitable establishments have been sanctioned for the jails at Mandalay, Myingyan, and Mônywa, and for the lock-ups at most of the head-quarter stations. At Mandalay, Myingyan, Mônywa, Minbu, and Pagan, where the jail guards are of suitable strength, and composed of trained and disciplined men, the guards have been armed with Snider rifles.

Jail administration.

Civil Justice (Lower Burma).

97. The decrease in litigation as compared with the litigation of previous recent years which took place in 1886 was continued in 1887. There was a further slight decrease in the number of suits instituted in Rangoon and a slight increase in the number instituted in the rest of the province. The effect of the disturbances of 1886 has not yet passed off. Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-six cases were instituted in the interior, 4,667 in the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, and 244 in the Court of the Recorder, Rangoon. The classification of suits according to value gives much the same results as in former years: 16·22 per cent. of the suits instituted in 1887 were below £1, 43·38 per cent. were below £5 in value. The high percentage of suits of small value indicates the unimportant nature of the large mass of the litigation of the province.

General statistics.

98 The percentage of suits disposed of without contest was 61·19 as against 60·73 in 1886; the percentage disposed of with contest was 35 84 as against 34·97 in the former year. One hundred and seventy-one cases were disposed of on reference to arbitration. There was a considerable improvement in the celerity of disposal of civil business. The average duration of contested cases fell from 29 days in 1886 to 24 in the year under review, of uncontested cases from 19 to 15. The decrease was common both to the Rangoon Courts and to the Courts of the interior.

Disposal of business.

99. The number of applications for execution of decrees was nearly the same in 1887 as in 1886 and there was little variation in the percentages of complete or partial satisfaction of decrees. There was a considerable diminution in the frequency with which coercive measures were resorted to by holders of decrees. Imprisonments in execution of decrees fell from 445 to 361, sales of moveable property from 851 to 652, and sales of immoveable property from 706 to 552. The decrease in the frequency with which the coercive machinery of the civil law was put in motion during 1886 and 1887 tends to show that the disturbances which prevailed during those years had no appreciable effect on the general prosperity of the country or on the rural landholders, who were the principal sufferers from the ravages of dacoits.

Execution of decrees.

100. The number of appeals preferred against decrees in 1887 was 1,451 as against 1,417 in 1886. The percentage of reversals was nearly the same in 1887 as in 1886. There was a great improvement in the promptitude with which appeals were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 33 days, or exactly the same as in 1885.

Appeals.

101. The new scale of fees for processes, which was introduced in October 1886, was in operation during the year 1887. The financial result was a considerable diminution in the receipts from process fees which, however, still exceed by several hundred

Cost of litigation

pounds the cost of process-serving. The full effect of the new scale of fees has not yet become apparent because the exceptional circumstances of 1886 and 1887 checked the increase in litigation which might have been expected to result from the reduction of its cost.

Civil Justice (Upper Burma).

Civil justice administration in Upper Burma.

102. The law relating to civil procedure in Upper Burma is contained in the Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation. This Regulation was enacted at the end of 1886. The Code of Civil Procedure is in force only in the town of Mandalay, which, as a large centre of trade and population, stands in need of a more elaborate system of procedure than the rest of the province. The Civil Justice Regulation provides for the establishment of Courts and prescribes a procedure for the disposal of civil suits based on the principles of the Code of Civil Procedure with modifications in the direction of simplicity. The principal points of difference between the civil law in Upper Burma and the law of Civil Procedure in the settled districts consist in the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the introduction of provisions for the establishment of Circle Courts, and the omission of a great portion of the elaborate appellate machinery of the Code of Civil Procedure. The action taken in Upper Burma during 1887 in connection with the administration of civil justice consisted in the establishments of Courts of various grades throughout the province and in the framing of simple rules of subsidiary procedure for the guidance of Courts. A section of the Regulation gives Commissioners in their capacity of High Courts power to make rules with the Chief Commissioner's sanction. In the course of the year simple rules were framed regarding inspection of records, fees to be charged for issue of processes, and the payments to be made to witnesses to cover their travelling expenses. In Mandalay a special Civil Court has been established. This Court consists of two Judges, an English and a Burman Judge, and has civil jurisdiction within the town only. No statistics are available from which the action of the civil tribunals of Upper Burma during 1887 can be judged. The pressure of other work during a portion of the year left no time to District Officers for the compilation of such statistics. It is believed that outside the large towns there is little litigation. Arbitration by village elders is usually employed for the purpose of settling disputes, and people do not ordinarily resort to the Civil Courts except in more than usually important cases, or when they are dissatisfied with the decisions of arbitrators.

Registration.

Registration—in Lower Burma.

103. The number of registration offices in Lower Burma was the same as in 1886-87, namely, 113. The number of registrations increased from 7,630 to 8,676. In 1885-86 the number of registrations was 8,919. The increase of registrations occurred principally in the Tharrawaddy, Thôngwa, Bassein, Moulmein Town, Tavoy, and Toungoo districts. There was a decrease of £55,000 in the total value of property, moveable and immoveable, affected by registered documents, as compared with the value in the preceding year. Registration receipts rose from £2,550 to £2,940. The expenditure also rose from £1,401 to £1,523.

in Upper Burma.

104. In Upper Burma a registration office was established in Mandalay in which 2,270 documents of an aggregate value of £129,728 were registered. The transactions of the Mandalay office included the registration of 1,338 sales and 809 mortgages of immoveable property. The sum realized from registration fees in the Mandalay office was £604 and the expenditure on the registration office was £65.

Municipal Administration (Lower Burma).

New Municipalities.

105. There were 18 Municipalities in Lower Burma at the beginning of the year of report. There are now 24. Thayetmyo, Thatôn, Ngathainggyaung-Daunggyi, and Tavoy

were constituted Municipalities during the year. Since the close of the year Ma-ubin and Shwegyin have been added to the list, and proposals to add Kyaikto are under consideration.

Financial statistics

106. The following table shows the financial condition of the several Municipalities during the year :—

Town.	Opening balance		Income		Expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1886-87	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rangoon .	17,910	19,875	142,916	259,755	140,981	268,370	19,875	11,260
Moulmein ..	305	119	11,663	10,825	11,849	10,894	119	50
Akyab ..	131	1,213	12,022	12,453	10,940	11,560	1,313	2,106
Prome ..	705	1,276	11,121	11,841	10,852	11,696	1,277	1,121
Bassein ..	852	1,068	12,999	11,165	12,783	12,923	1,068	2,310
Toungoo ..	979	2,031	10,601	9,597	9,549	11,194	2,031	437
Henzada ..	2,237	3,147	7,817	7,323	6,937	7,815	3,147	2,655
Pegu ..	1,779	3,094	5,648	5,745	4,333	6,882	3,094	1,957
Paungdè ..	676	1,038	3,058	3,291	2,696	2,949	1,038	1,380
Yandoon ..	225	247	2,503	4,590	2,481	3,057	247	1,780
Kyaukpyu ..	1,039	621	2,065	1,695	2,483	2,082	621	234
Sandoway ..	177	497	1,709	1,424	1,389	1,704	497	217
Zalun ..	567	1,089	1,471	1,766	950	680	1,088	2,175
Myanaung ..	708	1,223	1,464	1,632	949	1,786	1,223	1,069
Myaungmya ..	.	64	293	482	229	278	64	268
Ramree ..	126	70	407	833	463	726	70	177
Kyangin .	1,182	1,646	1,685	1,576	1,221	1,959	1,646	1,263
Thatôn ..	115	*— 255*	1,016	1,067	1,386	1,186	*— 255*	*— 375*
Tavoy ..	168	*— 808*	2,393	2,971	3,369	2,151	*— 808*	12
Mergui ..	351	*— 51*	1,948	2,437	2,353	1,942	*— 51*	444
Thayetmyo .	1,284	1,541	3,065	4,040	2,805	2,747	1,541	2,834
Ngathainggyaung-Daunggyi	687	900	1,229	1,311	1,016	1,717	900	494
Total .	32,203	39,648	239,459	360,819	232,014	366,298	39,648	31,168

With the exception of Moulmein, Thatôn, and Tavoy the Municipalities were in a sound financial condition and closed the year with sufficient balances. In 16 out of 22 Municipalities the receipts of the year exceeded the receipts of 1886-87, in 15 there was an increase in expenditure.

Sources of revenue

107. The sources of Municipal revenue and the aggregate sums received from each source are shown in the following statement :—

Head of receipt.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	£	£
Taxes on houses and lands	35,954	37,077
Taxes on vehicles	7,478	7,087
Tolls on ferries	2,646	2,757
Conservancy-tax	8,571	9,036
Lighting-rate	5,644	5,512
Water-rate	10,327	11,446
Total income from taxation ...	70,620	72,945
Fines	3,002	3,080
Miscellaneous	58,418	58,248
Grants from provincial and local funds	77,245	76,301
Debt accounts	30,174	150,244
Total income ...	239,459	360,818

Details of expenditure.

108. The following table shows the expenditure of the year with the proportion of the expenditure on each principal head to the total outlay :—

Head of expenditure.	1886-87		1887-88.	
	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	£		£	
General establishment	13,117	5 65	14,015	3·83
Public safety (including street lighting, fire engines, &c.) .	9,285	4 00	9,676	2·64
Public health (including conservancy, water supply, hospitals, vaccination, &c.)	70,978	30 59	76,477	20·88
Public instruction	27,280	11·76	28,236	7·71
Public convenience (including road-making)	59,850	25 80	63,878	17·44
Debt account	45,706	19 70	167,809	45 81
Contribution to local or provincial funds	1,429	62	3,629	·99
Miscellaneous	4,369	1 88	2,578	·7
Total ...	232,014	.	366,298	...

If the debt account is left out of consideration, the variations are small and call for no comment.

Financial relations between the Government and Municipalities

109. At the beginning of the year of report the financial arrangements under which contributions are made to Municipalities from provincial funds were re-considered. The arrangements hitherto in force had been sanctioned for five years from April 1882 and came to an end at the beginning of 1887-88. Under the new arrangements, which took effect from April 1887 and which will remain in force till March 1889, in the case of several Municipalities the amount of the contribution made from provincial to municipal revenues has been reduced. It is proposed, with effect from April 1889, to make further reductions. Since the close of the year of report a further change has been made in the financial position of Municipalities by the introduction of the income-tax into Burma. This measure reduces the income which Municipalities have hitherto drawn from the capitation-tax or land-rate in lieu thereof.

Rangoon

110. During the year of report the Municipal Committee of Rangoon consisted of 24 members. Eighty meetings were convened. The most important event in the Municipal history of the year was the conclusion of negotiations for raising a loan of £230,000. The purpose for which this loan was raised has been explained in former reports. After somewhat protracted negotiations the Bank of Bengal agreed in the course of the year of report to lend the money at 5½ per cent. The loan was issued at £9-3-4. The opening balance of the Rangoon Municipal fund was £19,875, the gross income, excluding debt accounts and the Municipal assignment for educational purposes, was £110,487. This income was less by £2,756 than the income of 1886-87, but, in round numbers, £1,200 more than the average income of the preceding five years. There were considerable variations under the different heads of revenue. There was an increase in receipts from provincial rates, bazaar rents, and the water-tax, and a decrease in public works receipts and in the amount of the provincial assignment. The provincial assignment was

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reduced by £2,700. The current expenditure of the Municipality during the year amounted to £126,297 as against £113,726 in the former year. This large increase in expenditure was in part nominal, £6,896 having been spent out of ordinary revenue on the drainage works. The ordinary expenditure increased by £5,676 and was distributed over most of the heads of current expenditure. Educational matters made satisfactory progress during the year. Since the close of the year the charge of the Municipal schools has been transferred to the Educational Syndicate and a proportionate reduction has been made in the amount of the Government contribution to the Municipal revenues. The expenditure on results-grants amounted to £3,322 to 61 aided schools against £2,986 paid in the preceding year to 72 schools. The year under report was less healthy in Rangoon than those immediately preceding. The death-rate of 1887 was 27·12 per mille against 26·61 in 1886 and 25·01 in 1885, but was below the average of the five preceding years. The number of patients treated in the General Hospital during the year was 31,243 as against 27,940 in 1886. The ordinary expenditure on medical relief increased by £918, and a sum of £2,112 was spent on additions to the hospital which the growth of Rangoon has rendered necessary. Expenditure on public works amounted to £17,929 against £17,625 in the previous year. The greater part of this sum was spent on metalling and repairing roads.

Moulmein.

111. The Municipal Committee of Moulmein consisted of 4 *ex-officio* and 12 elected members during the year of report. The financial position of the Municipal Committee at the beginning of the year was unsatisfactory as though there was a nominal opening balance the Municipal fund was in debt. These claims were paid off during the year. The total receipts of the year amounted to £10,824 against £11,663 in 1886-87, the year's expenditure to £10,894 against £11,849. The closing balance was £50. The Municipal Committee were principally engaged during the year in devising methods of extricating the Municipal finances from the condition of embarrassment in which for some time past they have been involved. With this object large reductions were made in various departments of current expenditure and schemes for increasing the municipal revenues were considered. It was finally decided to propose the imposition of an octroi which is anticipated to yield upwards of £5,000 a year. These proposals have been approved by the Chief Commissioner and are now before the Government of India.

Akyab.

112. The Municipal Committee consisted as in 1886-87 of one appointed, 12 elected, and 2 *ex-officio* members. The opening balance to the credit of the Municipal fund at the beginning of 1887-88 was £1,213, the income of the year amounted to £12,452, the expenditure to £11,560, the closing balance to £2,106. Expenditure on education decreased from £2,958 to £2,540. The expenditure in 1886-87 had been exceptionally high in consequence of the construction of a new school-house in that year. Five pupils passed the Calcutta University examinations, eight the Middle school, one qualifying for a scholarship, and seven the primary examinations. The Committee spent £3,600 on public works during the year. The principal undertaking was the construction of a new bridge over the Jullia creek. One thousand three hundred and fifty-two pounds were spent on repairs, principally to bazaars and roads, and £200 on the addition of a moribund ward to the hospital.

Bassein.

113. The constitution of the Bassein Municipality remained the same as in 1886-87. The income of the Municipality increased by £1,166, a result principally due to the high fees paid for liquor licenses and the rise in the receipts from bazaars. The expenditure of the year amounted to £12,922 against £12,782 in 1886-87. The closing balance was £2,310. In educational matters good progress was made by the high and middle class schools, and a fair number of passes were obtained at Entrance and Middle Class examinations. More money was spent on public works than in the preceding year. Three hundred and nine pounds were devoted to the purchase of a new fire-engine. The rest of the expenditure was incurred principally on the repair and maintenance of existing works.

Prome.

114. The Municipal Committee of Prome consisted of 3 *ex-officio*, 1 nominated, and 12 elected members. Elections were held in November 1887, but did not excite much interest, as only one seat was contested. The ordinary income of the Municipality rose from £11,383 to £11,769. Ordinary expenditure rose from £10,852 to £11,668. Savings were effected in the expenditure on administration and on the establishments of the water-works and of the public gardens, while more money was spent on communications, miscellaneous public improvements, and education. The savings were the result of the reductions of establishment which were made in 1886-87. The attendance at the Government school improved during the year, but the results of the examinations were disappointing. No pupils from the Municipal school obtained passes at the Middle Department examination, only 3 out of 18 being sent up at the Upper Primary, and only 5 out of 26 at the Lower Primary examination. Better results were obtained by aided schools. Nineteen schools earned results-grants and 50 pupils passed fully by the higher or lower primary standard.

Toungoo.

115. The Committee consisted of 3 appointed and 11 elected members. The Municipal income decreased by £1,007 during the year under review, the receipts having been £9,597 against £10,604 in 1886-87. The decrease was due to a falling off in the amount received as contributions. The expenditure of the year amounted to £11,194 against £9,519 in 1886-87. This expenditure was incurred on general administration, medical relief, education, and public works. The sums spent on medical relief were abnormally large, a circumstance which is attributed to the fact that the Toungoo hospital is largely used by coolies employed on the Railway.

Henzada.

116. The Municipal Committee of Henzada consisted of 3 *ex-officio* and 10 elected members during the year. The income of the Municipality fell from £7,847 to £7,323 chiefly on account of the decrease under the head of Contributions from provincial sources. Expenditure increased from £6,937 to £7,815. The closing balance was £2,655. The encroachments of the Irrawaddy during the year caused considerable damage and entailed the expenditure of a large amount of money on the Municipality. The work of resisting the advance of the Irrawaddy was one of urgent necessity. With this object a sum of £900 was contributed by the Municipality to the Public Works Department to be spent on strengthening the embankment system. This contribution accounts for the increase in expenditure. The Committee spent £1,568 on communications and in all £1,815 on original works. A resolution was passed during the year that compulsory vaccination should be introduced and application has since been made for the extension of the Vaccination Act to the town.

Pegu.

117. The Committee at Pegu consisted of 4 *ex-officio* and 12 elected members. The income of the Municipality increased slightly during the year, having amounted to £5,746 against £5,648 in 1886-87. The sources of Municipal income were increased by the imposition of a cart-tax which yielded £138, and by the opening of a slaughter-house, from which £52 were obtained. The expenditure of the year amounted to £6,882 against £4,333 in 1886-87. The Committee spent more money than in the previous year on administration, medical relief, and public works.

Paungdè.

118. The Municipal Committee consisted of 2 *ex-officio* and 8 elected members. The receipts of the year show an increase of £232 and the disbursements an increase of £254. The former increase was due principally to larger receipts from bazaar rents and capitation-tax. The increase of expenditure is distributed among the various items of outlay. The attendance at the town school, compared with the attendance in 1886-87, rose slightly and the middle class school results were satisfactory, but the results in the primary departments were not up to those of previous years. Five hundred and sixty-nine pounds were spent on public works, principally on repairing old and opening new roads.

Yandoon.

119. The Municipal Committee was composed of 2 *ex-officio* and 7 elected members. The Municipal income rose from £2,503 to £4,590. There was an increase of £935 in the receipts from capitation-tax owing to the large increase of population, £706 were realized from excise against £93 last year, and £700 were contributed from the Thôngwa district cess fund towards the establishment and maintenance of the Yandoon school. In the course of the year proposals were sanctioned for the imposition of a conservancy-tax. This tax began to be levied from October 1888. The expenditure of the year amounted to £3,053, being £575 more than the expenditure of 1886-87. Expenditure on education increased by £516, but the number of pupils at the Municipal schools diminished and satisfactory results were not obtained at the provincial examinations.

Sandoway.

120. The Municipal Committee consisted during the year of 2 *ex-officio* and 7 elected members. The income of the year was £1,424, or £276 less than that of 1886-87. Expenditure rose from £1,379 to £1,689. The Committee spent £220 on original public works; otherwise the expenditure was much the same as in 1886-87.

Kyaukpyu.

121. The Committee consisted of 3 *ex-officio* and 9 elected members as in the preceding year. The income of the year was £1,695 against £2,057 in 1886-87, a decrease which was due to the reduction of the provincial grant by £300. The expenditure of the year amounted to £2,083. The Government schools were efficiently managed.

Myanaung.

122. The Committee consisted of 8 nominated and 1 *ex-officio* member. The income of the year was £1,632, the expenditure £1,786 against £949 in 1886-87. There was a closing balance of £1,069. Money was spent principally on repairs to the hospital and the bazaars, the erection of a Native doctor's house, and the construction of roads. Three hundred and fifty-three pounds were spent on education.

Myaungmya.

123. The Municipal Committee consisted originally of ten members whose number was reduced to eight in the course of the year by the death and transfer of two members. The Municipality's income from bazaar rents increased from £293 to £430. This constitutes nearly the whole amount of the Municipal income as the Municipality gets nothing from the capitation-tax receipts. The total income amounted to £482. The expenditure amounted to £278 and was devoted mainly to conservancy and education.

Ramree.

124. The Ramree Municipality was constituted in January 1887. The Committee consists of 2 *ex-officio* and 11 nominated members. The income of the town was doubled during the year by the addition to its receipts of £420 under the head of contributions from provincial sources. The Committee was thus enabled to provide for some much needed public works. About £200 was spent on repairing the town roads and £55 on the school buildings. The school continued in a satisfactory condition, 19 pupils having passed the primary examinations, one gaining a scholarship.

Kyaugin.

125. The constitution of the Municipal Committee remained the same as in the preceding year. The Municipal income slightly decreased chiefly on account of short collections of Municipal taxes. The expenditure increased considerably. One hundred and twenty-five pounds were spent on street-lighting and £910 on public works. Of the latter sum the greater part was spent on the construction and the metalling of roads and the building of culverts. Four hundred and sixty-eight pounds were spent on education.

Mergui.

126. The Municipality was constituted in March 1887 and consists of 11 members. During the year under report the income of the Municipality rose and the expenditure fell by amounts between £400 and £500. The closing balance was £444. The largest item of expenditure was that on education, which amounted to £1,183. The

remainder of the expenditure was incurred on administration, medical relief, and public works.

Thayetmyo

127. Thayetmyo was constituted a Municipality in 1887, but the Committee did not actually come into existence till February 1888. The Committee consists of 3 *ex-officio*, 2 elected, and 10 appointed members. The balance of the fund, then the two fund, at the beginning of 1887-88 amounted to £1,541. The total of receipts and disbursements amounted to £4,039 and £2,746 against £3,065 and £2,805 in the preceding year. The Committee incurred a comparatively small expenditure on education as they do not maintain a Municipal school. In the course of the year schemes for improving the sanitary condition of the town were considered.

Thaton

128. The Thaton Municipality was constituted during the year under report. At the beginning of the year the finances of the town fund were in an embarrassed condition, and the year opened with a deficit balance of £255. The income of the year under report was slightly in advance of that of the preceding year and expenditure was reduced in all departments. The expenditure incurred was of a normal kind.

Ngathainggyaung.

129. Ngathainggyaung was constituted a Municipality in August 1887. The Committee consists of 10 appointed members. The Municipal income remained almost stationary, whilst expenditure increased from £1,017 to £1,716. Four hundred and eight pounds was spent on education with the effect of getting three pupils to pass the primary examination. Expenditure on public works amounted to £818, of which £700 were spent on the construction of a new bazaar.

Tavoy

130. The Tavoy Municipality was constituted on the 11th June 1887. The Committee consists of 13 appointed members. The finances of the Municipality were in an embarrassed condition. The year opened with a large debit balance to the town fund which was with difficulty wiped off in the course of the year. The educational expenditure of the Municipality, which in 1887-88 amounted to £1,102, was a heavy burden on the Municipal finances.

Zalun

131. The Municipal income amounted to £1,766, the expenditure to £678. The closing balance amounted to £2,175. This balance was unnecessarily large and it has accordingly been decided to withdraw from the Municipality the capitation-tax which has been credited to it since 1886.

Town Committees

132. The following table shows the towns of Lower Burma administered by Town Committees with the respective numbers of their populations :—

	Population		Population.
Thônzè	1,936	Pantanaw	6,174
Gyobingauk	837	Danubyu	5,800
Shwedaung ..	12,373	Allanmyo ..	5,825
Zigôn .. .	629	Kawkareik	2,135
Letpadan	775	Shwegyin	7,519
Lemyethna ...	5,355	Kyaikto	1,982
Ma ubin .	1 178		

Ngathainggyaung, Thayetmyo, Thatôn, Tavoy, and Mergui were constituted Municipalities during the year, otherwise the list is the same as last year. The total income of Town Committees amounted to £19,662. Of this £4,792 was spent on education, £2,229 on medical relief, £2,357 on conservancy, and £3,331 on public works.

Municipal Administration (Upper Burma).

Upper Burma Municipal Regulation.

133. Towards the end of 1886 the Government of India were moved to sanction the extension to Mandalay of the Municipal Act in force in Lower Burma. After some discussion it was decided that the Burma Municipal Act was too elaborate a measure for the needs of a newly acquired province in which comparatively little progress had yet been made in settling the adminis-

tration. A Regulation providing for the establishment of Municipalities in the more important towns, and defining briefly but comprehensively the powers, duties, and responsibilities of Municipal Committees, was proposed by the Chief Commissioner and assented to by the Governor-General in Council in July 1887. Steps were at once taken to introduce Municipal administration into Mandalay, where the need was most pressing, and into other towns where there was a prospect that the income of the Municipal fund would suffice for the wants of the town. The Mandalay Municipality was constituted on the 22nd July 1887, and since that date 15 other Municipalities have been established in Upper Burma.

Constitution of Municipalities in Upper Burma.

134. The Regulation provides for the appointment and not for the election of members of Municipal Committees. It is not considered that sufficient progress has yet been made to justify the introduction of the elective system. The Committees consist of the chief Civil Officer of the town, the Civil Surgeon, the Executive or Assistant Engineer, and a number of the leading Native officials and non-officials. In military stations the Officer Commanding, if he is willing to become a member, occupies a seat on the Committee. Up to the present time the Committees have been somewhat hampered by want of funds. The question of the funds to be assigned to Municipalities has only recently been settled. It has now been decided to credit to Municipalities receipts from the following heads of revenue collected within their limits:—

Rent of fisheries within Municipal limits.
Bazaar rents.
Slaughter-house fees.
Fines under the gambling and excise laws.

In addition to these assigned funds Municipalities receive taxes levied under the Regulation, and fines imposed for the breach of Municipal rules. Most Municipalities have imposed taxes, which have usually taken the form of a house-tax levied on the same principle as the thathameda.

Duties and powers of Municipalities in Upper Burma.

135. The duties of a Municipal Committee include the provision of funds for the police establishment of the town, the care of roads and drains, the maintenance of works of public utility, the encouragement of education, and generally the promotion of the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the Municipality. Power to make rules for the conduct of business is vested in Committees and, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, power is also given them to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. So far as can be judged the members of the Committees take an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of their towns. In Mandalay especially the Burmese and Indian gentlemen, who have been appointed to the Municipal Committee, have shown much aptitude for the administration of local affairs and a desire to discharge their duties as representatives of the people of the town with diligence and discretion. Municipal institutions are not foreign to the genius of the Burmese people In the case of important towns they fill the place occupied in the rural parts of the country by the village organization.

Military.

Lower Burma

136. At the beginning of the year the strength of the military force in Lower Burma was 2,106 European and 1,088 Native troops. At Rangoon were stationed the Royal Scots Fusiliers (succeeded in November 1887 by the 1st Cheshire Regiment), the 29th Madras Infantry (of which a detachment was posted at Ma-ubin), a detachment of the 7th Madras Infantry, the 6-1 Southern Division Royal Artillery, and a party of Royal Engineers who were engaged on submarine mining defences. Thayetmyo was garrisoned by the South Wales Borderers and by the 7th Bombay Infantry. The South Wales Borderers threw out one and the 7th Bombay Infantry ten posts in Thayetmyo district. At Allanmyo there was a detachment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. A small force from the 7th Bombay Infantry

occupied Yandoon. The 30th Madras Infantry garrisoned Moulmein, having five outlying detachments. The 7th Madras Infantry had its headquarters at Tharrawaddy with detachments at Prome, Tônbo, Tapun, Zigôn, Paungdè, Letpadan, and Gyobingauk. The Bassein and Henzada districts were held for a time by the 16th Bengal Infantry, with headquarters at Bassein, and detachments at some other stations, and afterwards by the 7th Madras Infantry. The garrison of Toungoo consisted of a wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 6-1 Southern Division Royal Artillery, the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and the 26th Madras Infantry with parties at three outlying stations. The Bombay Grenadiers left for India in May 1887. A detachment of the 29th Madras Infantry was for a short time at Pyuntaza. As the year advanced and the districts became more settled the disposition of the troops at outlying stations was changed. At the close of the year the strength of the garrison in Lower Burma was 1,987 European and 2,879 Native troops.

Upper Burma

137. On the 1st April 1887 the military force in Upper Burma retained the character of a field force and was composed of the following brigades:—

1st Brigade,—Headquarters Mandalay, including the Ava, Sagaing, and Kyauksè commands.

2nd Brigade,—Headquarters Shwebo, including the Ye-u command.

3rd Brigade,—Headquarters Meiktila, including the Yamèthin, Pyinmana, and Fort Stedman (Shan States) commands.

4th Brigade,—Headquarters Myingyan, including the Pakôkku, Pagan, Minbu, and Taungdwingyi commands.

Besides these there were the following separate commands:—

	Headquarters.
Bhamo	Bhamo
Ruby Mines	Bernardmyo.
Chindwin	Alon

The entire strength of this force was 20,791 men of all arms both European and Native. At the close of the year the strength of the force was 16,602 men of all arms. On the 1st April 1888 the force ceased to be on the footing of a field force and the number of brigades was reduced to three. Major-General Sir George White, V.C., K.C.B., was in command of the Upper Burma Field Force throughout the year

Volunteers

138. The Volunteer force in Lower Burma now consists of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, with two cadet companies at headquarters, one adult company at Akyab, and another at Bassein; the Burma State Railway Corps, with headquarters at Rangoon, and outlying companies at Insein, Pegu, Toungoo, and Prome, to which since the close of the year have been added one at Thayetmyo and one composed of the employés of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company; the Moulmein Rifles, with a company at Tavoy and a company at Mergui, besides two cadet companies at headquarters, the Rangoon Artillery Corps; and the Moulmein Artillery Corps. Suggestions have more than once been made for converting the rifle companies at Bassein and Akyab into garrison artillery as being more suitable for the requirements of those towns. On the 31st March 1888 the total enrolled strength of the Volunteer force in Lower Burma was 1,067 men and 250 cadets, of whom 929 were returned as "efficient." The total amount of the capitation-grant earned by the Volunteers for the year 1887 was £2,648. A paid Adjutant is attached to each of the three rifle corps.

A mounted company of Volunteers was formed in Mandalay in 1887 and by the end of March 1888 three infantry companies had been added, two at Mandalay and one at Minbu. The total strength of the corps on that date was two officers and 232 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 141 were efficient. The amount earned as capitation for the year was £752. A small grant was also made by the Supreme Government towards the cost of a headquarters building. A paid Adjutant has recently been appointed to the corps, which is styled "The Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles" and now consists of six companies.

Marine.

Royal Navy and Indian Marine vessels, and visits of foreign men-of-war.

139. The Indian Marine steamer *Enterprise* was stationed at Rangoon for general duty throughout the year except for a short time when she was under repairs in Calcutta. Her Majesty's men-of-war *Bacchante* (flagship), *Mariner*, *Penguin*, and *Algerine* visited Rangoon during the year. The *Penguin* paid a visit to Akyab and three visits to Bassein. The *Algerine* and *Mariner* also visited Bassein, and the *Penguin* and *Algerine* each stayed at Moulmein for over a week. The Italian war vessel *Rapido* touched at Rangoon, and the Austrian corvette *Fasana* visited both Rangoon and Moulmein.

Government vessels in Upper Burma.

140. In Upper Burma waters there were during the year the gunboat *Irrawaddy*, the river steamers *MacIvor*, *Sladen*, *Sir William Peel*, and *Jaboona*, and the stern-wheel steamers *Bhamo* and *Pagan*, besides 17 Government and (for a time) three hired launches. To this flotilla there were added during the year the light draught river boats *Patrick* and *George* originally built for the Nile expedition. These were shipped in pieces to Rangoon, where they were again put together under artificers sent out with them from the yard of the original builders. The larger vessels were employed on trooping and other military duty. Of the launches some were employed in patrolling the Irrawaddy, some as military station launches under the orders of the Military authorities in Upper Burma, and others at the disposal of Civil Officers for administrative work. The *Sir William Peel* and *Jaboona* being old vessels, were sold at the close of the year.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Village records

141. Village records were prepared and kept on the same plan as in previous years. The supplementary survey was extended to Akyab district.

Famine and precarious revenue.

142. In Lower Burma there was some distress among Siamese immigrants in Mergui at the close of 1887. The sufferers were relieved at a cost of £60. Early in 1888 food-stocks became scarce in the hill tracts of Toungoo and road work was started for the relief of those who had lost their crops. Scarcity of rice prevailed in several districts of Upper Burma, namely, Myadaung, Shwebo, Ye-u, Chindwin, Meiktila, Yamèthin, and the Shan States. An analysis of the districts is being undertaken in order to ascertain the requirements of each tract for protection against famine. Lists of works which may with advantage be taken in hand at times of scarcity are also being prepared.

Fodder reserves.

143. The area of grazing-grounds demarcated in each division up to date is—

	Acres
Arakan	22,058
Pegu	112,463
Irrawaddy	198,801
Tenasserim	80,251
Total .	413,573

Progress was made in Bassein and in Thôngwa districts in the Irrawaddy division, and to a small extent in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions.

Extension of communications.

144. In Lower Burma roads have been improved or extended in Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy. In Upper Burma progress has been made with the construction of roads, especially in the Ruby Mines, Mandalay, Shwebo, Chindwin, Taungdwingyi, and Minbu districts.

Agricultural experiments

145. The gardens in the Arakan Hill Tracts have been leased. The Mergui experimental plantation is kept up. There coffee bears well; little progress has been made with cocoa and nutmeg, but vanilla is flourishing and the plants are flowering Up to the present time no advance has been made with sugarcane cultivation. On the Ngawun tobacco is carefully grown and improvement is made in the method of curing but elsewhere no change is apparent. Seeds for experimental purposes, especially tobacco, wheat, maize, and potatoes, were distributed both in Upper and Lower Burma. In some cases good crops of wheat and tobacco were got, but the season was unfavourable and there were many cases of failure. With the exception of an American harrow, called the "Acme," no new agricultural implements were tried. The experiment was not successful.

Veterinary establishments

146. At the close of the year 18 veterinary assistants were employed, several having been dismissed for neglect of duty. The conduct of those now employed has for the most part been satisfactory. They are gaining the confidence of cultivators. The assistants have throughout the year been constantly supervised by the Veterinary Instructor.

Horse-breeding

147. In Lower Burma six Arab stallions were kept for stud purposes. Proposals for the encouragement of pony-breeding in Upper Burma are being considered.

148. The total area under rice cultivation was 4,190,593 acres. The area under other products is insignificant and does not tend to increase. During the year cultivators were on the average getting £7 per 100 baskets of paddy. The average incidence of revenue on rice-lands was 3*s.* 3*d.* the acre, and the amount paid in revenue was about one-thirteenth of the value of the whole yield.

Agricultural statistics.

149. The following table gives the quantities of cargo-rice exported from Lower Burma to all ports in each of the past ten years and during the present year:—

Rice trade satistics.

Year	Exports of rice from Burma to			Total.
	Europe and America	India, China, and Straits	Upper Burma.	
	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons
1878	552,808	236,566	53,323	842,787
1879	609,233	193,056	41,837	844,126
1880	684,070	165,771	5,677	855,518
1881	754 467	164,714	5,243	924,424
1882	801,639	298,227	39,764	1,079,680
1883	754,414	156,390	37,840	948,644
1884	632,835	130,966	87,127	850,928
1885	694 018	234 820	96,363	1,025,201
1886	660,711	293,223	77,014	1,030,978
1887	709,957	243,707	125,177	1,078,841
1888	613,016	139,776	141,758	925,000*

The exports in 1887 almost equalled those of 1882. The harvest of December 1887 was short owing to rain having failed in the latter part of October. Exports to Upper Burma have been large, but there has been a marked falling off in the amount of rice exported to other countries.

150. In the first eight months of the present year (1888) some 80,000 tons of rice were exported from Saigon to Europe, while from Bangkok nearly 90,000 tons of rice were exported to Europe in the same period. These large exports had a marked effect on the market at home, and it can no longer be said that the Burma rice trade is not affected by exports from other countries.

Other sources of rice supply.

Weather and Crops.

151. Up to the 20th October 1887 the rainfall was sufficient. Owing to the want of rain between that date and harvest time the crop was considerably shorter than in the preceding year. The following table shows the rainfall in inches in ten representative districts in Lower Burma:—

Statistics of rainfall.

District	January to May.		June to September		October to December.		Total.	
	1887	Mean	1887.	Mean	1887	Mean	1887	Mean.
Akyab	18 94	11·86	139 75	141 16	5 54	13·49	164 23	166 51
Hanthawaddy	16 66	9 71	80 32	77 86	2 17	9 75	99 15	97·32
Pegu	22 89	9 54	104·25	98 96	4 26	7 72	131 40	116 22
Tharrawaddy	11 41	9 11	63·14	69 53	4 65	7 58	79 20	86·22
Prome	4 34	3 36	30 51	31 76	4 09	5 29	38 94	40·41
Thôngwa	16 22	13 83	64 43	68 08	4 47	8 53	85 12	90 44
Bassein	9·65	9 70	77 89	86·53	5·17	15 42	92 71	111·65
Henzada	12 80	9 40	62 90	69 13	3 53	6 82	79·23	85·35
Amherst	17 79	15 57	156 78	151·55	7 81	10 71	182 38	177·83
Shwegyin	16 36	8 45	118 06	113 70	3 89	9 51	138 31	131·66

* Actual for ten months 894,580 tons, estimate for two months 30,420 tons.

Horticulture.

Agri-Horticultural Society

152. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma realized £324 by the sale of plants and flowers. There was a large demand for seedlings of coffee, both Liberian and Arabian. Arabian plants procured from Mr. Petley at Toungoo were sent to Upper Burma. There was a considerable demand for dorians, guavas, custard-apples, and other fruit trees, and efforts are made to raise larger nurseries of these fruit trees. Many hundreds of flowering shrubs, creepers, and roadside trees have been supplied to the Municipalities of Rangoon, Pegu, and Toungoo. The number of visitors to the gardens and museum was greater by 23,513 than in the previous year.

Forests (Lower Burma).

General results of the year's work

153. The area of reserved forests in Lower Burma was increased by 303 square miles. The total area is now 5,091 square miles. The area successfully protected from forest fires was only 137,986 acres compared with 181,215 acres in 1886-87. The dry season was unusually long and unfavourable for fire-protecting operations. The area of taungya teak plantations was increased by 1,776 acres, the entire area under this form of cultivation being now 12,427 acres. The number of teak trees girdled during the year was 17,772 against 17,474 in the year before. The quantity of teak extracted from the forests was 42,331 tons, or 2,736 tons less than in 1886-87. The gross forest revenue amounted to £221,890 and the expenditure to £103,269 compared with £199,867 and £107,583 respectively in 1886-87, the net revenue being £118,621, or £26,337 more than in the previous year. These figures do not include any revenue or expenditure obtained from or incurred on account of the Upper Burma forests. The increase of revenue was due in a great measure to large expansion of the trade in cutch and partly to a rise in the price of teak.

Reservation of forests.

154. The area of reserved forests in the Tenasserim circle was increased by 300 square miles, one reserve of that size, the Ngawunchaung Reserve in the Mergui district, having been added during the year. The total area of the reserves in the Tenasserim circle is now 1,793 square miles Proposals for the reservation of several small areas were in a more or less advanced stage when the year closed In the Pegu circle only 3 square miles were added during the year to the already reserved area of 3,295 square miles. A small reserve of 8 miles was formed, but 3 miles of reserve were deforested and the area of another reserve was found to be 2 miles less than had previously been reckoned. The total reserved area in the Pegu circle at the close of the year was thus 3,298 square miles.

Forest surveys.

155. The topographical survey party worked in the Tharrawaddy and Prome districts, and executed the detailed survey of 199¼ square miles inside reserves and of 46⅓ miles of Karen areas on the 4-inch scale, besides 93 square miles of unreserved forest on the 2-inch scale. No triangulation or traverse survey work was done.

Working plans.

156. No working plans were prepared during the year; but a large amount of field work was done by the Working Plans division and materials were collected for the preparation of working plans of five reserves in the Pegu circle. The working plans of the Kôn-Bilin, Kadin-Bilin, and Môkka Reserves were sanctioned early in the year of report.

Forest offences.

157. There were 162 cases in the Tenasserim circle of breach of forest rules, or 73 less than in 1886-87, and convictions were obtained in 151 instances. Besides these 108 cases were compounded by Forest Officers. There were also three minor cases of trespass in reserves. In the Pegu circle there were 133 prosecutions, or two less than in the year before, and 117 convictions were obtained. A large number of cases were compounded.

Forest fires and fire-protection.

158. Much damage by fire was done to the reserves in the Tenasserim circle. Incendiaries and dacoits caused many of the fires that broke out. Out of 79,056 acres the protection of which from fire was attempted only 53,599 acres escaped injury compared with 77,766 acres in the previous season. In the Pegu circle fire-protection was attempted over 118,779 acres, of which 34,392 acres were burnt, leaving 84,387 acres saved from fire against 103,449 acres in 1886-87. The expenditure in the Tenasserim circle amounted to £400, or 1¾*d.* per acre on the area saved from fire. In the Pegu circle £1,046 were spent with this object, or 3*d.* per acre on the area successfully protected.

Regular teak plantations.

159. The only addition made to the area of the teak plantations in the Pegu circle was the extension of the Kyetpyugan and Magayi plantations by 2 and 17 acres respectively. The total area of the teak plantations in the circle is now 3,824 acres. The Kyetpyugan plantation now covers 798 acres and there is no more land left to admit of its further extension. Only 23 acres, as before, are under regular plantation in the Tenasserim circle.

Teak taungya-cultivation.

160. In Tenasserim the planting of teak in taungyas continued to be successfully carried on, 799 acres having been brought under cultivation with very good results, the total area in the circle being now 3,816 acres. In the Pegu circle 977 acres were similarly planted up with excellent results. The Pegu teak taungya area is now 8,360 acres. No cutch taungya-planting was done during the year.

Girdling operations

161. Girdling operations in the Tenasserim circle consisted of the girdling of 872 trees inside, and of 250 trees outside, reserved forests compared with 470 and 556 trees respectively in 1886-87. Fewer suitable trees were found outside reserves than had been expected. In the Pegu circle 5,505 trees inside, and 11,095 trees outside, reserves were girdled during the year, or 600 trees in excess of the number estimated. In the previous year 16,148 trees were girdled.

Extraction of timber

162. The quantity of timber of all kinds extracted from the Government forests during the year was as follows :—

	Teak.	Other kinds.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.
By Government agency . .	39,755	1,647	41,402
By purchasers and under trade permits	1,289	95,484	96,773
Under free permits	236	1,075	1,311
By leaseholders of forests	1,051	323	1,374
Total ...	42,331	98,529	140 860
Total for 1886-87 .	45,067	52,751	97,818
Increase or decrease in 1887-88 .	— 2,736	+ 45,778	+ 43,042

In the Tenasserim circle the quantity of teak timber extracted was 10,556 tons, or 4,123 tons less than in 1886-87, when much neaped timber of previous year came down, but still 2,299 tons more than was extracted in 1885-86. In the Pegu circle 30,700 tons of teak were worked out, or 1,657 tons more than in 1886-87, while of timber of the unreserved kinds 80,308 tons, or 47,521 tons more than in 1886-87, were extracted by purchasers.

Revenue and expenditure

163. The gross forest revenue of the year amounted to £221,890, or £22,023 more than that of 1886-87.

In the Tenasserim circle the receipts of the year were considerably better than had been expected owing to a sudden rise in the price of teak toward the end of the year The continuance of the high prices for cutch led to a further increase in the revenue from cutch-boiling licenses, which yield £16,630, or £5,482 more than in 1886-87 and over three times as much as in 1885-86.

The gross expenditure of the year amounted to £10,326 as compared with £107,583 in 1886-87.

164. The quantity of teak imported by the river Salween into Tenasserim during the year was 104,683 tons compared with 140,948 tons in 1886-87 and 117,099 tons in 1885-86. The imports into the Pegu circle from Upper Burma were 40,500 tons, or 3,100 tons less than in the previous year.

Imports and exports of teak

The exports of teak from both Moulmein and Rangoon were larger than in the year 1886-87; they amounted to—

Year.	From Moulmein.		From Rangoon		Total.		
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons.	Value	Average value per ton.
		£		£		£	£ s. d.
1886-87 ...	96,600	623,197	46,734	346,656	143,334	970,153	6 15 4½
1887-88 ..	116,507	795,481	52,417	369,961	168,924	1,165,442	6 18 0

Forests (Upper Burma).

165. Forest administration in Upper Burma may be said to date from the beginning of the financial year 1887-88. Revenue was collected for a short time under the general orders issued by the Chief Commissioner on the 12th April 1886 and given the force of law by the Upper Burma Laws Act. From the 15th August 1887 the Upper Burma Forest Regulation came into force. It was at the same time supplemented by rules relating to reserved forests, the disposal of timber and forest produce, the control of timber in transit, the collection and disposal of drift, stranded, and other timber, the imposition of penalties for forest offences and the powers to be exercised by Forest Officers. Notifications were also issued declaring five species of trees reserved in addition to teak, proclaiming stations for the collection of revenue, fixing the local duties leviable at revenue stations on timber and other forest produce, and dealing with other matters within the powers conferred on the local Administration by the Regulation. The rules and the notifications have undergone but slight modification since. Provision has been made for the levy of a duty on India-rubber extracted by the Chindwin river. The revenue stations originally notified have been added to, and a royalty, in addition to the local duty, was made payable on converted timber exported beyond the limits of Upper Burma in order to protect the interests of licensees who have acquired the sole right of working timber for export.

Administration.

166. The entire organization, so far as it has gone, is the work of the past year. The Secretary of State sanctioned a controlling staff of two Conservators and 19 Deputy and Assistant Conservators, but the Government of India decided, almost at once, that of these only one Conservator and 15 Deputy and Assistant Conservators should for the present be appointed. Even this scale has only been gradually worked up to and is still very incomplete. The executive and protective staffs now sanctioned are made up of 5 Sub-Assistant Conservators, 6 Rangers, 26 Foresters, and 80 Guards. The five appointments in the class of Sub-Assistants have all been filled, and the lower executive establishment is being worked up to its full strength as quickly as possible.

Organization.

The close association of Forest with District Officers obtaining in some provinces has not as yet been possible. The duties of the District Officer in the present state of the country already overtax his powers, and some time must elapse before he can be expected to take an interest in forest matters. The average area of a division is probably about 4,000 square miles, but this does not mean that the Forest Officer has charge of the entire area; he has only the forest lands, which possibly aggregate from one-third to half of the whole. Ranges and beats are only in process of formation.

Proposals for re-organization have been made which will involve the employment of the following major controlling staff :—

Bhamo	2
Mu	1
Mandalay	1
Chindwin	2
Yaw	1
Minbu	1
Pyinmana	1
Personal assistants	2
Working plans	2
Total ...	13*

and the following higher executive—

Extra Assistants 4+6	10*
Rangers	17

The necessary staff of Rangers, however, can scarcely as yet be fixed and the lower executive establishment has not been dealt with. A more intimate knowledge is required of the forests, their extent and capabilities, before this can be done.

Demarcation and reservation.

167. No forest settlements were carried out to completion and consequently no demarcation has been done. In the Ruby Mines district 5,560 acres were preliminarily notified and a Settlement Officer appointed, and proposals for the reservation of a further area of 2,440 acres were prepared for submission to the local Government. The object of these reserves is purely to insure a sufficient and permanent supply of firewood and building material to the villages of the Ruby Mines tract and the new station of Bernardmyo. These forests produce evergreen trees of the *Laurineæ* order in the higher parts (5,500 to 6,500 feet), and oaks and chestnuts with other leafshedding trees at lower elevations of 4,000 to 5,500 feet. They will be of local value only and may possibly be best dealt with at some future time by being brought under the class of village forests. Considerable progress has been made in preliminary surveys over large areas in the Pyinmana, Taungdwingyi, and Ye-u districts with a view to reservation.

Surveys.

168. About 70 square miles have been completely surveyed with the plane-table and chain in the Ruby Mines district. Traverses have been made with the same instruments over some 2,000 square miles The areas surveyed are chiefly in the Pyinmana, Taungdwingyi, and Mu forests; they include a small area on the Chindwin. These surveys are preliminary to reservation.

Working plans.

169. Valuation linear surveys have been carried out and countings recorded wherever feasible in the Pyinmana, Mandalay, Mu, and Chindwin divisions. Such surveys covered in the aggregate an area of 1,993 acres. No working plans can be drawn up until the areas to be reserved and maintained permanently as forest estates have been demarcated.

General protection

170. The following divisional and subdivisional charges have been organized :—

District.	Divisional charge.	Subdivisional charge.
Bhamo, Myadaung, and part of Ruby Mines	Bhamo ...	Tigyaing
Upper and Lower Chindwin, and part of Myingyan	Chindwin .	Kindat.
Mandalay, Kyaukse, Meiktila, and part of Ruby Mines	Mandalay	Nandawkyun revenue station, Myitha-Panlaung, and Ruby Mines
Minbu and Taungdwingyi ..	Minbu ..	Taungdwingyi (vacant).
Shwebo and Ye u .. .	Mu	
Pyinmana and Yamethin	Pyinmana	Yamethin
Pagan and part of Myingyan	Yaw.	

* These requirements are in effective officers, it has been left to the Inspector-General to add the usual percentage necessary to cover absentees.

The subordinate executive and protective charges, such as ranges and beats, have still to be placed on a proper footing.

The enforcement of the provisions of the forest law enacted for Upper Burma has been only gradually and partially carried out. In the unsettled state of the country either it was not possible or, where possible, it was often unadvisable, to proceed against offenders. Twenty-one cases were taken to Court and convictions were obtained in 14 instances affecting 57 persons; there was one acquittal only, and at the close of the past year six cases were pending. Seven offences were compounded for small sums, the amount received as compensation being £24.

Fire-protection

171. Beyond an attempt to protect by village agency, which failed, no measures have been taken for the prevention of fires.

Arboricultural operations

172. Nurseries have been laid out at Bernardmyo and Mogôk, and seedlings of the following species, amongst others, have been raised,—Deodar, Pinus longifolia, Pinus gerardiana, Pinus excelsa, Abiss Smithiana and Webbiana, Eucalyptus sp. acer sp., Walnut. One hundred and forty-nine European grafted fruit trees have established themselves out of 500 apple, pear, peach, apricot, plum, and nectarine plants obtained from Ranikhet.

Permanent roads and buildings

173. The only works of this description carried out have been houses for the accommodation of officers and their offices. A house has been built at each of the following headquarter stations,—Alôn, Minbu, Pyinmana, and a fourth has been completed at Bhamo since the close of the past financial year. Small sums have also been expended in erecting shelter for the men in charge of revenue stations.

Outturn of timber

174. During the past year (1887-88) the following was the outturn of timber in cubic feet :—

By whom extracted	Teak.	Other reserved kinds	Unreserved kinds	Firewood and charcoal	Total	Remarks.
By Government agency ...	5,922	.	...	...	5,922	
,, ex King's licensees .	2,215,220			..	2,215,220	
,, local purchasers ...	1,633,120	10,455	115,451	878,515	2,637,541	
Passed to Lower Burma paying import duty.	48,036	120	.	.	48,156	
Under free grants	16,660		...	..	16,660	
Total ...	3,918,958	10,575	115,451	878,515	4,923,499	

Exploitation.

175. Beyond the girdling during 1887-88 of 26,500 teak trees, girdled in the Chindwin forests by Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, there is nothing to record under the head of exploitation.

Outturn of leased forests.

176. The yield of the Pyinmana forests since 1884-85 has been—

	Teak logs.		Tons.
1884-85	27,600	=	28,000
1885-86	61,265	=	63,000
1886-87	17,557	=	18,000
1887-88	23,488	=	26,962

That of other forests is not known prior to 1886-87.

For the past two years the forests worked by Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, have yielded—

Forest	1886-87.			1887-88.			Remarks.
	Size.	Number of logs	Tons.	Size.	Number of logs.	Tons.	
Pyinmana	Full-sized	..	9,837	Full-sized	18,233	23,088	
	Under-sized	...	3,456	Under-sized	5,255	3,874	
Chindwin ...	...	21,906	24,906	Full sized	6,085	7,185	
				Under-sized	1,890	1,269	
Mu ...				Full-sized	965	1,178	
				Under-sized	365	238	
Theingôn ...			...	Full-sized	1,058	1,085	
				Under sized	561	418	
Pyaungshu ..		..	48		...	..	
Taungdwingyi ..	...		1,166	...	.	..	
Mindôn Mahim .	...		383		...	.	
Total ...	.	...	38,986	.	34,412	38,835	
Add local sales by Messrs The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation						1,039	
GRAND TOTAL						39,374	

The yield of other leased forests is shown below.

Yield of the Yaw Forests (not worked) 1887-88

	Logs	Tons.	
Received as drift, the remains of former workings	1,452	1,161	(estimated)

Yield of Forests held by the Executors of Mr Walker and U Kawi, 1887-88.

		Logs	Tons
Myittha, Panlaung, and Hlaingdet	Full-sized	807	811
	Under-sized	133	268
Add local sales			108
Total		...	1,187

Yield of Forests held by Maung Mun Taw

	Logs.	Tons
Between Mandalay and Bhamo	2,255	2,706

Yield of Forests held by Ko Tu

	Logs	Tons.
Mogaung	33	13

Minor produce

177. The only record of minor produce for the past year is that which refers to articles removed by purchasers only. The details of revenue collected on account of minor produce are as follows:—

	£
Bamboos, amount of revenue at 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*	1,757
Cutch, Rs 20 per pan license	1,214
Rubber (Chindwin), revenue at 12½ per cent *ad valorem* ...	8
Canes (Chindwin), revenue at 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* ..	170
Thitsi } value of licenses at Rs. 2 per man	48
Wood-oil } value of licenses at Rs. 2 per man	26
Shaw fibre, &c } value of licenses at Rs. 2 per man	2
Total revenue collected ..	3,225

Revenue

178. Under the late Government, owing to the keen competition for licenses to work for export, the nominal income derived from the forests amounted to about £140,000 a year, of which about £130,000 were payable by licensees and a sum estimated at £10,000 was obtained from local duties. It is highly probable, however, that the realization of the rents that went to make up the £130,000 could not have continued. The arrangement which the Government proposes to make with the licensees, substituting for lump-sum payments an *ad valorem* or other rate on the timber extracted, will, it is calculated, insure a minimum yearly income of £70,000 and

in average years it is expected to reach £100,000 or £110,000. The revenue from other sources amounted during the past year to £18,500 and, as its collection only began in August, it is anticipated that in future years it will not be less than £25,000 or £30,000 exclusive of the duty on India-rubber, which should bring in not less than £10,000, the amount for which the revenue has hitherto been farmed out by the Civil authorities. The estimated gross revenue from such date as the new agreements are entered into with licensees and advance payments made to the *ex*-King on account of forest revenue shall have been cleared amounts to from £110,000 to £150,000 according as the floating season is favourable or not. The revenue in 1886-87 was £10,807, of which £10,000 were realized from licensees and the balance from the sale of Royal timber. During 1887-88 the gross revenue was £29,687, of which £11,200 were realized from licensees and the balance from local sources. A further sum of £37,500 due on timber extracted by Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, was not brought to account. The total expenditure for the past year was £12,115; in the previous year it was £218. The surplus for 1887-88 was therefore £17,572.

Forests leased by late Burma Government

179. The following is a list of the different forests burdened by rights to work for export to Lower Burma on payment granted by the late Government, the names of the licensees, and the dates of expiry of the different leases :—

Name of licensee.	Name of forest.	Year of the expiration of lease	Remarks.
Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited.	Pyinmana forests	1896	With period of grace within which to extract felled and neaped timber
	Chindwin forests	1899	
	Mu forests	1899	
	Taungdwingyi forests	1899	
	Theingôn forests	1899	
	Yaw, &c., forests	1899	
	Pyaungshu forests	1903	
	Malun-Myedè forests	1890	
Executors of Mr. Walker and U Kawi	Myittha-Panlaung (Hlaingdet) forests	1889	
Maung Mun Taw and Maung Bauk	Forests drained by tributaries of the Irrawaddy on both banks from Mandalay to Bhamo	1895	
Ko Tu	Mogaung forests	1893	

Arrangements with lessees

180. After protracted negotiations a satisfactory settlement of the terms on which Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are to continue to work the forests leased by them from the late Government has been concluded. The terms offered to all other licensees have in each instance been similar to those offered to Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. Negotiations with the other licensees are still pending.

Mines and Quarries.

General

181. In Lower Burma there was little mining work done. The coal-mine near Thayetmyo produced 7 tons of coal during the year, and about forty men and women were employed there. The manager believes that by deeper boring a good bed of coal would be reached. The earth-oil industry in Arakan remained in a stationary condition. The output was about 220,000 gallons. The mineral resources of Upper Burma are known to be varied and are expected to be productive. They have as yet been imperfectly explored. The most deserving of present notice are the jade-mines in the Bhamo district, the ruby-mines, the

petroleum wells at Yenangyaung and Yenangyet, and the coal-mines which were visited by Mr. E. J. Jones of the Geological Survey.

Jade-mines.

182. The jade-producing country is partly enclosed by the Chindwin and Uru rivers, and lies between the 25th and 26th parallels of latitude. Jade is also found at Mawhun in the Myadaung district, and the most celebrated of all jade deposits is reported to be a large cliff overhanging the Chindwin or a branch of that river and distant eight or nine days' journey from the confluence of the Uru and Chindwin. Of this cliff, called by the Chinese traders "Nautelung,"* nothing is really known as no traders have gone there for at least twenty years. Within the jade-tract described above, however, small quantities of stone have been found at many places, and abandoned quarries are numerous. The last old quarry of any size is Sanka, situated 70 miles north-west of Mogaung. The largest quarries now being worked are Tomo, Pangmo, Iku, Maikenmo, and Mienmo; they are distant about 8 miles from Sanka. These mines are situated in the country of the Merip Kachins. The largest mine is about 50 yards long, 40 broad, and 20 deep. The season for jade operations begins in November and lasts till May. The most productive quarries are generally flooded and the labour of quarrying is much increased thereby. In February and March, when the floor of the pit can be kept dry for a few hours by baling, immense fires are lighted at the base of the stone. A careful watch is then kept in a tremendous heat to detect the first signs of splitting. When these occur the Kachins attack the stone with pickaxes and hammers or detach portions by hauling on levers inserted in the cracks. The heat is almost insupportable, the labour severe, and the mortality among the workers is high. The Kachins claim the exclusive right of working the quarries, and there is not much disposition on the part of others to interfere; traders content themselves with buying the stone from the Kachins. All payments are made in rupees and Burman or Burmo-Shan brokers are employed to settle the price. The jade is then carried by Shan and Kachin coolies to Namia Kyaukseik one long day's journey from Tomo. Thence it is taken by dugouts down a small stream which flows into the Indaw river about 3 miles below Sakaw, and down the Indaw river itself to Mogaung. The Sawbwa of the jade-producing tract, Kansi, levies 5*s.* on every load of jade that leaves his country, the local Chief at Namia Kyaukseik takes another 2*s.*, and the farmer of the duties obtains an *ad valorem* duty of 33⅓ per cent. The Kachins and Chinese-Shan coolies who work in the mines pay to the Sawbwa, Kansi, 10 per cent. of the price they get from the jade merchants. The farming of the jade duty of 33⅓ per cent. sold for the year ending on the 30th June 1888 for £5,000

Ruby-mines.

183. The ruby-mines are situated in the circles of Mogôk, Kyatpyin, and Kathè on the southern face of an elevated spur from the main watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Salween rivers Rubies and spinels are found also at Sagyindaung, about 12 miles north of Mandalay, but the mines are not worked at present. The mines worked in the Ruby Mines district are of three kinds. 'Hmyawdwins' are deep cuttings caused by the flow of water. A spot is chosen on the side of a hill, a stream of water is led over it, a gully is formed, and the ruby-bearing soil in the bed of it is carefully turned over and searched for rubies. 'Ludwins' are natural fissures or small caves in the hills; miners go down and dig out the soil at the bottom of them; they can only be worked in the dry weather. 'Twinlòns' are wells dug in the low-lying grounds to a depth of about 12 feet. Surface wells are also sunk near the beds of streams. The inhabitants of the ruby-producing tract are Shans, Palaungs, Lishaws,† Burmans, and Chinese. In October 1887 the Ruby Regulation and certain rules thereunder were enacted and applied to the ruby tract. The arrangements of working the mines were under consideration throughout the year. In the meantime natives of the tract were allowed to mine for rubies by their own customary methods on payment of small fees for licenses. The revenue obtained from the mines was insignificant.

* Meaning "difficult of access" † Chinamen from the neighbourhood of Momein.

Coal mines.

184. Coal is found at Kale in the Upper Chindwin district, in the Panlaung field in the Meiktila district, and at Thingadaw in the Shwebo district. The first two fields were examined by Mr. Jones of the Geological Survey. The Kale coal was reported to be of good quality though of a somewhat excessive friability. The field is conveniently situated on the bank of the Myittha river, a tributary of the Chindwin. It is not being worked at present. The Panlaung coal when assayed gave a small proportion of ash and would therefore form a satisfactory field, but the low percentage of volatile matter and consequent dullness of flame during combustion render it unsuitable for furnaces. The field is situated on the right bank of the Panlaung river It is of considerable extent, but the seams are exceedingly irregular and the dip of many of them is nearly perpendicular. There is, however, more coal to be examined further north The Thingadaw field was not visited by Mr. Jones.

Petroleum wells.

185 The earth-oil wells at Yenangyet in the Pakôkku district are only fourteen in number; nine belong to Government and five to private persons. The *twinzas* or well-owners sell their oil to Messrs. Finlay, Fleming and Company at 4*s*. 3*d*. per 100 viss. Messrs Finlay, Fleming and Company pay a royalty of 1*s*. per 100 viss on this oil and of 3*s* 9*d* per 100 viss on oil extracted from Government wells by themselves. The monthly outturn is about 3,190 viss per month from Government and 4,853 from private wells.

The Yenangyaung oil-field comprises about 1 square mile at Twingôn and about half a square mile at Bemi There are 532 wells, but many are not worked. Forty-two Government and 245 private wells are worked. The output is 22,244 viss per day. The arrangements for royalty are the same as at Yenangyet. The lease to Messrs Finlay, Fleming and Company of both fields expires on the 1st April 1891.

Manufactures.

Art work

186. The company of Burmese artists formed in the previous year is still in existence and the business is progressing fairly. Advertisements have appeared in all the leading papers in India, and copies of the advertisement and price-list have been freely circulated to officials and merchants. Two more members have joined the company, Maung Po Thet, silversmith, and Maung Kya Gaing, ivory-carver. There has been a very steady demand for silver-work during the year. The demand for wood-carving has somewhat decreased. The demand for appliqué and ivory work continues fair.

Commercial Marine.

Ships entered and cleared

187. The following statement shows the amount of shipping engaged in the trade of the province during 1887-88 and the two preceding years:—

	Vessels	Tonnage.
1885-86	5,678	2,811,637
1886-87	6,157	2,811,080
1887-88	6,402	3,127,910

This traffic was divided amongst the ports of the province in the following proportions:—

Port	1885-86				1886-87				1887-88			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared.	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons.
Rangoon	906	724,609	890	719,602	1,056	745,110	1,041	748,184	1,110	868,973	1,092	883,342
Akyab	437	185,162	418	187,194	477	1[illegible]	4[illegible]	168,398	479	194,712	529	188,519
Bassein	140	131,186	118	125,853	107	88,647	91	97,687	76	67,189	82	76,043
Moulmein	554	244,500	592	238,271	636	269,146	674	270,469	651	302,095	698	301,109
Smaller ports	770	129,912	853	129,038	764	143,421	890	140,002	805	129,045	889	126,913
Total	2,807	1,411,679	2,871	1,399,958	3,040	1,416,370	3,117	1,424,710	3,121	1,551,984	3,281	1,575,926

188. There was a small increase in the tonnage engaged in the foreign trade over that of the year before, but fewer ships were employed, the figures of the two years being 1,302 vessels representing 1,208,434 tons in 1886-87 and 1,177 vessels representing 1,236,579 tons in 1887-88. These figures bear a proportion to the total shipping traffic of the province of 42·53 per cent. in 1886-87 and 39·53 per cent. in 1887-88. Cargoes were brought by 69·23 per cent. of the vessels which entered. The number of vessels which left the province in ballast was slightly greater than in the year before. These proceeded to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Java. Seventy-eight and a half per cent. of the foreign trade vessels sailed under the British flag compared with 74·37 per cent. in 1885-86 and 74·53 per cent. in 1886-87. Fewer German, Norwegian, and Swedish vessels were engaged in the trade of the year than before and no French vessels entered Burman ports.

Foreign trade.

189. There was a large increase in the steam traffic *viâ* the Suez Canal compared with 1886-87. The entries inwards were 57 against 27 vessels and the total tonnage increased by 42,252 tons. The clearances were 170 vessels aggregating 228,230 tons compared with 117 vessels representing 154,577 tons in 1886-87.

Suez Canal traffic.

190. The coasting trade again increased, 5,225 vessels having been engaged in it during the year with a tonnage of 1,891,331 tons compared with 4,855 vessels and 1,632,646 tons in 1886-87. The number of steamers employed was 271 in excess of the number in the preceding year. Nearly all this traffic sailed under the British flag.

Coasting trade.

191. Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Tenasserim* in coming into Rangoon harbour collided with two merchantmen, the *Norcross* and *Antares*, causing slight damage to the former and serious danger to the latter for which Government had to pay nearly £6,000. The British barque *Hippolyta* was run into by the German ship *Dorothea* near the Rangoon pilot station, sustaining damage to the value of £160. The brig *Suliman Shah* stranded in bad weather on the Balugyun sands through the incompetency of her master, but was successfully got off three months afterwards. The British schooner *Hyder Hussain* foundered in the Bay of Bengal in May 1887 on her way to Madras with timber; her crew were saved. A serious explosion by which four men lost their lives occurred in Rangoon harbour on board the Glasgow steamer *Tenasserim* through the bursting of the main throttle valve chest. The British barque *Ocherlyre* grounded through the master's carelessness on the Baragua flats, but got off without damage. The steamer *Coconada* collided with the ship *Renée Rickmers* in Rangoon harbour. The harbour-master in charge was to blame. The steamer *Lord Charlemont* was put aground in Rangoon river by her pilot, but came off three days afterwards uninjured. Several minor accidents occurred during the year involving only trifling loss or damage.

Wrecks and casualties.

192. No surveying work on the Burma coast was done by the Marine Survey Department of India during the year. It is intended to survey the Bassein river and its approaches, but the work has been postponed for the present. Tidal observatories were maintained throughout the year at Latter Street wharf, Rangoon, at Elephant Point, and at Akyab. At Rangoon and Akyab the observations obtained were satisfactory, but there were serious interruptions in the observations at Elephant Point owing to repeated accidents to the instruments. A site has been prepared for a tidal observatory at Mergui.

Marine surveys and tidal observatories

193. Thirteen pilots were employed at Rangoon at the beginning of the year. One pilot died, and two probationers were granted licenses during the year. The net earnings were £10,763, or at the rate of £768 each. At Moulmein there were seven European and five Native pilots. One of the former died during the year. Seven European and two Native pilots were employed at Bassein, and three Europeans at Akyab; a fourth will probably be appointed at the latter place

Pilot Service

194. Port funds are maintained at Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, and Mergui. The income of the Rangoon port fund (exclusive of a loan of £90,000 obtained for special port improvements) was £92,039, and the expenditure was £78,760, or £5,037 more than in 1886-87. The receipts for the year were the largest yet recorded, and there was an increase under each head of account. More vessels made use of the jetties and jetty appliances, imports of merchandize and railway material were larger, and a greater revenue was obtained from godown and land rents than in the year before. The increased expenditure was caused mainly by repairs to jetties, by the purchase of the China Street jetties from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and by the construction of further jetties and godowns to meet the wants of the inland trade. The loan referred to above was obtained at 5 per cent. from private capitalists towards the close of the year. Half the amount of the loan will be devoted to the construction of two floating stages for the use of the largest vessels and troopships visiting the port. The other port funds were controlled as hitherto by the Divisional and District Officers concerned. They are all in a solvent condition. The trade of the outports was fairly maintained and was under certain heads better than in the year before except at Bassein, where exports declined to a serious extent, owing chiefly to the diversion of rice from the Irrawaddy districts to Rangoon and to Upper Burma. The operation of this cause will probably diminish in proportion as cultivation extends in the upper parts of the province.

Port funds.

Seaborne Trade.

195. The value of the seaborne branch of the trade of the province increased to an unprecedented extent. The increase was chiefly in imports from foreign countries, but the coasting import trade was also much larger than in the previous year, and exports, both foreign and coasting, were in excess of those in 1886-87. The demand for all kinds of goods was active throughout the year, especially from November to March, and prices were well maintained. Stocks at the close of the year were by no means large except those of salt, woollens, and candles, so that the bulk of the goods imported passed into consumption.

General statistics.

In the export trade the increase was in raw cotton, cutch, teak, caoutchouc, and rice-bran. Shipments of rice fell off considerably owing partly to the fact that the crop in 1887 was smaller than in the year preceding, but mainly owing to the increase in the demand for Upper Burma, which took 177,504 tons in the year of report against 97,724 tons in 1886-87. Statistics of the trade of the province are available from 1861-62 and the following table shows the progress since that year:—

Year	Rangoon			Other ports			Total for the province.		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-62	1,012,115	864,821	1,906,939	776,855	1,323,470	2,100,325	1,818,970	2,188,294	4,007,264
1866-67	1,719,511	1,188,033	2,937,545	805,772	1,126,030	1,931,782	2,555,285	2,314,062	4,869,347
1871-72	2,281,156	2,297,155	4,578,311	876,836	1,483,062	2,359,892	3,157,986	3,780,217	6,938,203
1876-77	3,681,106	3,391,647	7,072,753	1,017,748	2,125,007	3,142,755	4,709,404	5,516,654	10,226,058
1881-82	5,050,066	4,734,241	9,784,300	1,341,928	3,322,907	4,657,835	6,384,084	8,057,141	14,442,125
1883-84	5,578,180	5,661,860	11,241,040	1,530,971	3,258,396	4,789,367	7,314,451	8,720,256	16,033,707
1886-87	6,342,643	5,676,512	12,019,147	1,363,640	3,015,126	4,378,766	7,706,275	8,691,638	16,397,913
1887-88	8,719,966	5,446,906	14,166,872	1,415,179	3,167,638	4,582,817	10,135,145	8,913,544	19,048,689

196. It will be observed that while the import trade of the province has increased 457·19 per cent. in the 26 years and the export trade 307·33 per cent., the trade of Rangoon has gone up 736·76 per cent. under the one head and 564·40 per cent. under the other, and that while the chief port took 57·29 per cent. of the imports and supplied 39·52 per cent. of the exports in 1861-62, it now takes 86·04 per cent. of the former and 64·46 per cent. of the latter. Shipments of hides to Europe and rice to the Straits decreased, but there were large exports of cutch to India and the coasting trade improved in other directions.

Trade of the several ports.

At Akyab there was an increase in both foreign and coasting imports; also, owing to a good rice crop, in exports to foreign countries. The import trade of Bassein by sea is very small. In the export trade there was a further serious decline. The rice trade of this port has been decreasing for the last three years owing partly to the diversion from Bassein to Rangoon of a portion of the paddy crop grown in the delta of the Irrawadddy, and partly to the fact that a large part of the produce of the northern part of the Bassein district and the southern part of Henzada is now sent to Upper Burma.

Imports increased to a trifling extent only at Moulmein, but there was an improvement in exports in the foreign branch of 21·01 per cent. and in the coasting branch of 9·55 per cent. consequent on larger shipments of teak timber to Europe and India.

Imports.

197. In the aggregate the import trade of private persons increased by 31·52 per cent.; foreign countries contributed 56·14 per cent. and the coasting trade 43·86 per cent. to the total. The imports from the United Kingdom showed the vast improvement of 53·61 per cent. over the imports of 1886-87. There were increases in almost every article of merchandise, but more especially in cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods, apparel, earthenware and glassware, hardware, metals, and salt. The Straits Settlements come next in amount, but the proportional increase was even greater than that of the United Kingdom, being no less than 66·63 per cent. Large quantities of cocoanuts, salted-fish, groundnut-oil, tilseed, sugar, silk-goods, and provisions were imported. There was an increased trade from Germany also, chiefly in salt, liquors, cement, glassware, and matches. Direct imports from France and Italy varied but little. No sugar was received from the Mauritius. From Ceylon larger consignments of beer, spices, and cocoanuts were received Australia supplied much more coal, and large shipments of kerosine-oil came from Russia and America. There were increased imports from Bengal, Bombay, and Madras chiefly in twist and yarn, of which a large proportion was of Indian manufacture; cotton piece-goods, mostly of foreign manufacture; grain and pulse, for the use of the large numbers of Natives of India now scattered throughout Burma, gunny-bags, for the transport and export of rice; provisions, such as ghee, salted-fish, eggs, and flour, tilseed, used in the preparation of oil for culinary purposes, silk piece-goods of Surat manufacture, woollen piece-goods of European make, and fruits and vegetables The provincial trade also further developed owing to the improvement of the communication between Rangoon and Moulmein.

Exports

198. The value of exports to Europe increased by 11·49 per cent over the total of 1886-87, but it did not rise to that recorded in 1885-86, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1885-86	1886-87.	1887-88
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	2,863,029	2,388,263	2,010,962
France ..	1	12,683	27,657
Germany .	12,570		52,717
Italy		23,528	20,057
Spain	5,149	6,617	16,482
Egypt	1,517,879	1,359,498	2,184,966
Malta .	505,164	312,607	261,723
Other countries (Europe)	15	225	150
Total ...	4,903,798	4,103,121	4,574,714

For the second year in succession the value of goods cleared for the United Kingdom shows a decrease, the trade in rice and hides having still further diminished. To France and Germany more rice and cutch were sent direct, and to Italy less hides and rice. Spain again took more teak timber. Larger quantities of rice, cutch, teak, and rice-bran were sent to "Port Said for orders." At Port Said orders are received by the commanders of steamers as to their final destination, and while some rice, hides, and other goods are retained in Egypt itself, the bulk of the cargoes are sent to the Levant, to Italy and

France, and to Northern Europe. Fewer vessels go to Malta for orders and more to Port Said than formerly. The value of the trade with Eastern countries showed a large decrease, the value in 1887-88 having been £1,818,367 and in 1886-87 £2,245,930. This falling off was mainly due to a smaller demand for rice, rice-bran, spices, and teak for China, Siam, and the Straits Settlements, the shipments of rice to the Straits having decreased from 216,176 tons in 1886-87 to 152,040 tons in the year under review. To India there were larger exports, principally of cutch and mineral oil to Bengal, and of cutch and teak to Bombay and Madras. The seaborne trade between ports in the province showed a considerable increase both in country produce and in goods of foreign manufacture.

Inland Trade (Lower Burma).

Trade with Upper Burma

199. The total value of the inland trade in 1887-88 was £5,879,580, in 1886-87 £4,238,124, and in 1884-85 £5,111,498. The bulk of it was carried on between Upper and Lower Burma by the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers, and by land routes through three districts, namely, Kyaukpyu, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo. This was valued in the aggregate during the three years mentioned above at £4,852,902, £3,453,377, and £4,095,357 respectively. The traffic on the Irrawaddy river represents by far the largest proportion of the whole inland trade, the value of imports in the year of report having been £1,349,639, and of exports £3,274,514, against £1,215,143 and £2,061,016 in 1886-87, and £1,708,717 and £1,993,669 in 1884-85, when the highest value prior to the annexation of Upper Burma was recorded. The import of animals (ponies and cattle), raw cotton, cutch, jaggery, pickled tea, and silk piece-goods increased. On the other hand there was a considerable decrease in the imports of grain and pulse consequent on their greater consumption in the upper province, where there is now a large Indian population. The import of hides decreased because the progressing pacification of Upper Burma lessened the destruction of cattle. The partial cessation of forest operations in Upper Burma during the negotiations between the old lessees and the Forest Department diminished the import of timber. The export trade improved under all heads with the exception of salt, spices, and sugar; piece-goods of all kinds and raw silk, food-grains and provisions, liquors, metals, oils, and other articles were exported in greater quantities.

River trade

200. The river trade is to a great extent in the hands of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, whose vessels made 342 trips up and 265 trips down during 1887-88 against 198 and 165 in 1886-87, and 141 and 131 in 1885-86. The boat traffic is also large and has almost resumed the position it held prior to the annexation of Upper Burma. The subjoined table contains statistics of the boat traffic during the past five years :—

Year	Up		Down		Total.	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage.
1884-85 ...	7,120	80,542	7,135	81,638	14,255	162,180
1885-86	7,405	82,276	5,949	65,802	13,354	148,078
1886-87	4,433	45,703	4,638	45,091	9,071	90,794
1887-88 .	5,862	72,178	6,550	73,922	12,412	146,100

Land trade.

201. Over other land routes leading to the Shan States, Karenni, and Siam the value of the trade in 1887-88 aggregated £456,848, imports being £107,140 and exports £349,708, while the values in 1886-87 were £346,052, £74,843, and £271,209 respectively. Animals form the bulk of the import trade; they are readily sold, and with the proceeds European and other goods are purchased by the

vendors and taken by them on pack-bullocks to their homes. Exports consist of cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods and twist, provisions, oils and spices (chiefly betelnuts). Much treasure is taken by foresters from Moulmein to carry on their operations in Chiengmai and Karenni, whence large quantities of teak are obtained and ultimately floated down the Salween river to Moulmein. By this river 140,899 tons of teak valued at £569,830 reached that port in 1887-88 against 128,819 tons valued at £438,694 in the previous year.

Inland Trade (Upper Burma).

General

202. The trade of Upper Burma developed considerably during the year. The Burmans are born traders and notwithstanding the disturbances that have prevailed in Upper Burma trade has never been brought to an entire standstill in any part of the province. As things become more settled trade will naturally increase more and more, and it will be desirable to secure a better registration of trade than we have at present. Trade with the Shan States has been registered at Mandalay and in the Eastern division, but no attempt to obtain accurate statistics has been made elsewhere; some information, however, is available.

Northern division

203. Five thousand six hundred and twenty-nine pedestrian traders and 13,300 laden bullocks arrived at Mandalay from the Shan hills during the year. The goods brought consisted of tea, letpet, wet and dry, resin, sessamum, turmeric, raw sugar, onions, ginger, leather and leather ropes, cigar leaves, paper umbrellas, pith, thitsi (wood-oil), fibre, and drugs. The value of the goods was—

	£
Brought by pedestrians	19,460
Brought by bullocks	26,192
Total ...	45,652

Twenty-five thousand viss (1,125 maunds) of pickled tea passed through the Ruby Mines district from Mainglôn for shipment on the river Irrawaddy at Thabeikkyin valued at £1,000. Forty thousand viss (1,800 maunds) of ngapi and the same quantity of silk were imported for use in this district and in Mainglôn. There was a large trade in tea, dry and pickled, from Taungbaing and Momeik through Twinngè for shipment to Mandalay, and a return trade in salt and ngapi from Momeik and Taungbaing. No statistics of the value of this trade are forthcoming. Piece-goods and articles of English manufacture are imported for use in the Ruby Mines district and in the adjoining Shan States. Rice was imported largely in the Shwebo district owing to the failure of the local crops. Cutch is manufactured to a considerable extent in this district and exported to Lower Burma, and salt and jaggery are exported to Bhamo.

Jade, India-rubber, amber, and ivory are exported from Mogaung; cotton is exported to China from Bhamo. Rice, hides, horns, onions, and tea are imported from the Shan States and cotton piece-goods, cotton cloth, cotton twist, and salt are exported to them in exchange. No exact statistics of this trade are available. The exports from Bhamo by steamer were as follow:—

Name.	One-quarter by export	Value.	Remarks.
Walnuts .. .	2,000 bags .	Ranges from 16s per bag to £1 per bag	This is valued at £1 per bag if big bags.
Orpiment	2,000 bags ..	£1 per bag	
Rice	1,000 bags .	£1-4-0 per bag	
India-rubber... ...	2,000 bags ..	..	
Hide ...	2,470 pieces ..	10s, 16s, and £1 per hide.	
Silk	300 bundles .	Price ranges from £30 to £10 per bundle.	
Jade	600 bundles ...	.....	
Tea	200 bags ...	.....	

For internal consumption manufactured goods, salt, tobacco, ngapi, and at times paddy and rice are imported into Myadaung; cattle, timber, boats, and bamboos are exported. The Kachins export ivory, jade, wax, peacock's feathers, and sometimes paddy, and import salt, betelnut, jaggery, tobacco, piece-goods, and buffaloes. Shans import das (swords), which they sell to the Kachins. Sandstone boulders are exported from Katha to Mandalay. The exports from Wuntho are rice, paddy, timber, gold, buffalo-horns and hides, and the imports to Wuntho are salt, onions, oil, jaggery, ngapi, and cloth. The trade with the Shan States consists of rice, paddy, tea, timber, roots, vegetables, eggs, and thannaka (fragrant wood), which are imported to, and ngapi, salt, tobacco, and piece-goods, which are exported from, Myadaung. Kyanhnyat and Tagaung export earthen pots, and the latter place also sends out wood for Burmese shoes.

Central division.

204. The imports into Sagaing were about 500,000 baskets of rice, 200,000 baskets of nanpyaye (liquor obtained from ngapi), 200,000 baskets of ngapi, 2,000 tins of kerosine oil, and 100,000 viss of pickled tea. The exports consisted of cotton, stone figures, wheat, gram, tea, salt, and lime. The export of the following articles consisted approximately of lime 261,800 baskets, tobacco 18,800 viss, onions 100,000 viss, wheat 20,000 baskets, and gram 5,000 baskets. From Myinmu til-seed, palm-sugar, tobacco, cotton, gram, and cattle are exported, and the imports are the same as to Sagaing. From the Ava subdivision cotton, salt, ngapi, and betelnut are exported. Sessamum, garlic, lac, jaggery, groundnuts, and onions are imported from the Shan States, and salt, ngapi, and betelnuts taken in exchange. Leaves for cigars, resin, saffron, hides, sealing-wax, raw sugar, oranges, edible roots, metals, bamboo sprouts, onions, and paper to the value of £3,575 were imported into Kyauksè district from the Shan States. Rice, ngapi, salt, and piece-goods were taken back to the Shan States. Paddy, wheat, and gram are exported from Kyauksè in quiet times. The trade with the Shan States is a good deal impeded by transit dues which are levied in each Shan State through which a caravan passes. There is a large transit trade to and fro through Kyauksè as many caravans for Mandalay pass through. Paddy was imported largely from Ye-u into the Lower Chindwin district, and jaggery, oil-seed, and maize were exported. Cotton cloth of local manufacture was exported to Mandalay. Hides were imported from Yaw. Paddy is in good years largely exported from the Upper Chindwin, also India-rubber and pickled tea. Beeswax, honey, hides, horns, and mats were imported from the Chin country, and buffaloes are exported to Assam *via* Manipur. Salt, ngapi, oil-seed, betelnuts, and piece-goods form the principal imports. The trade of the Upper Chindwin would largely develop if there were better communications. At present the Irrawaddy steamers do not ply above Kindat and the country has been too much disturbed for country boats to ply freely.

Southern division.

205. Cattle and earth-oil from Yenangyaung, cattle, sessamum-oil, bamboos, and steatite from Minbu, rice from Taungdwingyi, lacquerware and jaggery from Pagan, and cotton, jaggery, and sessamum-oil from Myingyan are the principal articles of export of the Southern division. The imports are salt, rice, ngapi, and piece-goods for the Chin hills. From Yaw come mats, wax, ivory, saffron, and cochineal, in exchange for which iron, salt, beads, raw silk, and cotton-thread are taken.

Eastern division.

206. In the Eastern division trade is said to be rapidly reviving. The thriving appearance of the bazaars and towns, and the unusual number of traders from Lower Burma indicate a change in the quantity and quality of the trade in the division. The imports are goods of foreign manufacture, sessamum-oil, cocoanut-oil, kerosine-oil, betelnuts, tobacco, pickled tea, ngapi, and salt imported from Lower Burma. Owing to the poorness of the local crops during the year there was a considerable importation of rice. The exports are cotton, cutch, sessamum, gram, peas, tobacco, varnish.

The following is a return of the caravans that entered the Eastern division from the Shan States during the year:—

	Number of bullock-loads.
To Meiktila *via* Pyindeik road, Hlaingdet	8,000
To Yamèthin *via* Baw	400
To Yamèthin *via* Myinthayan	500
To Yamèthin *via* Ônsaing	2,000
To Yamèthin *via* Sindaung	3,000
To Yamèthin *via* Shwebyu	3,000
To Yamèthin *via* Lwelôn	2,000
Total ...	18,900

These 18,900 bullock-loads are calculated to have weighed 690,000 viss (35,050 maunds) valued at £97,155. The trade was depressed during the year owing to the action of the Taungsa Gônwara, who blocked the roads leading through his territory. There were besides 2,000 pedestrian loads weighing 40,000 viss (1,800 maunds) valued at £5,862. The imports from the Shan States were leaves for cigars, sugar-cakes, umbrella paper, lac, black-varnish, garlic, chillies, peas, pickled bamboo shoots, scoria, turmeric, ginger, hides, jackwood, pickled tea, dye-seed, buffalo horns, oranges, and a few ponies and buffaloes. The exports to the Shan States were ngapi, betelnuts, kerosine-oil, and piece-goods. The imports and exports about balanced each other.

Public Works (Lower Burma).

General.

207. The total outlay from all sources on public works in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88 amounted to £226,362 as shown in the following statement:—

Head of charge		Imperial. Ordinary military	Imperial. Special defence works.	Provincial.	Incorporated local	Contributions—Works	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial	Original works	6,458	11,618	.	..	170	18,241
	Repairs ..	14,053	...	...	..	713	14,766
Civil buildings ..	Original works	...	...	17,996	475	73	18,544
	Repairs ..	...	...	11,460	108	111	11,679
Communications—Land	Original works	..	...	7,324	8,180	971	16,475
	Repairs ..			39,003	4,560	594	44,157
Communications—Water	Original works	..		13,581	1,240	.	14,821
	Repairs ...	...	...	2,303	159	...	2,462
Agricultural	Original works	..		3,436		983	4,419
	Repairs ...		.	6,756	10	..	6,766
Miscellaneous public improvements	Original works	..		2,040	8,507	2,505	13,052
	Repairs ...	...	..	715	762	337	2,044
Establishment .		4,825	2,671	43,796	5,411	896	57,629
Tools and plant ..		307	174	2,525	355	58	3,419
Profit and loss		.	...	103	..	.	103
Suspense			..	*—2,215*	..	..	*—2,215*
Total outlay ...		25,643	14,458	148,853	29,797	7,611	226,362
Total final grants ...		25,400	15,000	149,485	31,315	10,857	232,057

Note.—The figures printed in italics in this report do not necessarily agree with the Financial Accounts of the year prepared by the Examiner, whose books are not yet closed, they are the best approximates available

Military

208. The Imperial Military grant for 1887-88 for Lower Burma was assigned under the two heads "Special Defence Works" and "Ordinary Military." The total outlay under

these heads during the year was £14,458 and £25,643 respectively as detailed below :—

Heads.	Grants. Original as per budget orders.	Grants. Final.	Actual outlay.
	£	£	£
Special Defence Works—			
Original works	16,060	12,030	11,613
Repairs ...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	3,700	2,768	2,671
Tools and plant	240	201	174
Total ...	20,000	15,000	14,458
Ordinary Military—			
Original works	5,380	6,100	6,458
Repairs	14,700	14,300	14,053
Establishment	1,620	4,700	4,825
Tools and plant	300	300	307
Total	25,000	25,400	25,643

Special Defence works.

209. The re-building of Monkey Point Battery was practically completed by the 31st March 1888, some 5,000 tons of sand required for the main magazine only remaining to be collected. Certain additions required to the submarine mining buildings at Monkey Point were completed at an expenditure of £357. Extensions to the gun-cotton magazine were also carried out. Some little work remains to complete this estimate. There were besides sundry minor works completed at Monkey Point for an aggregate expenditure of £418.

An estimate, amounting to £11,433, for re-modelling and completing the battery at Choki Point was sanctioned too late for much work to be done. The foundations were laid out and work was just started about the end of the year. A jetty was re-constructed at Choki Point during the year at a cost of £307 against a sanctioned estimate of £289.

Ordinary Military works.

210. The major works undertaken in Rangoon were the building of a Sergeants' Mess and out-houses for British Infantry, and raising and improving ground behind Monkey Point Battery. The former work was nearly completed. On the latter further expenditure will be necessary in the "special defences" department. A large number of minor works were undertaken, the aggregate cost of which amounts to £344. The usual annual repairs cost £5,244.

The following major works were undertaken in Toungoo :—

Supplying iron tanks to military buildings as protection against fire.
Re-constructing a Commissariat cart-shed.
Re-constructing north-west bastion, Toungoo Fort.
Improving military road, Toungoo to Myohla.
Metalling bridle-path from Swa railway station to the old frontier between Upper and Lower Burma.

Only minor works to the extent of £188 and repairs to military buildings to the extent of £815 were carried out in the Amherst division during the year.

In the Pegu division a temporary stockade costing £193 and temporary officers' quarters costing £250 were constructed during the year at Bilin. The temporary mat wall and thatched roof barracks at Pegu, Bilin, Kyaikto, and Sittang were kept in repair during the year at a cost of £242.

At Thayetmyo only minor works to the extent of £171 and repairs to military buildings amounting to £3,264 were carried out during the year.

Civil buildings.

211. The following major works have been under construction during the year in the Rangoon division :—

Work.	Estimated sanction.	Total outlay.	Year's expenditure.
	£	£	£
1.—Supply of furniture to Rangoon Government House	341	341	341
2.—Purchase of a house near Sule pagoda and its adaptation as offices for Public Works Department Secretariat and Examiner of Accounts	6,649	6,258	3,258
3.—Extending fence, Government House compound, Rangoon	283	279	279
4.—Re furnishing Government guest-house, Rangoon	304	304	303
5.—Constructing godown for Press in Central Jail, Rangoon	250	248	38
6.—Constructing messing-sheds in Central Jail, Rangoon ...	596	537	537
7.—Store sheds for launches	412	408	408
8.—Iron safes, Currency office	278	278	278
9.—Police thana, Tunte	333	326	247
10.—Police thana, Ôkkan	323	317	117
11.—Coal-shed, Rangoon	260	273	273
(The foregoing were all completed during the year.)			
12.—Iron platform at Alguada	1,505	1,200	1,200

The only major civil works in the Pegu division were the completion of Assistant Commissioner's quarters at Kyaikto, costing £336 against a sanctioned estimate of £332 and the extension and improvement of Pegu cemetery.

A combined court-house, police thana, and circuit-house was completed at Yèlè at a cost of £273 against an estimated sanction of £269, the expenditure of the year being £82. A school-house at Mergui was begun and work was carried on to the extent of £500 in the year. A new telegraph office and out-houses at Akyab estimated to cost £1,969 were begun and nearly completed in the year, the expenditure being £1,885.

The major civil works in the Bassein division constructed during the year were additions to the Bassein Jail and the construction of a police training school at a cost of £650. The Ma-ubin Jail extensions estimated to cost £2,467 comprise two new timber wards nearly completed and extension of enclosure wall. The jail extensions were begun in the previous year (1886-87). The total outlay has been £1,274 and that in the year under review £1,177. At Henzada a substantial teak building with shingle roof was erected at a cost of £352. It is built over the jail entrance, commanding a view of the interior of the jail. Three block-houses at Yèlè, Kyaikpyi, and Kyauksè were built on a standard which came down from Upper Burma and did not answer in Lower Burma. The designs are to be re-modelled. The construction of two upper stories for two prisoners' wards at Toungoo Jail was completed at a cost of £1,610. An upper story of timber has been erected on the lower story of brick-work. The extensions of the Shwegyin Jail were completed at a cost of £911. A female ward and some out-buildings have been constructed, and a new enclosure wall has been built. The enlargement of the Thayetmyo Jail, commenced in the previous year, was completed for £2,955, and the wooden palisading of this jail was replaced by a brick wall 7 feet high at a cost of £80. Minor works to the extent of £250 and repairs £767 were executed.

Communications—Land.

212. The numerous roads commenced years ago and left incompleted have had improvements made to them so far as funds would allow. New bridges are being constructed in lieu of decaying timber structures, and in a few places metal renewals are being carried out. In some instances roads constructed originally as metalled are unavoidably being allowed to relapse into the condition of fair-weather roads as there is no money for renewals of metal. In the Rangoon division no major works were carried out on provincial communications. From district cess funds the bridging of the Kanbè and Thôngwa road was completed at a cost of £5,879, the year's expenditure being £1,206. The bridges are of a substantial nature,—timber roadways

carried on iron girders, the latter supported on masonry abutments and piers. The metalling of this road was advanced, stone metal to the value of £466 having been collected in the year. The total outlay on construction and metalling to end of 1887-88 is £10,206 against an estimate of £14,289. The total outlay from Provincial Incorporated Local Funds and Contributions on Communications, Original Works, during the year was £4,070 and on repairs £6,304. In the Pegu division the re-construction of the Pegu iron bowstring girder of 3 spans each of 100 feet was in hand. This work is being built in substitution of the timber bridge that is far advanced towards decay. The abutments and wings are of concrete faced with brickwork founded on pyinkado piling. The piers are to be on iron cylinders driven 35 feet below bed and hearted with concrete. The aggregate progress in sinking has been 211 lineal feet. The estimated cost of the work is £15,631, the total outlay is £9,886, and the year's expenditure £922. The value of ironwork accounts for the largest part of the expenditure. From Incorporated Local Funds an estimate of £3,815 was sanctioned for the Thatekwin-Thabyagan road. The year's outlay amounted to £980 on earthwork principally and partly also on timber and ironwork for bridging. The Syriam-Kadonbaw road was sanctioned many years ago. For about 6 miles to Thatèkwin the road is banked, bridged, and metalled, and it is proposed to defer indefinitely the construction of the further length beyond, Thatèkwin to Kadonbaw; it is deemed of greater importance to the district to extend the road beyond Thatèkwin to Pegu, the headquarters of the civil district, and the first section of this from Thatèkwin to Thabyagan (see description immediately preceding) is already in hand. On this road, which eventually is to put Pegu in direct communication with the township of Kyauktan *viâ* Syriam, there is an impassable tidal creek which, for the convenience of the district administration and of traffic, it is necessary to bridge at once. An estimate amounting to £1,695 was sanctioned for a bridge of 5 spans of 25 feet; with abutments of brick and concrete, piers of screw-piles, girders and roadway of timber. An outlay of £884 has been incurred in abutments and in ironwork. The total outlay from both Provincial and Incorporated Local Fund sources in the Pegu division has been on original works £7,105 and on repairs £5,143. The total length of roads maintained in the Pegu division, metalled as well as fair-weather roads, is 122¾ miles. In the Amherst division the total outlay during the year from both Provincial and Incorporated Local Funds on Original Works, Communications, was £1,101 and on repairs £6,845. The number of miles of metalled and fair-weather roads maintained in the Amherst division is 258½ miles. In the Bassein district only one major work was in progress, the Athôk-Inge road, 16 miles. This is intended to be a fair-weather road along ground surface, nullahs only being bridged. The estimated cost is £1,133 and the total outlay to end of year was £757. In the year £316 were spent. The bridging is nearly finished and little work now remains to be done. The total cost of original works during the year was £663 and repairs £1,210. The total length of metalled and fair-weather roads maintained was 38 miles. In the Henzada division there was no expenditure from Provincial funds. Altogether 131¾ miles of metalled and fair-weather roads were maintained in the Henzada division at the expense of Incorporated Local funds. In the Toungoo division only maintenance of existing roads was carried on at a cost of £4,049. The total number of miles of metalled and fair-weather roads maintained was 96. In the Tharrawaddy division, besides other minor expenditure, an outlay of £2,105 was incurred in the usual maintenance of roads. In the Thayetmyo division the usual maintenance of roads was carried out at a cost of £3,211.

Communications—Water.

213. In the Rangoon division the maintenance and dredging of the Tunte canal, a water communication of 8 miles, had £489 spent on it. There was no original work carried on in the year.

In the Pegu division the Kyaikto-Winpadaw canal in the Shwegyin district is a work that has for some years been in hand. It is a channel 13 miles long to connect the Kadat chaung at the former place with the Sittang river at the latter. The channel is practically complete and some progress has been

made towards constructing a weir at Kadat. The re-construction of the Abya escape on the Pegu-Sittaung canal, which was destroyed in 1888, was commenced in the year and £5,777 was spent out of a total estimate of £23,808. It has 24 bays of 10 feet, provided with double sluices, to serve both as a flood-escape for the canal and as a feeder during high spring-tides. Very good progress has been made with the well foundations, some of them being carried to the full requisite depth and hearted. The maintenance of the Kyaikto canal cost £498 and of the Pegu canal, including the annual closing of Abya creek, £1,735. The total expenditure on all navigation works and repairs in the year in the Pegu division was £16,090. In Ma-ubin island about £300 were spent on creek-clearing. The Irrawaddy river opposite Myaya above Kyangin became unnavigable in the spring of last year and the dredger was sent up to clear a channel. This was done at an expenditure to Government of £600. This, however, does not represent fully what the work cost as the Flotilla Company, to whom the matter was one of almost vital importance, helped very considerably with their steamers to tug away the dredger's hopper mud barges, the tug belonging to the dredger being useless for the purpose. The Flotilla Company also helped with tackle, winches, &c., and sent up their Chief Engineer to aid the Executive Engineer in clearing a way through the shoal. In the Amherst division the waterway between Ponaung and Palat was maintained at a cost of £241.

214. Under the head of agricultural embankments the major works under construction were—

Agricultural (Embankments)

(i) Retiring Henzada embankment at an estimated cost of £2,215. The river encroached and threatened the embankment. The work done during the year was to the value of £788.

(ii) A retirement in the 23rd and 24th miles of the Henzada embankment at a total cost of £1,111. During the year the expenditure was £272. This work is quite finished.

(iii) Extention of the Sungyin-Sagagyi embankment about 4 miles north of Kaku chaung. The work included the damming of this affluent of the Irrawaddy. The work was commenced only at the end of the year and little or no expenditure was incurred. The estimate amounts to £1,321.

The Myanaung, Henzada, Sungyi, Sagagyi, Ma-ubin, and Shwelaung embankments were maintained at a cost of £2,986. The total original works and maintenance expenditure, Henzada division, amounted to £7,266 The Ngawun embankment from the 48th to the 78th mile needed raising to keep its crest 3 feet above high floods, and an estimate was framed amounting to £8,953 to carry out the work. The raising was carried down to the 73rd mile and then had to be stopped for want of funds. The portion of the embankment from the 74th to 78th mile is practically useless as ordinary floods top it. The total expenditure incurred was £4,049 and during the year £368. The 46th mile of this embankment had to be retired at a cost of £1,575. The work here is completed. The 36th mile had also to be retired owing to the encroachment of the river. The work done in the year was to the extent of £1,223 against an estimate of £1,652. The total expenditure on maintenance of embankments in the Bassein division was £4,540. In the Arakan division the Kyaukpyu embankment was maintained at a cost of £127, and in the Amherst division the Daungwun embankment was maintained at a cost of £76. In the Pegu division the Sittang embankment was maintained at a cost of £709 and the Pagaing embankment at a cost of £340. In the Tharrawaddy division the usual maintenance of the Bilin and Kuntha embankments was carried out at a cost of £523.

215. The principal miscellaneous public improvements undertaken in the Pegu division were the construction and extension of bazaars at Tawa, Hlegu, and Pegu, improvements to town roads; and works connected with the drainage of Pegu town. The total outlay on miscellaneous public improvements, including repairs to landing-stages on rivers, amounted in the year to £1,129.

Miscellaneous public improvements

In the Amherst division a bazaar, estimated to cost £905, was begun at Theinzeik and £420 were spent on posts, wall, and roof-framing; an iron screw jetty was completed in the Moulmein river at Rangoon ghât at a cost of £1,325; the year's outlay being £618; a godown is being constructed on the Strand at Moulmein at a cost of £1,301, the outlay during the year having been £236; and a bazaar at Kawkareik, begun in the preceding year, was completed at a cost of £543. In the Arakan division landing-stages were constructed at Sanè, Kyaukpyu district, Yechanbyin, and Cheduba, costing £150, £217, £138 respectively. A tidal observatory was erected at Akyab at a cost of £131. In Bassein small jetties were constructed and existing ones repaired at an expenditure of £102 in the year. In the Henzada division a wharf at Ma-ubin was completed at a total cost of £759, £507 being expended in the year. The wharf consists of timber gangways on two trusses attached to pontoons. The wharf is intended to serve all the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company as well as boat traffic and is a great convenience. Bazaars were finished at Dedayè and begun at Kyaiklat, and some other minor work were carried out. The total expenditure of the year on miscellaneous public improvements in the Henzada division was £3,221. In the Toungoo division town roads have been improved and culverts have been built in the railway towns of Pyuntaza, Peinzalôk, Teiku, Paungdaw, Nyaunglebin. The expenditure during the year has not been large on any one work, the total altogether spent being £806. In the Tharrawaddy division a bazaar at Sitkwin, of the usual standard type with pyinkado posts, teakwood work, corrugated iron roofing, and concrete floor, was satisfactorily completed for £874. A similar building was also completed at Natalin at a cost of £862, of which £229 were spent during the year under review. A tank 225 feet square and capable of containing water for a population of 500 persons all the year round was excavated at Tharrawaddy to supplement the existing sources of water-supply. The work was completed at a cost of £864. At Prome the work of protecting the river bank opposite the civil station from the encroachment of the river was completed for £979 and has proved successful.

Public Works (Upper Burma).

216. The following have been the works carried out at Mandalay:—

Military works.

1. Clearance and levelling of the ground within the city walls and in certain places outside.
2. Main drainage of the city and eastern part of cantonments.
3. Surface drainage of a portion of the land inside the city.
4. Construction of permanent barracks and subsidiary buildings for one British and one Indian infantry regiment, of a station hospital for British soldiers, of a hospital for Native soldiers, and of Commissariat godowns and cattle-sheds.
5. Construction of 6 miles cantonment roads.

At Bhamo the following permanent works have been carried out or are very nearly completed:

Fortification forts C and A.
Permanent barracks for wing of a British infantry regiment.
Barracks for a Native infantry regiment.
Barracks for a mountain battery.
A large number of subsidiary buildings.

In addition to the permanent barracks noted above a great number of temporary buildings for the accommodation of the troops have been erected all over Burma partly by Military and Civil Officers, and partly by the Public Works Department. All military buildings, except those at the new post of Koni in the Southern Shan plateau, are now carried out by the Public Works Department.

The grant for military works in Upper Burma in 1887-88 was £312,500, to which £5,000 were subsequently added, making the total grant for the year £317,500. The expenditure, according to the last figures supplied by the Examiner, has been £316,000, or £1,500 short of the grant.

Standard plans for a post office and for headquarters of a Superintendent of Post Offices have been prepared, and the buildings are approaching completion at

Minbu and Mônywa. Combined post and telegraph offices on a standard plan are under construction at the following places, Bhamo, Shwebo, Sagaing, Pakôkku, Kyauksè, and Yamèthin, and plans and estimates for a central post office at Mandalay are under preparation.

Civil works.

217. In April 1887 it was decided to convert one of the pyathats * on the Mandalay city wall, which had been prepared for a residence for the Commandant of the military police, into a house for the Chief Commissioner. Two buildings were at once put in hand, one containing four bed-rooms and the other a dining-room and three office-rooms, and were completed in three months. These houses have since been connected with the central buildings by covered passages, and plans and estimates for completing the Government House at Mandalay at an additional cost of about £3,500 have since been prepared, but have not yet been sanctioned.

Court houses.

218. Plans and estimates for courts and offices at Mandalay have been prepared and the work commenced. Courts for the headquarters of districts are under construction at the following headquarter stations :—

Bhamo.	Mônywa.
Shwebo.	Yamèthin.
Sagaing	Pyinmana.
Kyauksè.	Myingyan.

Pakôkku.

The estimated cost of the courts is £2,300 each. Except at Sagaing, Shwebo, and Yamèthin it has not been found possible to provide funds for building more than half the court-houses in the current year. District court-houses, affording somewhat less accommodation, have also been built at Pagan and Minbu. Subdivisional court-houses have been built at the following places at a cost of about £370 each :

Tigyaing,	Meiktila,
Myinmu,	Yamèthin,
Kindat,	Napè,

and are now under construction at —

Shwegu,	Mogôk,
Myedu.	Salin,

Wundwin.

In addition to the above temporary courts have been built in very many places

Jails

219. In March 1887 a ward for 800 prisoners surrounded by a substantial stone wall had been completed as the commencement of the Mandalay Jail and the prison was occupied. The works now under construction are two worksheds, a store-room for the prison, and some improvements to the water-supply and drainage The outer wall of a jail for 1,000 prisoners at Myingyan has been completed and work is now in progress upon two wards of 500 prisoners each, one of which should be completed in six weeks and the other in three months. Several subsidiary buildings, such as cook-houses, latrines, and temporary quarters for the guard and jailor, are also in hand. At Mônywa a jail on the standard plan for 100 prisoners with permanent wards inside has been completed, and jails on the same plan, but with only temporary huts inside the walls, have been built at Pagan and Minbu. Police lock-ups to contain 50 prisoners each, estimated to cost £1,080 each, are under construction at the following places :—

Mandalay.	Taundwingyi.
Sagaing.	Yamèthin.
Kyauksè.	Pyinmana.
Bhamo.	Ye-u
Shwebo.	Mogôk.

* Sentry-boxes or shelters of a peculiar construction with roof of five stages

Police.

220. Buildings for housing 17,000 police in Upper Burma have been completed or are approaching completion. At each of the 18 districts headquarters the following buildings have been sanctioned and for the most part built:—

Permanent Buildings.

(1) Hospital for 8 per cent. of the strength of the military police battalion.
(2) Guard-room and store.
(3) Magazine.
(4) Armourer's shop (at four places only).
(5) Cook-houses for the men.

Temporary Buildings.

(1) Barracks for from 250 to 500 men.
(2) Native Officers' quarters.
(3) Stables for mounted infantry.
(4) Hospital Assistants' quarters.
(5) Married police quarters (quarters for 2 per cent. of the strength of the battalion have been sanctioned but only six married quarters at each station have been actually built).
(6) Servants' houses, latrines, &c.

At Mandalay and Monywa the police barracks are permanent structures.

In addition to the above small stockades with accommodation for from 25 to 100 men have been built in various parts of the country.

Miscellaneous and Public Work Department.

221. A store for the Indian Marine Officer has been constructed at Mandalay at a cost of £1,100, and estimates are under preparation for the construction of a workshop and residences for the Marine Transport Officer and Chief Engineer. Offices have been constructed for Executive Engineers at nearly all divisional headquarters at a cost of £100 each. A dak bungalow has been completed at Mandalay, and estimates are under preparation for dak bungalows at Monywa, Myinmu, and Pakokku. Provision has been made for a dak bungalow at Bernardmyo, but the Executive Engineer has not had time to get out the estimate.

Communications.

222. Raised and bridged roads connecting Forts A and G at Bhamo with each other and with the landing-places at the river have been made.

The hill road from Thabeikkyin to Bernardmyo in the Ruby Mines district, a distance of 60 miles, has been laid out and the first 50 miles have been opened out to a width of 12 feet excavated from the hillside, and all the larger and most of the minor streams have been bridged, so that carts were running to within 12 miles of Bernardmyo before the rains commenced. Carts will not be able to use the road during the rains till the road is metalled, but for this funds are not available. The 10 miles that remained to be done to open the road right through offer no difficulties, but the hill coolies have gone off to the cultivation of their fields, and Burmans from the plain cannot be induced to go up to work in the hills. The cost of the road has been about £30,000, which includes about £5,000 spent by the Military authority on mule-roads. The road to Mogôk will branch off about 13 miles from Bernardmyo, and the branch will be about 20 miles long and will cost about £10,000 unmetalled.

The Figyaing-Kawlin road, 36 miles long, has been partially raised and bridged, and some improvements have been made in the gradients over the hills at the Hmawgundaing pass, but the progress has not been so good as it should have been owing to want of sufficient establishment.

The Kyaukmyaung, Shwebo, and Ye-u road, 10 miles long, has been raised and bridged throughout; metal has been collected on the section between Kyaukmyaung and Shwebo, and is now being consolidated.

The Mandalay, Taungbo, Kywetnapa, Pyintha, and Pyinulwin road has been metalled and bridged between Mandalay and Taungbo; bridging, raising,

and metalling is in progress between Taungbo and Kywetnapa. From Kywetnapa to Pyintha a bridged road 10 feet wide has been excavated from the hillside. Between Pyintha and Pyinulwin the road is over rolling ground on the Shan plateau and only bridging was required. The total length of the road is 44 miles.

A mule-road 8 feet wide along the track which the cart-road will eventually follow has been completed for half the distance between Sittaung on the Chindwin and Tamu in the Kubo valley. The total length of the road is 40 miles and the remaining half should be finished with ease next cold season, although labour is very scarce and difficult to obtain.

The Mônywa and Myinmu road has been raised and bridged, and metal has been collected in the worst places. The bridging of the remaining water-courses is now in progress and should be soon completed. The funds available will only admit of the metal being consolidated in the very worst portions of the road.

On the Myingyan, Mahlaing, Meiktila, Hlaingdet, and Southern Shan plateau road, the section from Myingyan to Mahlaing has been raised and bridged, and metal has been collected in most places where the road runs over low-lying ground. From Mahlaing to Meiktila the road passes over high ground, and very litttle has been done beyond clearing the ground and bridging a few of the worst places. From Meiktila to Hlaingdet the road has been raised and bridged, and collection of metal is now in progress. From Hlaingdet to the foot of the Shan hills at Pyinyaung a fair-weather road for carts has been opened and cleared, and from Pyinyaung to Fort Stedman a mule-road has been opened out. A survey party has been engaged for the past four months in prospecting and making surveys for a cart-road from the foot of the Shan hills to the plateau, and the result of these surveys should soon be known. Next cold season it will be possible to improve the worst parts of the mule-road by making diversions from it along the alignment of the proposed cart-road, and perhaps it may be possible to make a commencement with the cart-road itself. The distance from Myingyan to Hlaingdet is 82 miles, and from Hlaingdet to Fort Stedman 90 miles.

The Gyobin, Pyinmana, and Yamèthin road has been raised in the swampy ground and bridged throughout, except two of the larger streams which have hard bottoms and run dry within a few hours of the rain ceasing to fall. No metal has been collected as the road is parallel to the railway and will be of no importance as a through line of communication as soon as the railway is open. The distance is 72 miles.

The Migyaungyi and Taungdwingyi road has been raised throughout and the bridging is almost completed, except at the Sinthèwa river, the bridge over which will probably not be ready till November. Metal has only been collected in the very swampy parts of the road. The distance is 38 miles.

The Minbu and Napè road has been raised and for the most part bridged throughout, but no metal has been collected. The distance is 34 miles.

In addition to the main roads mentioned above many hundreds of miles of tracks and district roads have been cut by District Officers, and a Public Works Officer is now engaged in prospecting in the Yaw country with a view to opening it out with passable roads as soon as funds are available.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

223. The Mandalay Town bund has been completed at a cost of £13,800. This bund was breached in 1886, and all the lower portion of the town was under water, in some places over 20 feet deep. An inspection of the old bund showed that it would be advisable to adopt a new alignment for nearly one-third of its length. The work of repairs necessitated bunds with puddle walls in them 40 feet high across two creeks 600 feet wide. In excavating for the foundation of the puddle wall difficulties from water were experienced, and sheet-piling and pumps were required to enable the water to be carried out.

A bazaar was constructed at Shwebo at a cost of £1,100 and was, it is understood, rented for the first year for more than half its cost.

Temporary bazaars have also been constructed at several stations, in some cases by the Public Works Department, in others by the District Officers.

Irrigation.

224. Very little actual work has been done under the head "Irrigation," but endeavours have been made to discover what systems of irrigation are in working order and how far others can be repaired by a small expenditure of money. The most important works that have been carried out have been—

(1) Repairs and improvements to tanks and channels in the Mandalay district.

(2) Repairs to weirs in the Kyaukse district.

(3) Repairs to tanks and channels in the Ye-u district.

(4) Repairs to the Mu bund and the construction of a masonry overflow to the Mahanada lake at Shwebo by which the capacity of the tank will be increased at least fourfold.

Some information has been collected concerning the Kyaukse irrigation system with the intention of thoroughly repairing the weirs in good time next cold season and regulating the amount of water which enters the head of the canals so as to prevent breaches where, in flood time, there is excessive water in the river.

In Shwebo surveys have been made with a view to the restoration of the very extensive irrigation works in that district which are now entirely out of repair.

Finance.

225. The final grants of the year 1887-88 for civil and irrigation works were—

	£
Civil works ...	340,000
Irrigation .	20,000
Total	360,000

In March a report was made to the Government of India that there would probably be a lapse of £20,000 under Civil and Irrigation Works, and the Civil Works grant was consequently reduced to £320,000.

The actual expenditure taken from the latest return appears to be—

	£
Civil works . .	334,100
Irrigation . ..	12,900
Total ..	347,000

The difference between the actual figures and the estimates are explained as follows. An expenditure of £10,200 for bunds and sluices at Amarapura, properly chargeable to the cost of the Mandalay Town embankments, has been transferred from Irrigation to Civil Works and a charge of £5,400 on account of works carried out for the Municipality has not yet been written off to them. When the latter adjustment is made the expenditure of the year on civil and irrigation works will amount to £341,600, or almost exactly the amount estimated in March.

In the current year there appears to be little probability of estimates being exceeded under any head except Police, where the demands appear to be increasing and are impossible to resist owing to the absolute necessity of the work asked for.

Railways.

Open line.

226. The total length of railway line open for traffic was 327. Six miles of sidings in Rangoon have for account purposes been added to the above total. New sidings were constructed at Thanatchaung, Toungoo, and Pazundaung. There was no serious accident or damage by flood during the year. The value of the stores on hand at the end of the calendar year 1887 was £56,101.

Capital transactions.

227. The capital outlay during the year ending the 31st December 1887 on the system of State railways in Burma was—

Account heads.	Open line. £	s.	d.
Preliminary expenses	...	...	
Land	81	9	2
Construction of line	5,098	0	9⅝
Ballast and permanent-way . .	2,637	10	5¼
Stations and buildings	9,230	19	0¼
Plant ...	647	4	4¾
Rolling-stock	2,760	2	4½
Establishment	58	0	0
Loss by exchange	...		
Total ...	20,463	6	2¼
Suspense heads	- 8,659	15	10¾
Total ...	11,804	10	3¼
Deduct receipts on Capital account ...	- 3,958	12	11¼
Total outlay ...	7,846	17	4½

The Capital outlay from commencement of operations to the end of December 1887 is as classified under the following main heads of account:—

Account heads	Open line £
Preliminary expenses	28,738
Land	27,686
Construction of line	927,360
Ballast and permanent-way	757,042
Stations and buildings	314,806
Plant .	73,770
Rolling stock	863,700
Establishment	203,623
Loss by exchange	125,061
Total .	2,821,786
Suspense heads . ..	57,639
Total ..	2,879 125
Deduct receipts on Capital account ...	- 14,770
Total outlay ...	2,864,655

The suspense balances are as follows, showing a decrease of £8,659 since last report:—

	£
Purchases	- 820
Sales	46
Stores	56,101
London stores	2,883
Workshop manufacture, Suspense account ...	- 570

The value of stores issued to Revenue during the year was £10,679.

Revenue transactions.

228. In the following table is a comparison of the earnings for the years 1886 and 1887:—

Account heads	1886.	1887.	Difference More in 1887	Difference Less in 1887
	£	£	£	£
Coaching ...	139,374	174,008	34,634	.
Goods	121,079	153,529	32,450	.
Electric telegraph ...	2,248	1,390		858
Sundries	3,094	3,499	405	
Total	265,795	332,426	66,631	

In the following table a comparison is made between the outlay on Revenue account in 1886 and 1887 :—

Account heads	Outlay in 1886	Outlay in 1887.	Difference. More in 1887.	Difference. Less in 1887.
	£	£	£	£
Maintenance, &c	52,910	49,030	.	3,880
Locomotive expenses . . .	49,181	52,173	2,992	
Carriage and Wagon expenses ...	12,444	14,561	2,117	...
Traffic expenses .	32,265	56,996	4,731	...
General charges .	21,597	20,948		649
Steam boat service .			..	.
Special and miscellaneous expenses	3,071	2,888	..	183
Total	171,468	176,596	5,128	

Traffic of the year.

229. The following comparative figures show progress in several items over the previous year :—

No. of item.	Heading	1886.	1887.	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
12	Total coaching receipts	139,374	174,008	34,634	
22	Total goods traffic	121,079	153,529	32,450	...
57	Total expenditure on revenue account	171,486	176,596	5,110	.
59	Percentage net earnings on total Capital outlay	3 3	5 44	2 14	
.	Total expenditure per train mile	2·0	1 75		0 33
..	Total expenditure per cent gross receipts	64 5	53 12		11 39

The above figures show very good progress, due partly to the pacification of the country and to improvement in trade in connection with the opening out of Upper Burma, partly to the local increase in trade on both the Irrawaddy and Sittang lines which affects both passenger and goods traffic, and also to some extent to the carriage of material for the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension and to movements of troops or military police. The development of traffic on the Sittang line is very marked, and after opening of any section of the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension the trade in upwards goods, such as rice, salt, piece-goods, &c., will become much heavier. Latterly the tendency has been for paddy booked at the upper stations on the Irrawaddy line to go upwards for shipment to Mandalay or riverside stations owing to scarcity in Upper Burma instead of downwards to Rangoon as hitherto, and hence the Railway suffers to some extent by the shorter carriage. With the further settlement of the country increase in cultivation in the upper province should prevent this, and also tend to foster an upward traffic in other goods hitherto much wanted. One feature deserving of notice has been the increased demand in past years for wagons to bring timber to Rangoon. Ordinarily this could have been met, but as many timber trucks were necessarily withdrawn in connection with the movement and transport of rails for the extension to Mandalay the development of this branch of trade has been temporarily checked.

The Toungoo-Mandalay extension

230. The length of this extension from Toungoo to Mandalay is 220 miles. Construction was commenced on 60 miles at the southern end of the line and 40 miles at the northern end towards the close of 1886-87; but the intervening 120 miles were not put in hand until varying periods between April and June of the year of report. By the close of the year 1887-88 the earthwork throughout had been practically completed, the bulk of the ballast had been collected, and bridge-work was generally well advanced on the southern half of the line, while on the

northern half nearly all the building materals required had been got together and a good start had been made with the bridges. At the same time there remained a gap of only 31 miles to complete the linking in of the rails throughout, and this was filled in by the end of April. The first 30 miles from Toungoo were practically finished and the next section of 29 miles nearly so. These 59 miles, Toungoo to Pyinmana, have since been opened for public traffic, 44 miles on the 11th July 1888 and the remaining 15 miles on the 26th September 1888, but they were opened for goods traffic only at an earlier date, namely, the 1st May 1888. A farther section of 49 miles from Pyinmana to Yamèthin was opened for goods traffic on the 15th November. On an average about 24,000 labourers have been employed daily on the works, of whom fully two-thirds have been Burmans. North of Pyinmana almost the entire labour has been Burman During the year revised estimates were submitted for the whole extension amounting to £2,044,434. It was hoped at one time that it would be possible to have the line fit to open for public traffic to Mandalay on the 1st January 1889, but unforeseen contingencies will probably cause a delay of about six weeks. A very severe epidemic of cholera on the central section during the months of May and June last dispersed the workmen and threw back the work at least two months; floods in June proved that the waterway near Pyawbwè was not sufficient and a large addition has had to be made to it; the girders for the new bridges have not yet been received from England, while it has been difficult to keep trains running during the monsoon on new banks and with temporary bridges. The above are the chief causes which account for the delay. The Railway on the whole has been very slightly troubled by dacoities, and it has no doubt had a tranquillizing effect on the districts through which it passes as it has supplied profitable employment for large masses of the Burman population.

Thatôn Duyinzeik tramway.

231. The traffic on the Thatôn-Duyinzeik tramway, which is 8 miles in length, did not increase and the proprietor worked it at a small loss. The rolling-stock consists of 3 locomotives, 8 passenger coaches, and 39 goods vehicles.

Telegraphs.

232. The telegraph system of the province was administered in three divisions, the Burma, the Arakan, and the Upper Burma divisions.

Burma division.

233. In the Burma division a new line of 110 miles with three wires (two leased to the Railway and one for departmental purposes) was erected along the railway from Toungoo to Yamèthin and the temporary road line was dismantled. A wire was added from Myogwin to Lemyethna, 14 miles, on the existing posts. Two wires were added from Rangoon to Paungdè, 128 miles, on the existing posts. A wire was added on the line from Prome to Nyaunggyidauk, 23 miles, and a new line of posts with one wire was erected thence to Taungup, a distance of 89 miles. The line from Thayetmyo to Minbu was transferred to the Upper Burma division. Five offices were closed, namely, Sinbyudaing (on the Tavoy-Siam line), Sinthèwa, Gwebin, and Gyobin (field offices on the Toungoo-Yamèthin line), and Myawadi (on the Moulmein-Yahaing-Siam line), and three were transferred to the Upper Burma division, reducing the number of departmental offices to 18. There were also 14 combined offices open at the close of the year. Fourteen offices were opened on the Toungoo-Yamèthin section of the Burma State Railway. There are also 50 offices open for paid traffic on the open railway line and seven opened for administrative purposes. The lines in the vicinity of Rangoon were much damaged by a storm of unusual severity in May, which blew down a number of posts and broke others, causing interruptions on nearly all the wires The traffic dealt with by departmental and combined offices increased from 924,540 to 1,109,264 messages. The receipts decreased from £48,121 to £43,660, and of the latter sum £16,798 was in payment for State traffic, showing a trifling decrease over the previous year. The private inland traffic showed an increase of £1,505, but the receipts from foreign traffic decreased largely, being only £7,804 against £11,559 in 1886-87.

Post Office.

Seaborne and river mails

234. Early in 1888 arrangements were made for exchange of mails twice a week with Calcutta and once a week instead of fortnightly with Madras. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers worked during the year with commendable regularity and punctuality. The Company still continues to render services in excess of those required under the contract. It runs two Express steamers a week between Prome and Mandalay instead of one, and a weekly Express to Mandalay instead of only the monthly service required by the contract. It also carries mails free of charge on the weekly steamers plying between Pakôkku and Kindat, and by the daily ferry-boats between Mandalay and Myinmu. In August 1887 post offices were opened on board the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers between Prome and Mandalay, and sorting was done on board, and at the same time a sorting section was opened on the railway line between Rangoon and Prome, and arrangements were made for the exchange of direct bags between India and all the more important offices both in Upper and Lower Burma.

Working of the Postal Department

235. The supervising department of the Post Office was strengthened and various minor but useful improvements were made in the arrangements for the despatch and delivery of the mails. The number of post offices was increased from 97 to 125, while the number of letter-boxes was decreased from 120 to 94.

Postal lines

236. The following is a comparative abstract of the different kinds of Imperial postal lines :—

Year.	Railway lines	Bullock and horse lines.	Runners and boat lines	Steamer lines	Total.
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles.	Miles.
1886-87	327	64	344	2,651	3,385
1887-88	419	409½	785	3,407	5,020½
Increase .	92	345½	441	757	1,635½

All lines in Upper Burma connecting post offices are now charged to the Imperial post and they are also entirely controlled by the Post Office with the exception of three, namely, (1) Thabeikkyin to Bernardmyo and Mogôk, (2) Ywathit to Taungdwingyi, (3) Hlaingdet to Koni and Fort Stedman. These three lines though paid for by the department are, at the special request of the District Officers, left under their control and management. The Bernardmyo line, which last year was a source of continual complaint, is now working very satisfactorily under a contract with a Shan who lands mails at both ends on third day after despatch. The increase in the steamer mileage of 757 miles is due to the insertion in the returns of certain steamer lines which, though used for mails, had been omitted from previous reports.

Business of the Post Office

237. Under the head of Correspondence there is a steady increase as will be seen by the following abstract which gives the results of the last two years' enumerations :—

Year	Letters including postcards	Newspapers.	Parcels	Book and pattern packets.	Total.
1886-87 ...	6,902,220	1,063,140	81,484	174,044	8,220,888
1887-88 .	8,874,892	1,458,340	100,360	243,724	10,677,316
Increase ...	1,972,672	395,200	18,876	69,680	2,456,428
Percentage of increase	28·5	37·1	23·1	40·0	29·8

There was an increase of £390,545 in issues and £80,926 in payments of money-orders. In Rangoon £311,561 worth of orders were issued and £104,868 were paid. There was an increase also in the insurances effected and in the Savings Bank transactions. The despatch of value payable parcels is not a very important branch of postal work in Burma.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—Revenue.

Revenue demand

238. The subjoined table shows the revenue demand of 1887-88 and that of 1886-87. There was an increase of £96,113, or nearly ¼ per cent., in the demand for 1887-88 as compared with the demand of the previous year

Item of revenue	1886-87			1887-88			Increase or decrease in net demand
	Demand.	Remission	Net demand	Demand	Remission	Net demand	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 Land revenue .	744,187	883	743,304	759,457	2,466	756,991	+ 13,687
2 Customs .	595,455	.	595,455	589,515		589,515	− 5,940
3 Capitation tax	320,687	3,490	317,197	337,333	2,937	334,396	+ 17,199
4 Excise .	227,487	.	227,487	260,859	..	260,859	+ 33,372
5 Forests *	199,867	.	199,867	221,890	.	221,890	+ 22,023
6 Stamps	163,268	.	163,268	162,684	.	162,684	584
7 Fisheries ..	106,457	1,117	105,340	112,669	108	112,561	+ 7,221
8 Miscellaneous	37,245	..	37,245	43,884	..	43,884	+ 6,639
9 Marine .	20,909	..	20,909	22,867	.	22,867	+ 1,958
10. Land rate in lieu of capitation tax	9,745	15	9,730	9,903	40	9,863	+ 133
11 Salt excise .	2,918	..	2,918	3,323	.	3,323	+ 405
Total ..	2,428,225	5,505	2,422,720	2,521,384	5,551	2,518,833	+ 96,113

* The figures shown in the report for 1886-87 included the revenue from Upper Burma.

Incidence of taxation

239. The incidence of taxation per head of population was

	s	d
On account of imperial and provincial funds	11	5
On account of municipal and local funds	1	11¼
Total	13	4¼

Area under assessment to land revenue.

240. The following statement shows for each division the total assessed area and the land revenue demand thereon for the past five years:—

Division	Description of land	1883-84		1884-85		1885-86		1886-87		1887-88	
		Acres	£	Acres	£	Acres	£	Acres	£	Acres	£
Arakan ...	Cultivated land	554,455	102,096	573,808	102,192	670,431	105,384	646,011	100,188	674,294	111,778
	Fallow land	3,651	46	7,134	89	4,056	51	5,117	64	18,136	227
Pegu ...	Cultivated land	1,471,757	283,986	1,526,314	290,391	1,627,863	308,525	1,591,391	301,296	1,624,383	307,831
	Fallow land	98,527	1,232	150,594	1,683	134,098	1,684	192,255	2,403	185,760	2,322
Irrawaddy	Cultivated land	1,140,400	204,994	1,157,270	206,559	1,191,417	213,863	1,224,680	219,810	1,252,080	226,768
	Fallow land	29,236	365	64,798	810	77,477	968	100,285	1,254	112,614	1,408
Tenasserim	Cultivated land	602,161	99,298	634,729	104,789	643,441	106,884	662,754	109,585	647,603	108,306
	Fallow land	66,354	829	58,584	732	59,787	747	46,977	587	65,342	817
	Total ... Cultivated land	3,768,553	690,474	3,872,121	703,881	4,113,152	734,656	4,124,836	739,879	4,198,360	754,684
	Total ... Fallow land	197,768	2,472	261,110	3,264	276,018	3,450	344,634	4,308	381,852	4,773
	GRAND TOTAL CULTIVATED AND FALLOW LAND	3,966,321	692,946	4,133,231	707,145	4,389,170	738,106	4,469,470	744,187	4,580,212	759,457

The increase in cultivated area and in revenue assessment is 110,742 acres and £15,260 respectively, and is chiefly due to an increase in paddy cultivation.

241. The area assessed at the fallow rate has increased from 344,634 acres to 381,852 acres. There is an increase in all divisions except Pegu, in which there is a decrease. The increase in the Arakan division is 13,019 acres, and is ascribed to a better understanding of the rule on the subject. The large increase in the Amherst district was due to damage done by floods.

Fallow area.

242. The distribution of the cultivated revenue-paying land of the province is shown in the following statement. From this it appears that taungya and miscellaneous cultivation is decreasing, while rice cultivation, which is considered more certain and remunerative, is increasing :—

Paddy-land and area under other cultivation.

Division		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Rice land ..	Arakan ..	464,296	463,903	480,572	517,501	560,817
	Pegu	1,459,773	1,539,555	1,646,499	1,668,754	1,702,808
	Irrawaddy .	1,036,230	1,064,671	1,123,109	1,177,236	1,222,818
	Tenasserim	533,785	555,671	564,632	569,394	575,472
	Total ..	3,494,084	3,623,800	3,814,812	3,932,885	4,061,910
Taungya-land, hill farms and gardens.	Arakan	26,402	28,972	30,658	31,348	30,790
	Pegu ..	13,790	14,660	14,372	13,014	11,542
	Irrawaddy .	31,468	34,406	30,356	27,590	22,736
	Tenasserim ..	57,148	57,188	56,492	57,010	52,808
	Total	128,808	135,226	131,878	128,962	117,876
All other lands ..	Arakan ..	67,408	88,067	143,257	102,279	100,823
	Pegu	96,501	102,693	101,690	101,878	95,798
	Irrawaddy ..	101,938	102,991	115,429	120,139	119,140
	Tenasserim .	77,582	80,154	82,101	83,327	84,665
	Total	343,429	374,905	442,480	407,623	400,426
Total	Arakan .	558,106	580,942	654,487	651,128	692,430
	Pegu ...	1,570,064	1,656,908	1,762,561	1,783,646	1,810,143
	Irrawaddy	1,169,636	1,202,068	1,268,894	1,324,965	1,364,694
	Tenasserim .	668,515	693,313	703,228	709,731	712,945
	Total ...	3,966,321	4,133,231	4,389,170	4,469,470	4,580,212

243. The following table of land revenue demand and collections shows that the revenue was collected with greater punctuality and facility than even in 1886-87, the outstanding balance on the 31st March 1888 being only £13,288 as against £63,426 in 1886-87. The net demand shows an increase of £13,687, Tenasserim alone showing a slight falling off :—

Collection of land revenue

Division.	Demand on account of year under report			Outstandings of previous year			Collections up to 31st March 1888			Uncollected on 31st March 1888			Further remission up to 30th June 1888	Further collections up to 30th June 1888	Balance uncollected on 30th June 1888
	Gross demand	Remissions	Net demand	Total previous outstandings.	Outstandings remitted during the year under report	Net previous outstandings	From net demand	From net previous outstandings	Total collected	From net demand	From net previous outstandings	Total uncollected			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arakan	112,005	115	111 890	3,900	56	3 844	109 654	3,862	113 516	2,236		2,236	6	2 230	.
Pegu	310 153	448	309,705	25,788	3,820	21 968	286,633	21 968	308 601	23 072	.	23 072	5,293	17 621	476
Irrawaddy... .	228,176	1,410	226,766	29,747	2,979	26,768	219 062	26 393	245 455	7,704	375	8,079	945	6,984	280
Tenasserim	109,123	493	108,630	5,174	1,537	3,637	98 808	3 558	102,366	9,822	79	9,901	492	7 117	2,292
Total ..	759,457	2,466	756,991	64,609	8,392	56,217	714,157	55,781	769,938	42 834	454	43,288	6,736	33,952	3,048

244. The figures for the last three years, as given below, show a decrease of gross arrear and current demand by £107,516. The net previous outstandings were, however, £123,670 less than in 1886-87 :—

Gross collections.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	£	£	£
Gross arrear and current demand	845,875	931,582	824,066
Remissions	4,109	8,391	10,857
Collections by the end of year or 31st March 1888 ...	656,425	859,911	769,998
Balance uncollected by end of year or 31st March 1888 .	185,341	63,426	43,288
Further remissions up to 30th June 1888	5,433	6,718	6,736
Further collections up to 30th June 1888	165,590	51,854	33,952
Final balance due and uncollected on 30th June 1888 ...	14,381	4,543	3,048

245. The total number of coercive processes as summarized in the following table shows a large decrease. There were only 6,554 issued as against 11,237 in 1886-87 :—

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

Division.	Total number of all coercive processes.	Number of arrests made	Number of defaulters actually sent to jail	Number of cases in which Moveable property was sold.	Number of cases in which Land was sold or resumed.
Arakan	746	105	...	5	24
Pegu	1,740	277		27	107
Irrawaddy ...	3,062	1,085	...	32	71
Tenasserim .. .	1,006	167	...	20	168
Total ...	6,554	1,634	.	84	370

246. The remissions were £2,466 more than in 1886-87, including remissions on account of outstanding revenue. In the Tharrawaddy and Prome districts remissions were chiefly due to failure of crops on account of drought, in Pegu to damage done by sea-water, and in the Hanthawaddy and Tenasserim divisions to damage done by floods.

Remissions

247. The number of persons assessed to capitation-tax and the amount of the demand are shown below.

Capitation tax

Division.	Number of persons assessed 1886-87.	Number of persons assessed 1887-88.	Increase or decrease.	Total demand of the year 1886-87.	Total demand of the year 1887-88.	Increase or decrease
				£	£	£
Arakan	137,841	139,421	+ 1,580	55,215	56,116	+ 901
Pegu ...	250,551	240,814	+10,263	97 905	102,220	+ 4,315
Irrawaddy	252,386	262,848	+10,462	108,178	119,126	+ 10,948
Tenasserim ..	162,154	161,982	172	59,059	59,542	+ 483
Total Lower Burma ...	782,932	805,065	+22,133	320,687	337,331	+ 16,647

Except in the Tenasserim division, where the number of persons assessed was 172 less, the number increased in all divisions. The demand also increased in all divisions and the total increase amounts to £16,647.

248. The gross fishery revenue increased by £6,212, but the revenue is still less than that realized in 1884-85 or 1885-86 The subjoined table gives details of the revenue under this head.

Fishery revenue.

Division.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
Arakan .. .	1,509	1,484	1,388	1,433	+ 45
Pegu	23,343	21,086	17,949	19,659	+ 1,710
Irrawaddy	79,827	81,319	76,637	80,572	+ 3,935
Tenasserim	13,677	12,923	10,483	11,005	+ 522
Total ...	118,356	116,812	106,457	112,669	+ 6,212

Customs revenue.

249. The net receipts from customs for the last five years have been as shown below exclusive of the duty on salt. The revenue has been below that of 1885-86 and 1886-87 and above that of the previous two years. The decrease in import duties in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87 was due to a decrease in the quantity of liquor imported and also to a falling off in the import of arms and ammunition.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86	1886-87.	1887-88.
	£	£	£	£	£
Import duties	82,327	76,355	70,389	98,895	93,594
Export duties	434,423	346,840	490,902	467,554	458,870
Total ..	516,750	423,195	561,291	566,449	552,464

Salt revenue.

250. The salt excise revenue was considerably in excess of the revenue for 1886-87 and only £55 below the revenue for 1885-86. The following table shows the estimated produce of the revenue from local salt during the last five years :—

Year	Arakan.		Pegu.		Irrawaddy.		Tenasserim		Total	
	Estimated produce	Revenue.	Estimated produce	Revenue	Estimated produce	Revenue.	Estimated produce	Revenue	Estimated produce	Revenue
	Mds.	£	Mds	£	Mds.	£	Mds	£	Mds	£
1883-84 .	1,23,254	1,414	28,000	146	1,05,187	641	2,18,231	1,149	4,74,675	3,350
1884-85 .	1,30,580	1,470	23,340	120	68,437	570	2,16,710	1,143	4,39,067	3,303
1885-86 .	1,38,261	1,708	15,135	76	83,974	525	2,16,836	1,068	4,54,206	3,377
1886-87 ...	83,953	1,357	11,816	59	61,120	389	2,13,896	1,113	3,70,785	2,918
1887-88 ...	1,41,615	2,391	14,495	73	83,197	520	2,35,483	1,173	4,74,790	4,160

The total gross duty levied on imported salt in 1887-88 was £38,357 or £8,850 more than in 1886-87. The number of tons of salt landed was 72,406 tons as against 45,665 tons in 1886-87. The amount of duty due to the enhancement of the rate was £1,743, of which £1,741 were subsequently refunded under orders received from the Government of India.

Stamps.

251. The gross receipts on account of the stamp revenue in Lower Burma amounted to £88,960. There is a slight increase on the gross receipts for the years 1886-87, when they amounted to £88,720, for 1885-86 the gross receipts were £93,756, and in 1884-85 they were £97,981. There was an increase under the heads of foreign bill stamps, receipt stamps, hundi stamps, and general stamps. There was a decrease of £2,560 under the head of court-fee stamps. In 1886-87 court-fee stamps of the value of £2,062 were sold in one case, and this accounts for nearly the whole decrease in 1887-88. The charges amounted to £2,634, or 2·96 on the gross receipts. In 1886-87 they amounted to £3,066, or 3·43 on the gross receipts. The sale of stamps by postmasters continues and affords considerable facility to the public for the purchase of stamps. The sale of stamps by village headmen has been fairly considerable in some districts, whilst in others the system has been

allowed to fall into disuse. The stamp administration of the province is receiving increased attention now that Revenue Officers have more leisure to give to the subject, and with the cessation of disturbances and the increase of trade it may be hoped that the stamp revenue will expand.

Excise.

252. The net revenue yielded by the sale of excisable liquors and opium in 1887-88 was £297,416. This is an increase of £35,648 as compared with 1886-87, when the net revenue realized from excise was £261,768. On the 1st May 1888 the duty on spirits distilled at distilleries worked after the English method was again raised to 8 shillings per gallon. Spirit manufactured at distilleries worked after the English method can still compete favourably with imported spirit which pays a duty of 10 shillings per gallon. The differential rate of duty in favour of the home manufactured article was purely protective in its nature and involved a directloss of revenue without any corresponding advantage. It cannot be defended even on the ground that it protects a valuable industry as there are only three distilleries in the province, none of them of much importance.

The following table shows the receipts under the main heads for 1886-87 and 1887-88 :—

Head of receipt.	Revenue in 1886-87.	Revenue in 1887-88.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	£	£	£	
Opium—				
License fees	49,513	57,455	+ 7,942	16·04
Net proceeds of vend	109,006	120,982	+ 11,976	10·99
Total ...	158,519	178,437	+ 19,918	12·57
Spirits made after the English method—				
Duty on above	8,810	8,975	+ 165	1·87
License fees for above ... .. } License fees for imported liquor .. . }	51,625	56,670	+ 5,045	9·77
Total ...	60,435	65,645	+ 5,210	8·62
License fees for—				
Country spirit outstills	8,216	11,648	+ 3,432	41·77
Country and fermented liquor other than tari	11,234	14,900	+ 3,666	32·63
Tari	24,488	27,487	+ 2,999	12·25
Total ...	43,938	54,035	+ 10,097	22·98
GRAND TOTAL ...	262,892	298,117	+ 35,225	13·40

Opium.

253. Fifteen licenses for the retail sale of opium were granted as against seventeen in 1886-87, namely, one in Arakan, four in Pegu, three in Irrawaddy, and seven in Tenasserim. For these licenses £57,455 were obtained, or £7,942 more than in 1886-87. The largest increase was again in the Arakan division, where the license for the Akyab shop, which is the only one in the division, fetched £5,700 more than in the preceding year. In the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions the opium licenses fetched £725 and £1,629 more than they did last year, whilst in the Irrawaddy division they fetched £112 less. License-holders took from the treasury 50,485 seers of opium, or 4,502 seers more than in the previous year. In Arakan the amount of opium taken was 350 seers less than in 1886-87. In Pegu it was 5,679 seers more, in Irrawaddy it was 852 seers less, and in Tenasserim it was 25 seers more. The increase was thus almost entirely in the Pegu division. The net profit to Government on the opium sold was £120,982, or £11,976 more than in the previous year. The total receipts from opium were £178,437, or about three-fifths of the whole excise revenue for the year, which is the same proportion as the receipts from opium bore to the whole excise receipts in the preceding year. The prices realized for opium licenses in 1886-87, 1887-88, and in 1888-89 were £49,513, £57,455, and £64,478 respectively. The principal increase was in the Pegu division. The acknowledged consumption of opium in

1887-88 with only 15 shops was only 3,780 seers less than in 1880-81, when there were 68 shops licensed.

Liquor made in the province after the English method and imported liquor

254. There are now only three spirit distilleries in the province. The Bassein distillery has been closed. The distillers pay £5 a year for their licenses. The duty on spirit distilled after the English method was 6*s.* per gallon throughout the year. It was, as has been said, again raised to 8*s.* per gallon on the 1st May 1888. In 1886-87 licenses for the sale of foreign liquor and of distillery liquor were combined with the result that there was a loss of £2,647 of revenue, due partly to the novelty of the arrangement and partly to an apprehension that the rate of still-head duty would be again raised. In 1887-88 the receipts from the combined licenses were £5,271 more than in 1886-87, so that the loss in 1886-87 was more than made good, and the license-holders are said to be satisfied of the advantages derived from the combined licenses.

The sale of the joint licenses for the vend of distillery and foreign liquor realized £64,815 as compared with £59,544 in the previous year.

The quantity of liquor imported into the province during the year was—

	Gallons.
Ale, beer, and porter	577,144
Spirits	187,448
Wines	30,937
Other sorts	372
Total	795,901

The import duty amounted to £90,527, or £7,914 less than in 1886-87.

Outstills

255. Liquor manufactured at outstills continues to be popular. There were 49 outstills, the same number as last year. The revenue rose from £8,216 to £11,648. There is reason to apprehend that greater vigilance in the supervision of outstills is required. In the Pegu division the revenue from outstills nearly trebled. In the Arakan division it fell off slightly.

Tari

256. The revenue derived from tari licenses was £27,487, or £2,999 more than last year. The revenue in 1886-87 was, however, £2,007 less than it was in 1885-86, so that it has little more than recovered itself. Eleven hundred and ninety pounds of the increase was in Rangoon Town. This was due to competition from Moulmein and the result has been ruin to the Rangoon vendor. There will be a loss of £2,046 on the sum bid for the Rangoon Town tari license in 1888-89. In the Arakan division the increase was hardly perceptible. The three-years lease of the Moulmein shops expired at the close of the year under report. The Moulmein licenses have realized £300 more in 1888-89 than they did under the three-years lease. The increased revenue for the Irrawaddy division was £823, for the Tenasserim division it was £453.

Country fermented liquor other than tari

257. In the Pegu division the revenue derived from country fermented liquors amounted to £8,580, or £2,499 more than last year. In the Pegu district two shops were closed at the request of the village elders. In the Irrawaddy division there was an increase of £1,156. The increase was greatest in the Thôngwa district, in which it was £1,121. The liquor is popular amongst Upper Burmans, and the increase in the Thôngwa district is said to be due to the large number of immigrants from Upper Burma.

Offences against the Excise Act.

258. The number of offences against the Excise Act was 2,913. The number for the previous three years was—

1884-85	2,785
1885-86	2,672
1886-87	2,229

Revenue (Upper Burma).

259. The following statement shows the revenue actually collected for each district in Upper Burma in 1886-87 and in 1887-88 :—

Civil Revenue and Receipts in Upper Burma for 1886-87.

District	Land revenue	Salt	Stamps	Excise	Assessed taxes	Forest	Registration	Tributes	Law and Justice—Courts of law	Law and Justice—Jails	Police	Medical.	Scientific and other minor departments	Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances	Stationery and printing	Miscellaneous	Civil works.	Total.
	£		£	£	£		£		£	£	£			£	£	£	£	£
Mandalay	12,231	.	2 342	4,500	6	.	411	...	1,778	4	4,222	...	..	109	100	12,314	1,055	39,072
Bhamo	7 093	.	76	260			..		428	...	14	..	..	.	..	6	.	7 797
Myadaung ..	2 908		33	9		.	..	..	175				...	.	...	25	..	3,150
Ruby Mines . .	140		.			.	..	.		..			...	..	...	61	...	201
Sagaebo ..	7 246	.	134	..			..		389	..	38		...	...	..	103	5	7,915
Yeu	6 343		5	3				...	309	..	30	...	..	..	..	138	47	6 875
Sagaing ...	16,764	.	58	4			...		1 719	.	183		...	2	...	294	677	19,701
Kyaukse	13 142	.	140			..	..		2,037	10	14	...	.	2	...	553	226	16,124
Lower Chindwin .	10,210		55		.	...	...	..	455	1	22	...	...	4	...	16	..	10,763
Upper Chindwin ...	1 387		5		.	.	.	..	98	...	.	..	.	4	..	3	..	1,497
Myingyan	25 472	.	24	697		..	..	...	855		227		..		.	8	105	27 388
Pagan	9 470		108	331		.	..	..	526	.	39	..	...		..	257	44	10 835
Minbu	34 765		51	30		.		.	1 209	24	17		..	82	...	208	25	36 411
Tangdwingyi .. .	5 249	..	.					..	155	.			...	..	...	123	...	5,497
Mounlyin . ..	3 783	.	8	.	.				214	1	13	..	...	...	...	95	...	4,114
Yamethin . ..	8 882	.	124			..		.	324	...	47		.	...	...	104	...	9,481
Pyinmana	2 102		231	831		.		...	423	5	299		...	.	...	430	3	4,324
Collected in Rangoon on account of Upper Burma.	106			.		.	..	...	33	...	19		...	388	..	...	...	546
Forest revenue ...	.	.	...	.	...	10,807	..		...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	10 807
Total .	167,173	...	3,394	6 725	6	10,807	411	...	11,157	45	5,184	.	...	591	100	14,738	2,187	222,498

Civil Revenue and Receipts in Upper Burma for 1887-88.

District, &c	Land revenue	Salt	Stamps	Excise	Assessed taxes	Forest	Registration	Tributes	Law and Justice—Court of law	Law and Justice—Jail	Police	Medical	Scientific and other minor departments	Receipts in aid of superannuation, refund, and escape towards allowance	Stationery and printing	Miscellaneous	Civil works	Total
	£		£	£			£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mandalay ..	45,654		5,518	14,183	14		604		2,807	172	7,245	14	4	226	41	8,167	1,717	82,326
Bhamo ..	7,267		220	795		.			223	5	618				1	114		9,251
Myadaung .	18,179		60	65		...	.		4[illegible]		301	2			.	15		19,714
Ruby Mines . ..	4,849		96	45			...	1,750	22[illegible]		15		.	.	..	792	50	7,555
Shwebo	20,675	40	320	240			1		1,591		774	.	.	17	1	210	54	23,896
Ye-u . .	14,179		143	220					[illegible]		1,180			2	.	782	85	16,581
Sagaing . .	20,222		241	310		.	.		1,[illegible]	1	515	1		2	..	941	957	[illegible]
Kyaukse	12,774		461	278				270	467		1[illegible]	4	.	10	..	1,293	661	16,754
Lower Chindwin ...	15,158	.	174	208			.		1,[illegible]4	22	572			23	.	10	95	17,636
Upper Chindwin ...	7,347		53	2		..		.	100		1[illegible]	.	.		.	9		7,586
Myingyan . ..	37,123		774	2,317		..	15		782	[illegible]	8[illegible]9				1	5	76	41,887
Pagan	38,780		296	1,248			.		485	105	794	.	...		.	159	150	42,095
Minbu .. .	53,323	.	9[illegible]8	1,304		...			5,229	71	47	1	...	149	1	309	116	61,449
Taungdwingyi ...	24,624		283	425					794	1	279		.		.	305		26,716
Meiktila	25,154	.	128	1,461	.	.		.	4[illegible]		434	..		5	1	286	...	27,845
Yamethin	18,2[illegible]6	.	650	1,272	..		1		6[illegible]		308	.	.	14	35	895	..	22,080
Pyinmana	6,050		659	3,9[illegible]6			1	.	699		1,543		...		30	598	7	13,173
Shan States	..	.				...		.			.		.			6	.	6
Collected in Rangoon on account of Upper Burma	418					.			44	55	46[illegible]	..		516		351		1,844
Collected in Toungoo on account of Upper Burma.	.	.		478		.			.	..	..			..		...	.	458
Forests	...	.		.	1	29,688	.			.	.	.	.			..	..	29,689
Total ...	378,733	40	10,720	29,066	15	29,688	622	1,750	18,345	397	12,175	22	4	964	111	15,036	3,948	501,636

There was an increase of £279,138, or 125 per cent. The estimated revenue for Upper Burma for 1888-89 is £574,600, or an increase of £72,964, or 14 per cent., as compared with 1887-88. The estimated revenue for 1888-89 will, it is almost certain, be exceeded.

The receipts from the ruby-mines for 1887-88 were—

	£
Receipts from the ruby-mines	2,982
Royalty on rubies	1,962

The receipts from jade-stone for the same period were £4,645 and from petroleum wells £3,182. These receipts are included under the head Land revenue in the actuals for 1887-88. From salt only £40 were received.

Sources of revenue.

260. The sources of revenue in Upper Burma are—

1. Thathameda or house-tax.
2. The rent of "Lèdaw" or Royal lands.
3. Irrigation-taxes.
4. The ruby, earth-oil, India-rubber, amber, and jade-stone monopolies.
5. Forests.
6. Bazaar rents.
7. Ferries.
8. Fisheries
9. Excise and opium.
10. Salt.
11. Tribute from the Shan States.

Thathameda.

261. The thathameda or house-tax is usually a tax of £1 per house. In some exceptional cases the tax is less than £1 per house. The Shan communities in the Bhamo district pay only 10 shillings per house. The rate on these communities was fixed in Burmese times. The Lekayaing and Ngakayaing townships in the Kyaukse district pay only 12 shillings per house because cultivators are required to turn out to repair breaches in the canals without being paid for their labour. In the Kyaukse district also any cultivator who cultivates 4 pès of Royal land (about 7 acres) is exempted from capitation-tax. In the Karen Hill Tracts of the Eastern division the rate is 8 shillings and in some cases 6 shillings per house.

The manner of assessing the tax is as follows. The thugyi or village headman submits a roll showing the number of houses in his village. The roll is checked by the myothugyi or circle headman, if there is one, by the Myook or Township Officer, and as far as may be by the District Officer and his assistants, and the Akunwun or Revenue Officer of the district. The amount due from each village having been fixed, the sum payable by each householder is determined by the thamadis, who correspond to the village elders. Each householder is assessed according to his means, which are well known to the thamadis. It does not at all follow that each householder has to pay £1. A rich man has to pay more and a poor man less than £1. Provided the whole amount is made up no questions are asked; usually no complaints are made as to the manner of assessment. The tax thus resembles an income-tax more than a fixed house or capitation-tax. The mode in which the tax is assessed is the same as in Burman times. The tax is collected by the thugyis and paid by them direct or through the myothugyi, if there is one, into the treasury. Monks, public officials, and persons who for any reason are incapable of earning their own livelihood are exempt from the tax. Special exemptions have also been given in villages which have suffered from the ravages of dacoits or from scarcity, or in which for exceptional reasons the full tax could not be collected.

Land-tax

262. In all the districts of Upper Burma there is a certain amount of Royal land. This Royal land is either the private property of the Royal family, confiscated land, private land which has lapsed to the State owing to the absence of claimants, or waste and unappropriated land given out by the State for cultivation. Land reclaimed at the expense of the State is also considered to be Royal land. The area of Royal land in each district varies considerably. In the Bhamo district there is said to

be no private land. In the Kyauksè district 80 per cent. of the land is Royal. In the Ava district there are 7,000 acres of Royal land. In the Pyinmana district there is only one plot of Royal land which pays 2,800 baskets of paddy annually. In the Myadaung district there is also only one plot of Royal land which pays 14,000 baskets of paddy per annum. For other districts no particulars are known.

The usual method of collecting rent on Royal land is for the State to take a certain share of the produce varying from one-third to one-fifth in kind. The price of the produce, according to the market rate, is then ascertained, and the rent in kind is commuted into cash in accordance with this rate. There is no doubt that the rent of Royal lands is capable of very considerable expansion. Correct registers of such lands have yet to be prepared, and in the Kyauksè district, in which a Superintendent of Land Records was specially deputed from Lower Burma to test the thugyis' measurements, the area returned by the thugyis was found to be 40·80 per cent. below the actual area, though the area surveyed was only 2,411·71 acres. It is proposed to make a regular survey of the Kyauksè district in 1890. The country should then be sufficiently settled to allow of a regular survey.

Irrigation taxes.

263. In the Kyauksè district, which is the best irrigated district in Upper Burma, Royal lands pay no irrigation-tax as it is included in the rent paid for these lands. Lands which are the property of private individuals pay 15 baskets of paddy per pè for two crops and eight baskets for a single crop. In the Yamèthin district there is irrigation from tanks. Wet crops pay three to five baskets per 100 of produce, and dry crops 40 to 50 baskets per 100 of produce for irrigation. The seed sown is deducted from the gross produce. When the tanks dry and the beds are cultivated 20 baskets of the yield are claimed on account of irrigation-tax. In the Minbu district the irrigation tax is £1 per pair of oxen employed on the cultivation of irrigated land. This tax is devoted to the repairs of irrigation dams, and any surplus is credited to Government. In the Meiktila district the irrigation-tax is two baskets of grain per pair of plough-cattle employed on irrigated land. In the Mandalay district the irrigation-tax is five baskets of grain per pè commuted to 4 shillings. In the Shwebo district the tax varies from 2½ to 1½ baskets per 100 baskets of produce according to the quality of the land. There is some irrigation in Ye-u. The irrigation tank at Tabayin constructed in Burmese times is under repair, and some minor irrigation works have only lately been constructed.

Royalties.

264. The Burmese Government obtained by farms or by direct management royalties on the produce of the ruby, amber, and jade-mines, the petroleum wells, and the India-rubber forests. Only a very small amount was obtained from the ruby-mines in the year under report as the best method of raising revenue was unsettled. The farm of the jade and amber royalties was sold for £5,000 for the year ending on the 30th June 1888. The working of the Government wells and the farm of the royalty on the produce of private wells were leased to Messrs. Finlay, Fleming and Company, who during the year paid in £3,182.

Forests.

265. The gross forest revenue for the year was £29,688 as against £10,807 in the previous year. The gross expenditure was £12,115 compared with £219 in 1886-87. The net income was thus £17,573.

Salt.

266. Salt is manufactured in Upper Burma, in the Lower Chindwin, Sagaing, Myadaung, Shwebo, Pagan, and Yamèthin districts. In October 1887 a tax of £1-4-0 per pan was provisionally imposed on the salt manufactured in the Lower Chindwin district. This tax was estimated to bring in £428 per annum. In July 1888 the Chief Commissioner directed that in districts in which no tax had hitherto existed a tax of 10 shillings per pan should be imposed and in districts where a tax had existed a tax of £1 per pan. In the Shwebo district a tax of £1-16-0 per salt-well had existed and this tax was to remain unaltered. The estimated income from salt in Upper Burma is only £727 per annum. This revenue will, no

doubt, be capable of increase as more information is obtained on the subject of salt manufacture in Upper Burma.

Tribute from the Shan States.

267. The estimated tribute from the Shan States for 1887-88, exclusive of remissions, is £20,985. The Shan States that were subject to the Burman Government and paid tribute to that Government are now tributary to the British Government. Owing to the disturbed state of the Shan States no tribute was collected in 1886-87. Under the Burman Government the tribute paid by the Shan States amounted to £45,000; only £1,750 were actually collected in 1887-88.

Upper Burma excise

268. The excise revenue of Upper Burma increased from £6,725 in 1886-87 to £29,066 in 1887-88. The sale of intoxicating liquors was allowed only in certain selected towns where a considerable non-Burman population exists, the sale of intoxicating liquors to Burmans being strictly prohibited. The excise rules contained in the Chief Commissioner's Instructions to Civil Officers in Upper Burma remained in force, the Excise Act not having been extended to Upper Burma till the 21st July 1888. The rules under the Act maintain the prohibition against the sale of liquor to Burmans The sale of intoxicating liquor will also still be permitted only in places where there is a demand from non-Burmans.

Opium

269. The transport and sale of opium were absolutely prohibited in Upper Burma. It is, however, largely consumed by Chinamen and also by other foreigners. The Opium Act has been extended to Upper Burma from the 15th September 1888, and rules have been framed under the Act to regulate the traffic in opium amongst the non-Burmans who are permitted to use it.

Stamps.

270. The revenue realized from the sale of stamps in Upper Burma increased from £3,394 in 1886-87 to £10,720 in 1887-88, though the Stamp and Court-fees Act were not in force in Upper Burma in their entirety, a large number of exemptions from the provisions of the Act having been allowed. The exemptions allowed under the Stamp Act were cancelled on the 1st November 1888, and court-fees are now demanded except in the Courts of village and circle headmen.

2.—Finance (Lower Burma).

Financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments

271. The provincial contract entered into with the Imperial Government in 1882-83 expired at the close of 1886-87. In lieu of a fresh one a provisional contract for one year, namely, for 1887-88, was made with the Government of India This provisional contract was a continuance of the previous contract with the following modifications The distribution between Imperial and Provincial under Land revenue was the same as under the old contract except that the shared heads were to be taken at two-thirds to Imperial and one-third to Provincial instead of the percentage of 32 8367 allotted previously to provincial revenues. The Provincial shares of the salt revenue and customs export duty were resumed by the Imperial Government and a fixed allotment given from the Imperial to the Provincial revenues in lieu Five thousand five hundred pounds were added to the Provincial revenues on account of additions to the police expenditure and a sum of £4,790, was granted from Imperial to Provincial to cover the probable excess of expenditure over the allotted provincial revenues This provisional contract was concluded chiefly on the figures estimated for the province by the Finance Committee and it appears to have been more beneficial than the previous one During the year 1887-88 a sum of £1,174, was repaid to the Imperial Government from the surplus of the year 1886-87 because it was found that the contributions credited to Provincial from Imperial revenues during the continuance of the contract which expired on 31st March 1887 had exceeded by that sum the amount necessary to restore the equilibrium of the provincial finances at the end of 1886-87 The re-payment was made by a deduction from the Provincial share of the land revenue and addition to the Imperial share.

272. The following statement gives the gross receipts and expenditure of Lower Burma for 1887-88 and 1886-87 distributed between Imperial, Provincial, Incorporated Local, Excluded Local, and Municipalities. Under the latter are included the receipts and payments of the Rangoon Municipality and the Rangoon Port Trust, whose transactions do not appear on the Government books:—

	1886-87		1887-88.	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£.
Imperial	1,562,081	222,378	1,513,689	215,398
Provincial	1,329,151	1,260,001	1,377,470	1,301,912
Incorporated local	121,916	95,667	112,847	102,809
Excluded local	154,748	91,585	168,802	149,970
Municipal	231,265	219,554	205,249	205,645
Total	3,399,431	1,889,135	3,378,057	1,975,734

Imperial receipts.

273. The increase in the receipts, compared with those of 1886-87, is under the heads opium, salt, stamps, excise, customs, forest, registration, receipts in aid of superannuation, stationery and printing, miscellaneous and military works, and the falling off is under land revenue and interest.

Opium.

274. The increase under opium is due to better regulation of the opium traffic and to larger sales to the licensed dealers.

Salt.

275. The increase under salt is partly due to increased importation, to the enhanced rate of duty on imported salt which came into force in the middle of January 1888, and to Imperial taking over the provincial share of the salt revenue under the provisional re-arrangement of the provincial contract for 1887-88 and contributing in lieu a fixed amount which is adjusted through the land revenue head.

Excise.

276. The increase under excise is partly due to the introduction of revised rules regarding the sale of liquor, to the increased sale of opium to the licensed vendors, to the more settled state of the country, and to the District Officers having had more leisure to attend to the excise administration, and partly to many thousands of Indian soldiers, police, and followers having passed to and fro through the province, causing a larger consumption of liquor and opium.

Customs.

277. The increase under customs is owing to the provincial share of the customs export duties having been taken over by the Imperial Government, who contributed in lieu a fixed amount to the provincial revenues as in the case of salt. The total customs receipts for the year really show a decrease of a little over a £10,000 as compared with the receipts of 1886-87 due to special receipts in the latter year consequent upon the heavy clearances in January 1887, when the rate of duty on liquor was about to be enhanced, and to a falling-off, of shipments of rice to foreign ports.

Forest.

278. The increase in the forest revenue is due to a rise in the prices obtained for teak, to heavy receipts for licenses for the manufacture of cutch, and to the arrival at the depôt of more timber than in the previous year.

Stationery and printing.

279. The increase under stationery and printing is on account of the recovery for a larger quantity of stationery supplied to the Burma State Railway than in 1886-87.

Stamps, registration, receipts in aid of superannuation, miscellaneous and military works.

280. The receipts under stamps, registration, receipts in aid of superannuation, miscellaneous and military works also show small increase which call for no remarks.

281. There was a heavy decrease of £235,631 in the Imperial share of land revenue due partly to there having been a very large collection in 1886-87 of the revenues of previous years, which were left unrealized owing to the then disturbed state of some parts of the country, and to there having been no arrears left at the end of 1886-87 for realization in 1887-88, and partly to the transfer from the Imperial to the Provincial share of unpaid amount equivalent to the Provincial share of salt and customs revenues resumed by the Imperial Government. The real falling off under land revenue of both Imperial and Provincial shares amounted to £95,864 only.

Land revenue.

282. The decrease represents chiefly the amount of interest on the loan to the Prome Municipality, which was due in 1885-86, but realized in 1886-87, and to the gradual liquidation of loans by local bodies.

Interest.

283. On the expenditure side there was an increase under refunds, stamps, general administration, political, miscellaneous, and special defence works, and a decrease under land revenue, excise, forest, scientific and other minor departments, and military works. The variations under registration, interest, ecclesiastical, civil furlough and absentee allowances, territorial and political pensions were small, and call for no explanation.

Imperial expenditure

284. The increase under refunds and drawbacks was due to heavy repayments of customs export and salt import duty, and to the whole of the refunds under these two heads being now charged to Imperial instead of in shares to Imperial and Provincial as in the previous year, the corresponding receipts being also taken wholly to Imperial.

Refunds and drawbacks

285. The increase is chiefly under cost of stamps supplied from the central stores

Stamps

286. The increase under general administration is owing to an addition to the establishment of the civil office of accounts and audit consequent upon the increase of work due to the annexation of Upper Burma, and to the annual increments of pay to the Paper Currency establishment

General administration

287. The increase under political is due to purchase of presents for presentation to certain Shan Chiefs.

Political

288. The increase under miscellaneous is owing to a large amount of specie having been sent up to Upper Burma by rail and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co's steamers when Government steamers were not available.

Miscellaneous.

289. An expenditure of £14,139 was incurred on special defence works in 1887-88.

Special defence works

290. The decrease under land revenue is chiefly on account of less payments of commission to thugyis on collections, due to less realizations than in 1886-87, there having been no arrears to collect in that year, and to savings under survey charges.

Land revenue

291. The decrease under excise is attributable to the abolition of the appointment of Commissioner of Excise, Stamps and Registration in June 1886-87.

Excise

292. The decrease is due chiefly to less payments for timber and other produce removed from forest by Government agency.

Forest

293. The decrease under scientific and other minor departments is on account of the transfer of the charges of the Archæological Department to the books of the Government of India.

Scientific and other minor departments

294. The decrease is chiefly due to temporary quarters having been erected in 1886-87 for the accommodation of troops in Lower Burma on account of the disturbed state of the coun-

Military works.

try and to increased outlay on the commissariat, ordnance, and other military buildings which were not required to that extent in 1887-88.

Provincial receipts

295. There was an increase under land revenue, stamps, excise, forest, registration, courts of law, jails, police, marine, medical, miscellaneous, State railways, and civil works.

Land revenue

296. Land revenue is now shared in the proportion of two-thirds Imperial and one-third to Provincial, plus rent, &c., of fisheries which are wholly credited to Provincial. A net contribution of £199,200, exclusive of the usual adjustments, for the keeping up of the steamer *Irrawaddy*, savings in customs establishments, &c., was made to the Provincial Government. This adjustment is made by deduction from the Imperial and addition to the Provincial share, hence the latter shows a large increase compared with 1886-87, otherwise there would have been a decrease.

Stamps, excise, forest and registration

297. Stamps, excise, forest, and registration are shared in moieties between Imperial and Provincial, and the remarks under the corresponding heads in the Imperial section of this report apply to these heads as well.

Courts of law.

298. The increase under Courts of law is chiefly on account of an increase in the amount of fines.

Jails

299. The increase under jails is owing to larger number of prisoners in jails who were employed on labour and manufactures.

Police.

300. The increase under police is due to the employment of a larger number of punitive police in the disturbed districts than in 1886-87 for which the inhabitants concerned were taxed.

Marine.

301. The increase under marine is chiefly on account of increased receipts from coast light dues and earnings of the Arakan river steamers.

Medical.

302. The increase under medical is due to special receipts in 1887-88 for the maintenance of non-pauper patients.

Miscellaneous

303. The increase under miscellaneous is owing to the transfer to credit of Government of the unclaimed old deposits of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon.

Railway

304. The increase under railway is due partly to the pacification of the country and to improvement in trade in connection with the opening out of Upper Burma, and partly to the carriage of materials for the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

Civil works

305. There has been a small increase under civil works due to the realization of increased rents and other minor receipts credited in the Public Works accounts.

306. There was a decrease under salt, customs, education, and scientific and minor departments, also small decreases under receipts in aid of superannuation, stationery and printing, and minor works and navigation. These latter heads do not call for any special remark.

Salt and customs

307. The salt and customs revenue, except certain miscellaneous items under the latter, having been resumed by Imperial no credits for the Provincial share were afforded in 1887-88 under these heads.

Education

308. The decrease under education is due to a decrease in the amount realized by the sale of school books owing to the closing of the Government Book Depôt.

Scientific and other minor departments

309. The decrease under scientific and other minor departments is due to there having been special receipts in the previous year by sale of sheep and fishing gear and boats, experimental farming nothaving beencarried on in 1887-88 to the extent it was in the preceding year.

Provincial expenditure.

310. On the expenditure side there were increases under stamps, general administration, police, marine, stationery and printing, State railways working expenses, and minor, works and navigation, and decreases under refunds, land revenue, excise forests, Courts of law, jails, education, medical, scientific and other minor departments, and civil works. There were small variations under other heads which are not worth notice. The causes of the increase under stamps and of the decreases under refunds, land revenue, excise, and forests, which are shared heads, are due to the reasons already given under the corresponding Imperial heads.

General administration

311. The increase under general administration is due chiefly to the fact that the pay of the whole of the Secretariat establishment was charged against Lower Burma instead of being charged partly against Upper Burma as in the previous year.

Police.

312. The increase under police is due to the transfer of the Minhla subdivision police from Upper to Lower Burma on the transfer of that subdivision from the Minbu to the Thayetmyo district, to the increase of the police force sanctioned in 1886-87, and to heavier payments for clothing and punitive police than in 1886-87.

Marine

313. The increase under marine is due to a large purchase of coal for the use of the inland river steamers in Arakan, to heavy supply of blue-light compositions and stores for the light-houses and light-ships, and larger expenditure on launch establishments and contingencies.

Stationery and printing

314. The increase under the head stationery and printing is on account of the amalgamation of the Upper and Lower Burma Government Presses and to larger supply of stationery for them.

Railway working expenses

315. The increase is due partly to the greater train mileage and receipts and partly to additional expenditure for stationery and printing.

Minor works and navigation

316. The increase under minor works and navigation is due to larger outlay in 1887-88 than in 1886, funds having been available for the purpose.

Courts of law

317. The decrease under Courts of law is owing to the employment of an additional special Sessions Judge for a shorter period in 1887-88 than in 1886-87, to the change of officers between Upper and Lower Burma, and to a decrease in the payments for telegrams, the country being quieter than in 1886-87

Jails

318 The decrease under jails in chiefly due to a decrease in the purchases of raw material for manufactures in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87.

Education

319. The decrease under education is principally on account of the abolition of the Government Book Department and to a reduction in the grants payable to the Municipal and Town Committees for additional services transferred to them.

Medical

320. The principal decrease under medical is under pay of district Medical Officers and is due to officers on smaller pay taking the place of those on larger.

Scientific and other minor departments.

321 The decrease under scientific and other minor departments is attributable to the closing of the experimental farms and to no payments for exhibitions having been made in 1887-88.

Civil works.

322. The expenditure of 1887-88 shows a decrease compared with 1886-87 due to the reduction of the Provincial grant to the municipal and town funds under the local self-government resolution and to less expenditure by Public Works Department.

Incorporated local funds receipts

323. The receipts under land revenue, excise, police, education, and miscellaneous show an increase over the actuals of 1886-87, while the receipts from provincial rates have fallen off

Land revenue

324. The increase under land revenue is due to heavy rents of land realized in the Tharrawaddy district.

Excise

325. The increase under excise is due to the reasons stated against the corresponding head under Imperial.

Police

326. The increase is due to passenger-boat licenses having realized a large amount in the Thayetmyo district.

Education

327. The increase under education is owing to the recovery of contributions from the Municipal and Town Funds towards the pay of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

Miscellaneous

328. Miscellaneous shows an increase chiefly on account of larger rents realized from bazaars.

Provincial rates

329. The receipts under provincial rates show a large falling off compared with 1886-87 wholly due to there having been no arrears left for collection in 1887-88 as was the case at the close of 1885-86

Incorporated local funds expenditure.

330. On the expenditure side the chief increase was under post office, education, and civil works, and a decrease under provincial rates, police, marine, and minor works and navigation. The other items being small do not call for special notice.

Post office

331. The increase under post office is due to the revision of the district post establishments.

Education

332. The increase under education is attributed to larger payments for results-grants and to the employment of more certificated teachers in the aided schools.

Civil works

333. The large increase under civil works is due to the utilization of the accrued balances of the district cess funds in the province.

Provincial rates

334. Provincial rates show a decrease, the result of lesser collections in 1887-88 than in 1886-87.

Marine

335. The decrease under marine is due to the employment of some of the local launches on provincial work and to the fact that the expenditure in 1886-87 was increased by the purchase of a launch for the Thôngwa district.

Minor works and navigation.

336 minor works and navigation shows a decrease. The charges are fluctuating.

Paper currency

337. The Paper Currency Department in Rangoon was opened in August 1883. The net circulation on the 31st March each year since has been £209,049, £133,670, £158,678, £320,120, and £374,285.

The issues of notes during 1887-88 amounted to £3,277,713 against £2,645,164 in 1886-87, those cashed to £3,223,548 against £2,483,722 in 1886-87.

The denominations were as follows :—

Issued, 1887-88.				Received, 1887-88.			
Rs			No.	Rs.			No.
5	...	...	29,205	5	..	...	31,115
10	...	...	40,725	10	...	...	37,966
20	..	...	14,618	20	...	..	15,260
50		...	10,636	50		.	10,777
100		...	15,917	100	..	...	15,557
500	...	...	1,824	500	. .	..	1,873
1,000	...	.	2,756	1,000		.	2,734
10,000	...	...	2,614	10,000	..	.	2,563

The circulation is chiefly in the large towns and amongst Natives of India.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital Statistics of the General Population.

Births and deaths.

338. No change was made during 1887 in the method of registering vital statistics. The number of births registered during 1887 was 79,420 as against 82,464 in 1886; the number of deaths was 59,115 as against 56,783 in the previous year. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population was 21·74 against 22·57 in 1886, the ratio of deaths was 16·18 against 15·54 in the previous year. The highest birth ratios were returned by the districts of Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, and Thayetmyo, the highest death ratios by the districts of Hanthawaddy, Sandoway, and Tharrawaddy. The number of births and deaths registered in large towns was very nearly the same as in 1886. As in former years the birth and death rates registered in different towns varied to an extent which indicated great diversity in accuracy of registration. The town in which the highest rates were recorded was Pegu. In this as in some other towns the comparatively high ratios may be due in part to large increases of population since the census of 1881, which supplies the figures on which the ratios are calculated. In Rangoon there was a small increase in the ratios per mille of births and deaths registered as compared with the ratios of 1886. But the figures were still manifestly incorrect.

General history of the chief diseases.

339. The year 1887 was free from outbreaks of epidemic disease. Fevers caused a somewhat larger number of deaths than in 1886; cholera was less fatal than in that year. The total number of deaths from cholera was 2,649 as against 4,027 in 1886. Of these deaths 1,061, or nearly half the whole number, took place in the Akyab district. Of the remaining deaths 680 were contributed by the Amherst and 278 by the Thôngwa district. In the rest of the province the mortality caused by this disease was exceptionally small. Smallpox was less fatal than in any year during the last 16 years except 1886. The total number of deaths from this cause was 228, of which 134 occurred in the three districts of Bassein, Shwegyin, and Tharrawaddy. Fevers caused 31,825 deaths, or 2,381 more than in the previous year. As in former years about one-half of all the deaths in the province are ascribed to this cause, which carried off the largest number of victims in the rainy months of July, August, and September. The number of deaths from bowel-complaints was 2,424 as against 2,512 in 1886.

Immigration and Emigration.

340. The number of immigrants by sea registered at Rangoon was 87,427. There is a considerable increase as compared with the number reported in the preceding year. On the other hand the number of emigrants fell off somewhat, only 49,839 having left Rangoon. In Arakan there were 2,935 immigrants and 3,112 emigrants by sea, but a considerable number of immigrants who came by land were not registered. No statistics are available of the persons who passed the old frontier between Upper and Lower Burma. But it is known that large numbers of Upper Burmans came to Lower Burma through Prome and Toungoo. Some have settled as farm labourers or as tenants, and many have no doubt returned to their villages.

Medical Relief (Lower Burma).

Civil dispensaries.

341. Two dispensaries were opened during the year at Zigôn and Letpadan, towns in the Tharrawaddy district which are administered by Town Committees. One dispensary,

that of Taungup in the Sandoway district, was closed because sufficient use was not made of it to justify its maintenance. There was a considerable increase in the number of patients treated at dispensaries; 15,079 in-patients and 197,059 out-patients having been treated against 14,185 and 184,089 in 1886. In most dispensaries there was an increase in the number of patients treated. In a few there was a falling off, notably at Bassein, where the number of in-patients treated fell from 623 in 1886 to 373 in 1887 and of out-patients from 9,152 to 7,742, and at Shwedaung where the number of in-patients treated fell from 286 to 150 and of out-patients from 3,935 to 3,355. The method of classification of diseases having been changed during the year under review it is not possible to compare the returns of 1886 and 1887.

Lady Dufferin's fund.

342. Progress was made during the year in the work of affording medical aid to women. The hospital for women established in Rangoon under the auspices of the Branch Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's fund was well attended during the year, and instruction in midwifery was afforded to a number of Burmese female students. In the course of the year standards for examination in midwifery and sick-nursing were prescribed by the Educational Syndicate, and eleven Municipalities, among them that of Mandalay, showed a praiseworthy liberality in establishing scholarships for women to be held at the hospital established by the Committee.

Expenditure and receipts.

343. The total expenditure incurred during the year was £20,922, of which £8,870 were spent on establishments, £3,291 on medicines, £5,150 on diet of patients, and £3,611 on buildings and miscellaneous charges. The expenditure on medicines and miscellaneous charges was considerably less than in 1886. The amount raised in voluntary subscriptions fell from £1,627 in 1886 to £1,401 in 1887, the most marked decreases being at Rangoon, where subscriptions fell from £450 to £377; at Moulmein, where subscriptions fell from £238 to £133; and at Bassein, where they fell from £232 to £105.

Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.

344. There was a considerable increase during the year in the number of lunatics admitted to the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum, the numbers in 1886 and 1887 having been 79 and 96 respectively. Some portion of the increase in 1887 was due to the annexation of Upper Burma, which sent nine lunatics to the Asylum against three in the previous year. The number of lunatics discharged cured was 54, or more than double the average number so discharged during the last ten years. The daily average strength was 223·74 during the whole year. The number in the Asylum was but little under the maximum (255) which it can accommodate without overcrowding. The largest number confined in any one night was 232. Of the 96 persons admitted 49 were Burmese, 7 Europeans, 25 Hindus, 12 Mahomedans, and 3 East Indians. Of these 8 were women. Fifty-six lunatics were received from Rangoon Town. The daily average of sick increased from 8·03 in 1886 to 12·39 in the year under review and the number of deaths from 18 to 23. The increase in the rates of sickness and mortality cannot be assigned to any special causes and must be regarded as an accidental fluctuation. An important change was made during the year in the financial administration of the Asylum. Until 1887 almost the whole cost of lunatics was borne by provincial revenues, the sums received from paying patients being very small. In 1887 effect was given to the provisions of section 61 (1) (x) of the Burma Municipal Act, which provides that the cost of pauper lunatics sent to an asylum by Municipalities shall be borne by those Municipalities. The Municipal Committees of towns from which pauper patients had been sent to the Asylum were desired to pay in future the cost of those lunatics. The contributions made by Municipal Committees to the Asylum under these orders in 1887 amounted to £394. The total expenditure on the Asylum during the year under report was £2,350 as against £2,173 in 1886. The increase in cost was mainly due to an increase of some £130 in cost of dieting. The manufactures carried on in the Asylum were the same as in former years. The total profit on manufactures was £630 as against £704 in 1886.

Lock-hospitals

345. Lock-hospitals were maintained during the year at Rangoon, Bassein, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo. The number of women licensed during the year was 351 as compared with 342 in 1886. The number of names removed from the rolls decreased from 453 to 361. Venereal disease was more prevalent among the troops in Rangoon during the year 1887 than during 1886.

Sanitation.

Sanitary works

346. In Rangoon negotiations were completed during the year for raising a loan of £230,000 to carry out a system of drainage. The money has now been borrowed and the drainage works are in course of construction. The nature of the works has been explained in former reports. The only other sanitary work of importance carried out in Rangoon during the year was the reclamation of low-lying land. Fourteen acres were reclaimed at a cost of £3,285. The work of reclamation has now been going on since 1884 and a considerable area of land has been made available for dwelling-houses. In view of the urgent need for sites to house the growing population of Rangoon the Municipal Committee are earning a title to the gratitude of the general public by the energy with which they are pushing on the work of reclamation. The money now being spent is practically capital invested as high rents will be obtained for leases of sites on the reclaimed land. In other towns of the province no sanitary works of magnitude were carried out. All towns spend sums proportioned to their incomes on sanitary purposes, such as road-making, road-clearing, drainage, and conservancy.

Vaccination.

347. The number of persons vaccinated in 1887-88 was 73,847, that is, 9,663 more than the number vaccinated in 1886-87. The cost of vaccination was £2,803 against £2,712 in 1886; the average cost of each successful case was 10¾*d.* as against 11¾*d.* in 1886. The increase in the number of vaccinations occurred mainly in the districts of Akyab and Hanthawaddy in which is included Rangoon Town. There were also considerable increases in Tharrawaddy, Thôngwa, and Pegu, which may be ascribed to the more settled condition of those districts in 1887 than in 1886. In a few districts there was a decrease in frequency of vaccination. The districts in which the decrease was most marked were Prome and Toungoo. In Prome 7,181 persons were vaccinated against 9,574 in 1886; in Toungoo 215 persons were vaccinated against 831 in the previous year. The falling-off in Prome was probably an accidental fluctuation; in Toungoo it appears to have been due to want of proper supervision of vaccinators. The total number of persons vaccinated at dispensaries was 2,769 against 1,485 in 1886. The increase took place principally in Tharrawaddy, where 1,649 persons were vaccinated. The readiness with which the people of this province accept vaccination affords a strong argument for multiplying the means of protection against smallpox.

Medical Relief (Upper Burma).

Civil medical arrangements in Upper Burma

348. In December 1886 the then Chief Commissioner Sir Charles Bernard suggested to Dr. G. Farrell that he should take over the control of the Civil Medical Service in Upper Burma in addition to his other duties as Principal Medical Officer of the Field Force. This proposal had reference principally to the military police, but it was suggested that at the headquarters of each district there might be established a small dispensary for the civil population. To aid him in administering the Civil Medical Department Sir Charles Bernard proposed that the services of a Medical Officer as Secretary with a suitable office establishment should be placed at the Principal Medical Officer's disposal. Dr. Farrell consented and selected Surgeon R. E. S. Davis, I.M.S., to be his assistant in carrying out this work. The office establishment consisted of one head clerk, one second clerk, and one interpreter. To this establishment a Hospital Assistant was subsequently attached. Early in 1887 Dr. Farrell proceeded to Calcutta on leave.

During his stay there he was asked by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India to submit proposals for civil medical arrangements in Upper Burma. The arrangements proposed in accordance with this suggestion were, with some exceptions, accepted by the Government of India.

District headquarters police hospital.

319. There were then (early in 1887) 17 civil districts in Upper Burma, of which the Mandalay district alone had a separate Civil Surgeon. An Uncovenanted Medical Officer had also been appointed for the outpost of Mogaung, but had not yet taken over charge of his duties there. At the headquarters of each of the remaining 16 districts a Military Surgeon was placed in civil medical charge who, in addition to his other duties, was entrusted with the medical charge of the police and the civil population. Two hospitals were established at the headquarters of each district, one for the police and the other for civil patients. As the police were to be a semi-military force and organized on military lines it was considered inexpedient and likely to prove detrimental to discipline to have civil patients treated in the same building with the police. The accommodation and accessories of the police hospital were to be regulated by the number of police attached to the district. It was considered advisable to provide for at least 8 per cent. of the total strength. This infirmary was erected in close proximity to the police lines. Attached were quarters for one Hospital Assistant and six servants (compounders, sweepers, bhisties, &c.). It was intended at first to have a small ward attached to the hospital for the use of the Burman police, but further experience showed that this arrangement was unsuitable, and it was decided that the Burman police should be treated at the civil hospital. A contingent allowance of £5 per mensem was allowed for dieting the sick, extras, &c., at each headquarters police hospital. The allowance at Mandalay was increased to £15 on account of the large number of sick and also because invalids from the northern districts on their way to India passed through this hospital.

Headquarters civil hospital.

350. As already explained, at each civil headquarters there was to be a small civil hospital and dispensary. The hospital was to contain eight beds for men and four for women. An Assistant Surgeon was to be in charge, the establishment under him consisting of one compounder, one sweeper from India, and two Burmans to act as cooks and ward-servants. Dr. Farrell also proposed that an interpreter should be attached to each civil hospital. This proposal was not accepted, and in the place of interpreters Burmese-speaking Hindustanis were employed. One interpreter on £3 per mensem was sanctioned for the civil hospital, Mandalay. A contingent allowance of £5 per mensem was granted to each headquarters civil hospital for extras and diet of sick, except at Mandalay, where an increased allowance of £12 was sanctioned. To carry out the foregoing scheme 17 Assistant Surgeons were required; but Dr. Farrell considered that an extra man would be required for Mandalay, making a total of 18. To provide for sickness and other contingencies the Government of India raised the number to 22. The Government of Madras being unable to send any Assistant Surgeons was directed to transfer Military Assistant Apothecaries in their stead.

Civil Surgeons.

351. There were 16 stations in which Military Surgeons held civil medical charge of the district and police in addition to their own duties. For each district charge an allowance of £15 per mensem was sanctioned. The districts thus placed in medical charge of Military Surgeons were:-

1. Bhamo.
2. Ruby Mines.
3. Katha.
4. Shwebo.
5. Ye-u.
6. Kyauksè.
7. Sagaing.
8. Chindwin.
9. Myingyan.
10. Meiktila.
11. Yamèthin.
12. Pyinmana.
13. Pagan.
14. Minbu.
15. Taungdwingyi.
16. Ava.

For his civil duties the Military Medical Officer at Fort Stedman in the Shan States was also granted £ 10 a month and, as already observed, special officers had been appointed to the Civil Surgeoncies of Mandalay and Mogaung. The troops having been withdrawn during the year from the headquarters stations of Kyaukse and Katha, it was found necessary to appoint two Assistant Apothecaries to the independent charge of these districts.

Subdivisional Civil Surgeons

352. In addition it was frequently found necessary and expedient to appoint the Military Medical Officers at subdivisional headquarters to the civil medical charge of their respective stations. These officers were subordinate to the Civil Surgeon of the district, and had generally the medical charge of some military and Burman police and a small outdoor civil dispensary. A civil charge allowance of £5 per mensem was sanctioned for these duties and £2 per mensem was allowed for contingent expenditure. Subdivisional Civil Surgeoncies on this plan were established at the following places :—

Yewun	...	Kyaukse district.
Thabyedaung	.	Kyaukse district.
Maymyo	...	Mandalay district.
Myotha	...	Ava district.
Tantabin		Shwebo district.
Mingin	.	Upper Chindwin district.
Kindat		Upper Chindwin district.
Tamu	...	Upper Chindwin district.
Mahlaing		Meiktila district.
Wundwin	.	Meiktila district.

Wherever Military Medical Officers were available and had sufficient leisure they were encouraged to treat any Burman sick whom they might meet, and for this purpose they were informed that any indents for small supplies of medicines for treatment of civil patients would be passed. The total cost of Civil Surgeons' allowances at headquarters and subdivisional stations amounted £1,500 for the twelve months.

Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, &c

353. The following table shows the Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, &c, present month by month during the year.—

Month			Assistant Surgeons from Period at £10 to £15 + £5 Burma allowance	Burman Assistant Surgeons at £10	1st grade Apothecaries at £20	Assistant Apothecaries at £15	Leaving entitled pay-sum of Apothecaries at £10	Remarks
April	1887		8	.			2	
May	,,	..	15		..		2	
June	,,		16	1		4	1	
July	,,	.	16	1	.	4	3	
August	,,	.	15	1		1	3	
September	,,		15	1	..	4	3	
October	,,	.	14	1	..	4	3	
November	,,		14	1	...	4	2	
December	,,		13	1		4	2	
January	1888	...	14	1	..	4	2	
February	,,	.	13	1	1	4	2	
March	,,	...	13	...	1	4	2	

The actual cost of the salaries of Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Assistant Apothecaries amounted to £3,565 for the twelve months ending 31st March 1888.

Hospital Assistants

354. On the supposition that the strength of the military police was 18,000 and that these were to be fairly evenly divided into 18 distinct battalions, that is, one battalion for each

of the 17 districts and one for the Railway, it was estimated that for every 1,000 police there should be at least four Hospital Assistants. One of these was placed in sub-medical charge of the headquarters hospital and the remaining three in independent charge of small hospitals at outposts. It was considered that in a district containing 1,000 men each outpost hospital would afford medical aid to 250 men. The location of these hospitals was left entirely in the hands of Deputy Commissioners and Battalion Commandants in consultation with the Civil Surgeons. As it would be impracticable to provide every post with a Hospital Assistant, the responsible officers were instructed to select central and accessible sites to which the sick from the adjoining posts could be sent and from which the more serious cases could be sent on to the headquarters hospital. To each outpost hospital one Hospital Assistant, one compounder, and one sweeper with suitable medicines and equipment were attached, and a contingent allowance of £1-4-0 per mensem was sanctioned. According to this scheme 72 Hospital Assistants were required for the police alone; in addition three Hospital Assistants were required for Mandalay, one for the Civil Hospital, one for the Town Dispensary, and one for the Jail Hospital. It was suggested that there should be a reserve of 25 per cent. for sickness and other contingencies, and that the total number should be brought up to 90.

The following shows the number of Hospital Assistants present during the year:

Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	Remarks
April 1887	4	7	11	15	37	
May ,,	4	10	16	24	54	
June ,,	4	11	17	40	72	
July ,,	4	13	17	48	82	
August ,,	4	13	17	49	82	
September ,,	4	14	17	47	82	
October ,,	4	15	18	44	81†	
November ,,	4	15	18	43	80†	
December ,,	4	15	18	43	80	
January 1888	4	15	18	46	83	
February ,,	4	15	18	46	83	
March ,,	4	15	18	47	84	

Only 90 Hospital Assistants were finally sanctioned for the whole of Upper Burma inclusive of all Civil Medical Establishments, Police, Railways, Public Works Department, &c., with the result that there were not enough medical subordinates available for the police. During 1887-88 the largest number of Hospital Assistants on the Upper Burma list was 84, of whom seven were with the Railway, two in the Civil Hospital and Town Dispensary, and one attached to the Jail, Mandalay, and two were in charge of Public Works Department road coolies. There remained available for other duties 72. Ordinarily some six or seven were on sick leave. Therefore there remained only 65 for police hospitals. It was with the greatest difficulty that Dr. Farrell was able to make this number meet the requirements of the sick of the military police. The district battalions were so subdivided by the formation of numerous small posts that it was found impossible to have them visited by medical subordinates, and towards the end of the year it was seen that the number of Hospital Assistants required had been greatly under estimated. But by making available the services of the many Military Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants scattered over the country the difficulty was in a great measure surmounted. The combination of the control of the civil and military medical arrangements during the period of partial military

* Two deaths.

† The changes here shown are due to the interchanges of Military Hospital Assistants in civil employ, Upper Burma, with permanent civil subordinates. The places of two Military Hospital Assistants transferred to Bengal have not been filed up.

occupation rendered it possible to arrange this with less inconvenience than would otherwise have been experienced. The amount of Civil Hospital Assistants' salaries, &c., for twelve months was approximately £6,300.

Medicines.

355. When Dr. Farrell took up his duties as Chief Civil Medical Officer of Upper Burma he had nothing to guide him as to what supplies of medical stores had already been received or indented for by the Military Medical Officers who were in civil medical charge of the various districts. He therefore judged it right, as the military police were pouring into the country in large numbers, to form a standard indent for a supply which would meet current wants for a considerable time, after which, if it was found insufficient, an extra indent could be submitted. Unfortunately it was afterwards discovered that most of the Civil Surgeons had already submitted indents, and in this way double supplies were obtained. Care has since been taken to have the duplicate sets of instruments returned into store. In addition to the supplies obtained on the standard indents 52 pairs of boxes were ordered by telegram from the Medical Stores, Calcutta. These were to contain only medicines and a few instruments suitable for police outpost hospitals. The larger number of these pairs of boxes were at once distributed among the districts according to the strength of the police and the rest were kept at Mandalay available for any emergency. As it took some time to get medicines from Calcutta or Madras it was thought advisable to have a small supply at hand to meet sudden demands and 20 other pairs of boxes were ordered; these were intended as a reserve at headquarters to replenish the stores at the outposts when required. A number of field medical companions were also obtained for use with police expeditions; some of these were distributed among the districts and the rest returned into store as they were not required. The foregoing arrangements were found to be ample. All the medicines, instruments, &c., for the civil hospitals were procured from the Medical Store Depôt, Madras, and those for the police hospitals from the Calcutta Depôt. In most cases the civil hospitals in Upper Burma had a sufficient supply of medicines for which the Civil Surgeons had indented in 1886 under orders from the Chief Commissioner. The cost of medicines and instruments supplied to Upper Burma during 1887-88 is roughly £2,000.

Vaccinators.

356. Only six vaccinators and two probationers did work during 1887-88,—two vaccinators and two probationers at Mandalay and four vaccinators for district work generally. These latter four were, as occasion required, transferred from one place to another, and during the year visited the following districts:—

(1) Sagaing	(3) Myingyan.
(2) Chindwin.	(4) Ye-u.

The cost of the vaccinators' salaries amounted to £233. In Upper Burma the people have generally shown much readiness to accept vaccination.

Statistical statements.

357. In the statements given in the Appendix to Part III, Upper Burma Statistical Returns, Statement No. I shows the average strength of police, the total number of admissions into hospital, number of deaths, number granted sick leave, and number invalided for the 12 months ending 31st March 1888; in addition the last two columns show the monthly average number of admissions and the number of admissions per 100 of strength of battalion. The admissions shown here are only those at headquarters and subdivisional hospitals where Hospital Assistants were in medical charge. No account has been, or could be, taken of the numerous cases of illness that occurred in outposts (unless the patients were ultimately admitted to a hospital) where no medical aid was available and which were treated by the Native officer in charge. For this reason the ratios of sick (*vide* last column) do not afford trustworthy indications of the health of the force in the different districts. The districts with the smallest number of posts and a proportionally larger number of Hospital Assistants would on this account return the highest ratios, and Myadaung, which heads the list, exemplifies this. At the same time it may be noted that the result of other observations

indicates that Myadaung is a specially unhealthy district. On the other hand in some places the police were subdivided into numerous small bodies scattered over the district, and in such cases the care of even five or six posts had to be undertaken by one Hospital Assistant. From the table the most unhealthy districts would appear to have been Myadaung, Bhamo, Mandalay, Chindwin, Minbu, and Pyinmana, the most healthy Myingyan, Taungdwingyi, and Pagan.

Statement No. II shows the monthly strength of police and number of admissions for the whole police force in Upper Burma. It will be seen that September, October, and November were by far the most unhealthy months. Statement No. III gives statistics of the attendance at the civil hospitals in Upper Burma during the year.

Organization of the department.

358. Since the 1st April 1888 the Civil Medical Administration of Upper and Lower Burma has been united under one head, and proposals have recently been submitted to the Government of India for placing the establishments on a permanent basis.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General results.

359. The most important events in the educational history of the year were the introduction of a new system of calculating results-grants made to indigenous schools; the publication of revised standards for provincial examinations; the re-modelling of the provincial normal schools; the adoption of measures for extending the area of employment of certificated teachers; the transfer of the Rangoon Municipal schools to the charge of the Syndicate; and the establishment of three medical scholarships for female students at the Calcutta Medical College. There was a considerable increase in the number of schools and pupils during the year, an increase which is to be attributed to the restoration of tranquillity throughout the greater part of the country in 1887. The number of schools increased by 147 and of pupils by 1,879. There was little change in the distribution of pupils among the various stages of instruction. The increase which took place in the number of pupils at the primary stage reading printed books, which is balanced by a decrease in the number not reading printed books, indicates a slight improvement in the standard of the most elementary kind of teaching. Judged by the results of examinations the progress made during the year was considerable. The number of passes obtained at the Calcutta University examinations decreased slightly (from seven to five), but there was a large increase in the number of passes obtained at the provincial primary examinations, and the number of passes obtained at Middle School examinations was considerably larger than the number obtained in 1885-86. There was no Middle School examination in 1886-87.

Financial.

360. The total expenditure on education was £90,533 compared with £93,758 in 1886-87. Of this £65,781 was contributed by Government, £11,288 was derived from fees, and £13,464 from other sources. Receipts from fees increased by some £1,600, otherwise the figures are nearly the same as those of the previous year. Municipal funds contributed nearly £30,000 of the amount spent from Government sources.

Grant-in-aid Rules.

361. The effect of the Grant-in-aid Rules which came into force on the 1st April 1887 was not apparent during the year of report because in that year results-grants were paid under the Rules of 1881. The introduction of the new Grant-in-aid Rules was followed by the revision of the provincial examination standards. The standards in force at the beginning of 1887 had been introduced in 1879 and the Educational Syndicate, to whom the duty of fixing examination standards belongs, considered that the introduction of the new Grant-in-aid Rules afforded a favourable opportunity for revising them in the light of the experience of the past eight years. The principal changes made in the standards were the addition of Sgau-Karen as an optional subject in the case of all standards, the removal of history from the compulsory to the optional subjects, a reduction in the number of compulsory subjects in the case of the Middle School standard, and a slight increase in the difficulty of that standard. During the year of report the question of results-grants earned by indigenous schools, which has been under consideration for the last three years, was finally settled by the introduction of rules which provide that grants shall be calculated in the same manner as hitherto, but that whenever the total amount earned in any district or town exceeds the budget provision a pro ratâ deduction shall be made in the grants earned by each school sufficient to bring the total amount payable within budget provision.

University education.

362. The condition of the Rangoon College, the only institution in Burma which imparts an University education, was satisfactory. The number of pupils increased from 14 to 30, and five passes were obtained at the University examinations.

Secondary education.

363. The number of high schools in the province increased during the year from seven to eight, of pupils from 1,778 to 2,055. But only 31 passes at University Entrance examinations were obtained against 39 in 1886-87. The number of middle schools and of pupils undergoing middle class instruction remained almost unchanged. The number of passes obtained at examinations was 299. These figures cannot be compared with figures of 1886-87 because no examination was held in that year. The number of passes obtained in 1885-86 was 252. The schools which were most successful in obtaining passes at the Calcutta Entrance and the Middle School examinations were the Rangoon High School with 33 passes; St. John's College, Rangoon, with 27 passes; St Paul's High School, Rangoon, with 21 passes; the Moulmein High School with 13 passes; and the Akyab High School with 11 passes.

Primary education

364. The number of schools imparting primary education and the number of pupils taught at them were very nearly the same as last year. There was a slight falling off in the number of public institutions and of Burmese indigenous schools under private management which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the increase in Karen aided schools. The number of passes obtained at the Upper and Lower Primary examinations rose from 3,820 in 1886-87 to 4,397 in the year of report. The falling off in the number of Burmese indigenous schools took place almost entirely in the Akyab and Thôngwa districts. Schools maintained by certificated teachers were reported as a rule to be exceptionally efficient.

Schools for special and technical training

365. The condition of the normal schools during the year was not satisfactory The number of pupils remained the same, but the number of certificates obtained fell from 43 to 15 Radical changes were made during the year in the constitution of normal schools. It was found in 1886 that the supply of certificated teachers had outstripped the demand and that the normal schools were turning out certificated teachers who were unable to obtain employment. Measures were accordingly taken to reduce the future outturn of certificated teachers and to improve their position The Rangoon normal school was closed and its teaching staff removed to Moulmein, the Moulmein staff being dispensed with. The strength of the establishments of the two remaining schools was also reduced. A new matriculation standard was prescribed for applicants for admission to the schools with a view to the exclusion from normal schools of persons of imperfect education. The measures taken to improve the condition of certificated teachers consisted in increasing the amounts of the grants devoted to the payment of salaries and thus setting free funds for the payment of a larger number than heretofore, and in the introduction into the salary-grant scheme of minor changes designed to improve the position of teachers.

Technical education.

366. The question of technical education received much attention during the year. The Grant-in-aid Rules of 1887 provide for the payment of results-grants for proficiency in various branches of technical knowledge. In the course of the year the Educational Syndicate completed the machinery necessary for the payment of these grants by prescribing, with the sanction of the local Government, examination standards in various departments of technical instruction. Practical education in technical knowledge is at present in its infancy in this province, the only technical schools being those at Insein, Akyab, and Bassein. It is to be regretted that during the year neither the Bassein nor the Akyab schools were in an altogether flourishing condition It is hoped that the encouragement afforded by the offer of results-grants may enable these schools to strengthen their position. The good work done by the Insein engineering school is proved by the fact that pupils from the school have no difficulty in finding employment

Education of girls

367. The number of girls' schools in the province increased, except in the case of Vernacular aided and unaided schools, which fell off in number by more than one-half. There was a large increase during the year in the number of passes obtained by girls at the provincial examinations, namely, from 562 in 1886-87 to 774 in 1887-88.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year at the Maternity Hospital. The liberality with which many of the provincial Municipalities have provided scholarships at this hospital shows that the importance of promoting the spread of medical education among women is appreciated in Burma.

368. The nature of the work performed by the Educational Syndicate was the same as in former years. The responsibilities of the Syndicate were increased during the year by the transfer to their charge of the Rangoon primary and middle schools which had formerly been Municipal institutions. All Government educational institutions in Rangoon are now under the control of this body.

Control.

Literature and the Press.

369. There were 142 publications registered during the year consisting of 15 European, 117 Vernacular, and 10 bilingual works. Among these were 39 works under the head "Drama," 1 under "Fiction," 4 under "History," 15 under "Language," 18 under "Miscellaneous," 22 under "Poetry," 38 under "Religion," and 5 under "Science" (Mathematical and Mechanical). There appeared 76 original works, 62 re-publications, and 4 translations as compared with 107 original works, 20 re-publications, and 14 translations in 1886. None of the publications of the year call for special mention. Five newspapers were issued daily, four in English and one in Burmese. The highest daily circulation of any of them was 630. In addition to these several others were issued weekly and monthly.

Arts and Sciences.

370. There is nothing of interest to record under this head.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

[This section is blank as the Government Archæologist has submitted no report of the work of the past year.]

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

371. The newly built church at Tavoy was opened for divine service during the year. This is the fifth church which has been built chiefly at the cost of the "Church Lands" fund. The foundation stone of new St. Matthew's church at Moulmein was laid by the Chief Commissioner on the 21st September 1887. Towards the cost of building this church a late resident of Moulmein has given £2,000, while a similar amount has been contributed by the "Church Lands" fund. The work of building the new cathedral at Rangoon has been hindered by want of funds.

Lower Burma

372. One chaplain of the Bengal establishment and one of the Madras establishment, and a chaplain of the Additional Clergy Society were stationed in Upper Burma throughout the year. They ministered respectively to Shwebo, Bernardmyo, and Bhamo; to Mandalay, Sagaing, and Maymyo; and to Minbu, Salin, Myingyan, and Meiktila. For a time a chaplain was stationed at Yamèthin and Pyinmana.

Upper Burma.

Stationery.

373. All stationery required for the use of the Government offices throughout the province was obtained as in previous year through the Stationery Office in Calcutta, country-made paper being as far as possible utilized for printing and other work. The cost of the supplies obtained for Lower Burma in 1887-88 was £10,311, or £4,146 more than in 1886-87, there having been a large stock of paper in store at the beginning of the latter year The Government Printing Department consumes about four-fifths of the stationery received, the issue of which is controlled by the Superintendent of Government Printing All printing for both Lower and Upper Burma is done by the Government Press in Rangoon and the increased cost of stationery in 1887-88 is mainly due to larger printing indents from Upper Burma than in 1886-87 The cost of stationery supplied to offices in Upper Burma in 1887-88 was £1,538 against £1,179 in 1886-87, the increase being due to the general development of administrative work consequent on the settlement of the country.

PART III.

LOWER BURMA STATISTICAL RETURNS.

I—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, Lower Burma

[No. 1.]

1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated.

District	Area shown by the Survey Department	Deduct: Feudatory and tributary States	Deduct: Area for which returns are not otherwise available	Deduct: Total	Net area dealt with in this return	Cultivated: Actually cropped	Cultivated: Current fallows	Cultivated: Total	Uncultivated: Available for cultivation	Uncultivated: Not available for cultivation	Uncultivated: Total	Forests
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Akyab	3,542,400				3,542,400	500,761	16,034	516,795	2,097,725	954,880	3,022,605	
Northern Arakan	640,000				640,000	[illegible]		[illegible]	211,402	429,170	640,572	
Kyaukpyu	2,[illegible]				2,[illegible]	12[illegible]	803	12[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,626,204	
Sandoway	2,[illegible]				2,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	54,167	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,292,713	
Total Arakan	9,[illegible]				9,[illegible]	[illegible]	18,1[illegible]	704,446	2,549,357	6,042,837	8,592,194	
Rangoon Town	14,[illegible]				14,[illegible]	1,549		1,549	576	11,975	12,531	
Hanthawaddy	1,[illegible]				1,[illegible]	414,072	60,078	474,[illegible]	406,641	97,169	503,830	175,106
Pegu	[illegible]*				1,[illegible]	634,[illegible]	86,921	72[illegible]	540,[illegible]	37,151	577,[illegible]	255,360
Thayetmyo	1,[illegible]				1,[illegible]	200,009	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	276,[illegible]	561,500	613,455
Prome	1,[illegible]				1,[illegible]	[illegible]	15,775	280,943	218,424	985,974	1,204,398	253,339
Total Pegu	[illegible]				[illegible]	1,015,445	185,769	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,406,877	2,849,895	1,300,260
Tharrawaddy	[illegible]				3,464,422	[illegible]	10,[illegible]	386,971	1,224,692	1,852,769	3,077,461	
Bassein	[illegible]				4,[illegible]	48,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,[illegible]	672,640	3,[illegible]	
Henzada	[illegible]				1,[illegible]	327,[illegible]	17,471	[illegible]	[illegible]	93,760	901,567	
Thayetmyo	[illegible]†	1,638,400	1,638,400		1,[illegible]	9[illegible]	14,524	112,775	549,[illegible]	615,239	1,165,049	256,256
Total Irrawaddy	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,638,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	112,013	1,404,[illegible]	[illegible]	3,234,428	9,094,360	256,256
Moulmein Town	[illegible]				[illegible]	1,711	714	2,225	640	6,095	6,735	
Amherst	[illegible]				[illegible]	326,[illegible]	58,[illegible]	384,[illegible]	2,981,[illegible]	5,850,410	8,832,210	504,150
Tavoy	[illegible]				4,[illegible]	82,[illegible]	1,145	[illegible]	2,257,755	1,876,480	4,134,235	358,400
Mergui	[illegible]				4,[illegible]	51,756	1,347	56,153	1,912,487	2,837,760	4,750,247	192,000
Toungoo	[illegible]				4,[illegible]	[illegible]	64	62,500	2,109,340	1,409,215	3,518,555	485,505
Shwegyin	[illegible]				[illegible]	1[illegible]	4,112	142,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,044,857	3,245,179	85,440
Salween	[illegible]				2,[illegible]	12,459		12,459	2,[illegible]	825,622	2,884,501	76,480
Total Tenasserim	[illegible]				[illegible]	678,620	65,343	743,963	13,521,223	13,850,439	27,371,662	1,701,975
Grand Total Lower Burma	57,[illegible]		1,638,400	1,638,400	55,[illegible]	4,272,447	381,653	4,654,900	23,373,530	24,534,581	47,908,111	3,258,491

* Revised figures † Includes area transferred from Upper Burma.

[No. 2] A 2 —Character of the surface for details of this table see Part III of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1882-83 pages IV to XIII).

[No. 3.] [illegible] —[illegible]

[illegible]

Division	Places at which observations taken	Rainfall in inches: January to May	June to September	October to December	Total	Average temperature in the shade: May: Mean of maximum readings	Mean of minimum readings	June: Highest readings	Lowest readings	Mean of maximum readings	Mean of minimum readings	December: Highest readings	Lowest readings	Mean of maximum readings	Mean of minimum readings	Highest readings	Lowest readings	Cloud proportion 0 to 10: January to May	June to September	October to December
Arakan	Akyab	1[illegible]94	1[illegible]9·75	5·5[illegible]	[illegible]	90·4	79·8	95·8	75·4	82·4	75·7	[illegible]	74·9	81·4	63·8	[illegible]	57·[illegible]		[illegible]	
	Northern Arakan	1[illegible]·90	[illegible]·15	4·[illegible]	[illegible]			Not recorded												
	Kyaukpyu	23·4[illegible]	1[illegible]·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88·94	71·36	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	71·[illegible]	89	63	[illegible]	68·4	[illegible]	66			
	Sandoway	14·54	1[illegible]·58	[illegible]	205·50	[illegible]	73	82	71	[illegible]	72	87	64	84	61	85	54			
Pegu	Rangoon Town	16·66	80·42	2·1[illegible]	[illegible]	88·4	75·6	95·8	71·8	82·[illegible]	72·3	88·3	72·4	[illegible]	68·9	90·8	64·5	4	8	5
	Hanthawaddy	4·35	81·46	5·[illegible]	[illegible]			Not recorded												
	Pegu	22·99	104·25	4·[illegible]	131·[illegible]			Not recorded												
	Thayawaddy	11·41	6[illegible]·14	4·[illegible]	79·[illegible]	90·8	65·77	97	72	81·7	67·4	91	62	82·22	49·8	91	43	.		
	Prome	4·34	[illegible]·51	4·[illegible]	[illegible]	3·96	76·16	100	73	85·25	77·38	92	73	87·[illegible]	59·1	81	54			.
Irrawaddy	Thongwa	16·22	64·4[illegible]	4·47	85·12			Not recorded												
	Bassein	7·65	77·80	5·[illegible]	9[illegible]·71	88·78	75·85	96	70·9	81·12	74·65	90·1	72	86·27	63·58	8[illegible]·4	59·7	4·4	8·9	5·1
	Henzada	12·08	62·[illegible]	3·53	77·70	90·5	73·2	96	72	85·7	71	89	72	84·8	60·2	86	57	.		
	Thayetmyo	3·06	23·02	3·[illegible]	29·44	95·7	70·6	104·1	71	87·8	75·8	98·1	73·1	86·6	55·9	89·2	42·1	4	8	5
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	17·79	156·78	7·81	182·38	88·4	75·1	96·2	72	83·2	74·2	91·3	71	90·3	66·5	92·5	62·2		.	.
	Amherst																			
	Tavoy	24·00	152·92	5·11	182·03	88·9	75·4	94	71	84·8	74·8	90	72	71·3	64·6	94	55·9			
	Mergui	53·20	112·56	16·45	182·21	86·1	72·7	9[illegible]·5	71·9	85·7	72·9	88·9	70·9	88·1	63·7	91·5	37·5	5·5	8·6	4·3
	Toungoo	7·01	69·22	5·07	81·29	92·2	76·5	98·5	71·5	84·5	74·9	92·7	72·5	84·2	61·3	88	55	1 to 3	1 to 10	1 to 10
	Shwegyin	16·95	118·06	3·59	138·81	95·12	67	99	50	89·22	73·41	92	64	88·8	64·3	91	52	7	10	3
	Salween	14·89	77·35	1·98	90·22			97	75			93	76			88	79	.		. .

I B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

[No 4.] *1.—Native States.*—None.

[No. 5.] *2.—Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their families.*—None.

I C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

[No. 6.] *The chief authority in Lower Burma is the Chief Commissioner [illegible] No. 212.*

Name of Commissionership	Name of [illegible]	Number of [illegible] and revenue subdivisions	Area in square miles	Population	Chief [illegible]		Number of villages	Average area of [illegible]	Average population of villages	Median population of villages from census	Average distance of village from [illegible]	Number of [illegible]	Total land revenue [illegible]	Revenue: Land	Revenue: Gross	Remarks
													Rs	Rs	Rs	
Arakan	Akyab	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	Akyab	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Northern Arakan	1	1,615	14,[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	1	130		257	48,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Kyaukpyu	2	4,[illegible]	133,[illegible]			1[illegible]	7	7	48	9	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Sandoway	1	[illegible]	[illegible]			487	4	4	61	7	188	89,[illegible]	72,051	[illegible]	
	Total Arakan	[illegible]	11,526	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	27			[illegible]	[illegible]	11,29,[illegible]	17,10,584	
Pegu	Rangoon Town	1	22	134,170	Rangoon	[illegible]		7	15			674	3,01,818	11,[illegible]	17,872	
	Hanthawaddy	2	1,947	214,272			8	7	7	22	13	301	1,12,867	9,81,837	12,72,676	
	Tharrawaddy	2	2,429	221,176	Pegu	[illegible]	870	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	21	186	2,07,938	12,71,657	15,79,615	
	Tharrawaddy	2	[illegible]	278,[illegible]			1,[illegible]87	9	9	40	8	547	2,08,[illegible]	5,20,502	8,62,793	
	Prome	3	2,587	322,342	Prome Shwedaung Paungde	28,813 [illegible] [illegible]	1,650	14	14	40	20	516	5,23,663	3,18,426	6,97,952	
	Total Pegu	10	9,299	1,169,021			4,713	46	54			2,224	11,58,081	31,01,582	44,10,868	

IRRAWADDY	Thongwa	4	5,413	284,063	Yamboon Pantanaw	12,673 6,174	1,110	12	13	91	15	386	2,14,785	7,68,922	10,91,421
	Bassein	3	7,047	389,419	Bassein Lemyethna	28,147 [illegible]	1,097	14	14	70	34	560	4,01,261	8,54,324	15,78,961
	Henzada	2	1,948	218,177	Henzada Myaungmya Kyonpyaw	10,724 5,416 7,905	1,228	10	14	28	11	375	2,43,097	5,77,248	9,70,712
	Thayetmyo	2	2,867	46,658	Thayetmyo Ahlone	10,097 8,120	870	8	8	61	20	961	21,160	1,02,903	2,01,534
	Total Irrawaddy	11	16,875	1,016,217			4,905	44	49			2,242	12,08,248	22,85,703	44,11,028
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town	1	14	55,747	Moulmein	55,747	1	2	12	3	2	162	94,545	3,702	5,610
	Amherst	4	15,189	301,186			1,092	15	15	40	9	707	3,88,625	6,20,068	9,25,365
	Tavoy	1	7,150	84,088	Tavoy	19,372	367	5	6	50	10	184	1,12,216	1,27,169	2,03,124
	Mergui	2	7,817	50,759	Mergui	8,623	204	6	7	60	12	214	80,816	91,976	1,61,550
	Tenasserim	2	6,554	128,818	Tenasserim	17,129	806	10	14	40	10	425	1,76,996	59,900	1,55,651
	Shwegyin	3	5,427	104,316	Shwegyin	7,519	762	6	11	50	12	360	1,75,019	1,73,567	3,59,142
	Salween	1	4,646	30,909			258	2	2	50	25	284	77,577	9,079	19,055
	Total Tenasserim	14	46,760	829,125			3,118	49	66			2,558	11,04,453	10,01,231	18,39,539
	GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA	25	87,220	3,748,771			16,598	162	192			8,029	33,60,219	75,97,626	1,24,02,019

District	Inhabited houses: Number of masonry dwellings	Inhabited houses: Number of all other kinds	Inhabited houses: Total	Population: Men	Population: Women	Population: Male	Population: Female	Population: Total	Number per square mile	Classified population: Europeans	Classified population: East Indians and other Asiatics	Classified population: Natives	Classified population: Hindus	Classified population: Mahomedans	Classified population: Parsis	Classified population: Buddhists (and Jains)	Occupation: Aborigines	Occupation: Agriculturists	Occupation: Non-agriculturists	Occupation: Persons speaking languages	Emigration	Immigration	Remarks
ARAKAN																							
Akyab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Burmese, Arakanese, Bengali, Hindi	[illegible]	1,191	
Northern Arakan		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]		2,104	22,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			78	
Kyaukpyu	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,771	22,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	26	[illegible]	229	[illegible]		[illegible]	11,[illegible]	117,[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	1,066	
Sandoway	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	4	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	4,837	41,[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
PEGU																							
Rangoon Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	871	[illegible]	240	07,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,121	[illegible]	Burmese, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Pali, Sanskrit, Pali, Sanskrit, Pali, Sanskrit

I E.—FISICAL.

Survey and Settlement.

[No. 8.]

Survey

Area previously surveyed in miles				Cost per mile			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile					
	Revenue											
Trigonometrically	Topographically	Villages	Fields	Trigonometrically	Topographically	Revenue	Trigonometrically		Topographically		Revenue	
Sq miles	Sq miles	Sq miles	Sq miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Area	Cost per mile	Area	Cost per mile	Area	Cost per mile
							Sq miles	Rs	Sq miles	Rs	Sq miles	Rs
	2,108		11,254		263	256			339	247	791	143

Settlement

Nature of settlement		Area in miles	Annual revenue assessed	Date of expiry of settlement	Remarks
			Rs		
Settled in perpetuity					
Settled for 30 years and upwards					
Settled for 10 years and under 30		10,758	48,75,751	1902–03	
Settled under 10 years					
Settled in progress					
	Total	1,[illegible]	48,75,751	1902–03	
Settlements previously made including full record of rights		9,[illegible]3	44,13,426	1902–03	
Settlements without such record					
Settlements during the year	Detailed / Summary	1,175	4,62,125	1902–03	Akyab settlements of 1886-87 and 1887-88.

I E.—FISCAL.

[No. 9.]

2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District		Total area by survey, less foshdaindaung	Deduct area not fully assessed (including revenue free and assessed at part rates of rates)	Balance of area fully assessed	Total land revenue (exclusive of cesses) of district (col. 5 minus col. 2)	Population of district (census 1911)	Land revenue per head of population (column 5 divided by 6)	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 5 divided by 4)	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE (COLUMN 5 ÷ UNASSESSED AREA COLUMN 3 + 4 ÷ 3 ÷ 10) For total area	For cultivated area only	Population of fully assessed area	Land revenue assessed per head of population of fully assessed area (column 5 ÷ 4)	Towns with over 10,000 inhabitants
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs	N	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	
Akyab	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·74	1·80	Not available	Not available	Akyab 33,980
	Zemindari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Northern Arakan	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	Zemindari												
Kyaukpyu	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·43			
	Zemindari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]								
Sandoway	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1·0			
	Zemindari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									
Total Arakan		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Rangoon Town	Ryotwari	14 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·71	2·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rangoon 134,176
	Zemindari												
Hanthawaddy	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Zemindari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									
Pegu	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Zemindari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									
Tharrawaddy	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Zemindari												
Prome	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prome 28,819 Shwedaung 12,373
	Zemindari												
Total Pegu		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·02	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Thongwa	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·21			Kyondo n 12,673
	Zemindari												
Bassein	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·34			Bassein 28,147
	Zemindari												
Henzada	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·76			Henzada 16,724
	Zemindari												
Thayetmyo	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·91	1·0			Thayetmyo 16,097
	Zemindari												
Total Irrawaddy		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·74			
Moulmein Town	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53,107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·13			Moulmein 53,107
	Zemindari												
Amherst	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·94			
	Zemindari												
Tavoy	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·60			Tavoy 13,472
	Zemindari	[illegible]	712										
Mergui	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·68			
	Zemindari												
Toungoo	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·06			Toungoo 17,199
	Zemindari												
Shwegyin	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·40			
	Zemindari	[illegible]	[illegible]										
Salween	Ryotwari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·73			
	Zemindari												
Total Tenasserim		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·67			
GRAND TOTAL L. B	Ryotwari	57,350,035	52,917,339	4,432,694	75,55,496	3,736,771	2·03	74,48,423	1·68	1·82			
	Zemindari and village communities	109,269	104,428	4,841	49,074								
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA		57,459,302	53,021,767	4,437,535	75,94,570	3,736,771	2·03	74,48,423	1·68	1·82			

* Revised figures | † Areas for part of territory lately transferred from Upper Burma not yet available.

I E.—FISCAL.

[No. 10.] *3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.*

Nature of tenure		Number of estates	Number of villages	Number of holders or shareholders	Gross area in acres	Average area of each estate	Average assessment of each estate	Revenue rate per acre
		No	No	No	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs A P
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs 50,000 revenue	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture							
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law							
Large zemindaries paying from Rs 50,000 to Rs 5,000 revenue	Under law of primogeniture							
	Under ordinary law							
Zemindaries paying from Rs 5,000 to Rs 100 revenue								
Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs 100 revenue		2	3	2	1,177	589		2 8 0
Peasant proprietors paying separately		803,927	15,904	637,299	4,647,043	5 78	9 27	As 2 to Rs 5
Holders of wholly or partly revenue free tenures	In perpetuity	77	162	77	87 5 26	1,116 7	951 26	
	For life or lives							
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue		2	2	2	811	405 5		
Purchasers of waste land		4	5	3	4,927	1 231 75		
Total		804,012	16,165	637,483	4,741,481	5 90	9 46	As 2 to Rs

I E.—FISCAL

[No. 11.] *5.—Register of Transfers.*

District		Number of transfers: By order of Court	Number of transfers: By private contract or gift	Total area transferred: By order of Court	Total area transferred: By private contract or gift
		No	No	Acs	Acs
Proprietors—Revenue-paying	Akyab	1	1 479	3	7 613
	Sandoway	1	436	5 31	6 681
	Hanthawaddy	99	2,195	551	11 539
	Pegu	20	1 938	705	19 207
	Thayawaddy	33	2 382	173	14 010
	Prome	32	1 971	118	4,805
	Thongwa	19	536	98	1,980
	Bassein	109	1,096	1,132 78	13 980 6
	Henzada	11	1,520	141 61	9 901 11
	Thayetmyo	5	193	10 3	453 6
	Amherst	10	1,491	171	19 639
	Tavoy		233		1 471
	Mergui		12		102 16
	Toungoo	91	26	548	159 12
	Shwegyin		52		514
	Total	361	15 313	3,116 01	153 761 4
Proprietors—Revenue free	Thongwa	104	9	1,735	70
	Bassein	6	224	29 5	1,222 25
		110	233	1 764 5	1 292 25
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer					

I E —FISCAL

[No. 12.]

6 —*Land Revenue.*

Description of revenue	Revenue last year		Revenue this year		Cost of collection	Net collections during the year	Outstanding balances	Number of sales for arrears of revenue	Revenue of estates sold	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanations of new items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue
	Assessed	Realized	Assessed	Realized						
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years										
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year										
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year	74,41,872	85,99,110*	75,94,570	76,99,387*	5,60,675	71,38,712	4,32,870	76	1,301	
Collections from Government estates										
Income from sale of Government estates										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.										
Total	74,41,872	85,99,110	75,94,570	76,99,387	5,60,675	71,38,712	4,32,870	76	1,301	

* Includes outstandings

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

[No. 13.] *1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of Lower Burma in the year 1887 and sanctioned as required by law.*—Blank.

[No. 14.] *2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Lower Burma in the year 1887*—Blank

[No. 15.] *3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of Lower Burma for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1887*

Title of Bill	By whom proposed	Object and character of Act	Date, result, or present position of the proposed Bill
Burma Military Police Act	Chief Commissioner	To establish a military police force in Lower Burma and to amalgamate that force with the military police force of Upper Burma	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th July 1887

II B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 16.] *1.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma on the last day of the year 1897 with the Cost of Tribunals.*

Name of province			Area	Population	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of districts	Number of districts	Number of subdivisions	Judges of Chief Court of province	Judges of other Courts of jurisdiction co-ordinate with District Courts	Judges of Chief Courts of districts	Judges of districts other than Chief Courts	Judges of other Subordinate Courts	Total number of officers exercising original and appellate jurisdiction: Original Regular	Original Miscellaneous	Appellate Regular	Appellate Miscellaneous	Total receipts of the Courts	Total charges of the Courts	Remarks: Grades of Judicial Officers	Europeans	Natives
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
			sq m														Rs A P	Rs A P			
Lower Burma.	Territory subject to the High Court	Civil	87,265	3,722,372	4	19	31	3	4	18	8	127	72,[illegible]	5,[illegible]3	1,380	109	3,67,812 2 2	6,13,311 15 8	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction: Judicial Commissioner	1	.
		Criminal	87,220	3,736,771	6	20	35	3	6	19	63	114	4,[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	3771	3,44,841 7 11	6,38,186 4 10	Recorder of Rangoon	1	..
																			Additional Recorder	1	..
																			Commissioners	4	.
																			Additional Sessions Judges	1	1
																			Judge of Moulmein	1	.
		Revenue																			
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil	1,015	14,499		1		.		1			11[illegible]	3				704 7 9	Deputy Commissioners	20	
																			Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers	2	
		Criminal																	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only: Small Cause Court Judges	2	2
																			Assistant Commissioners	13	1
																			Extra Assistant Commissioners	4	23
																			Myooks	4	85
																			Cantonment Magistrates	3	.
		Revenue																	Special Magistrates	1	1
		Total	87,220	3,736,771	6	20	35	3	6	19	63	127	73,300	5,564	4,852	3,880	7,42,658 10 1	12,52,209 12 3	Honorary Magistrates	1	60

[No. 17.] 2 – *Statement showing Offences Reported, Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in Lower Burma in the year 1887*

Description of offence	Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Number of persons: Under trial during the year including those pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province	Remaining under trial	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	15	14	11	34	16	17		1	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	1	1							
Offences against the public tranquillity Chapter VIII	269	287	292	1,127	431	957	4	35	
Offences by, or relating to public servants Chapter IX	199	240	229	340	166	130	15	19	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants Chapter X	249	245	253	400	177	272	9	2	
False evidence and offences against public justice Chapter XI	709	769	798	1,079	447	592	19	21	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps Chapter XII	44	42	40	47	23	24			
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	27	25	21	53	12	40		1	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,697	1,501	1,461	2,736	773	1,945	4	16	
Offences relating to religion Chapter XV	35	32	36	75	48	25		2	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI: Offences affecting life	325	304	267	358	159	147	9	43	
Cause of miscarriage injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	10	9	6	5	4	4			
Hurt	2,493	2,346	2,303	3,481	1,906	1,453	11	111	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	157	121	112	270	160	87		3	
Criminal force and assault	3,526	3,257	3,258	5,[illegible]	3,241	1,[illegible]	9	94	
Kidnapping forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	142	121	1[illegible]	[illegible]	115	91		5	
Rape	160	124	98	101	62	35		4	
Unnatural offence	16	15	13	14	8	4		2	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII: Theft	10,753	9,940	5,6[illegible]	7,149	2,737	4,271	11	130	
Extortion	[illegible]	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	80	4	5	
Robbery and dacoity	2,170	2,056	1,081	2,8[illegible]	1,177	1,496	32	175	
Criminal misappropriation of property	216	177	168	252	133	115		4	
Criminal breach of trust	565	522	303	[illegible]	175	146		12	
Receiving of stolen property	481	451	412	6[illegible]	230	3[illegible]		10	
Cheating	272	247	258	316	163	136	6	11	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	11	9	10	14	12	2			
Mischief	765	618	5[illegible]	1,028	663	359	1	25	
Criminal trespass	1,863	1,569	1,252	1,843	1,059	760	2	22	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property-marks Chapter XVIII	42	43	43	41	31	10			
Criminal breach of contracts of service Chapter XIX	12	12	12	25	14	9		2	
Offences relating to marriage Chapter XX	226	194	198	243	203	23	2	15	
Defamation Chapter XXI	127	113	128	176	125	48		3	
Criminal intimidation insult and annoyance Chapter XXII	2,019	2,064	2,069	2,765	1,830	894	2	39	
Offences under special and local laws	19,472	19,094	19,022	30,199	6,890	23,228	52	329	
Total	49,382	46,516	40,416	64,336	23,302	39,699	192	1,143	

APPENDICES.

M.

[No. 18.]

2A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in Lower Burma in the year 1887

Description of offence	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Brought forward	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Brought in during the year: Number of persons against whom complaint was made in Court	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Brought in during the year: On complaint of a public officer	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Brought in during the year: Criminal breach of contract	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Brought in during the year: On police report	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Brought in during the year: By Magistrates under section 476 of the Code	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Brought in during the year: On transfer from another province	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Brought in during the year: Total	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Number of persons discharged or released on bail	Number of persons accused and dealt with before a Magistrate: Number actually brought to trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Justices of the Peace: Number of persons tried	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Justices of the Peace: Convicted	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Justices of the Peace: Acquitted	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Justices of the Peace: Total	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Magistrates: Number of persons tried	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Magistrates: Convicted	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Magistrates: Acquitted	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Magistrates: Total	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Sessions Judge: Number of persons tried	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Sessions Judge: Convicted	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Sessions Judge: Acquitted	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By Sessions Judge: Total	Persons whose cases were disposed of: Number of persons committed to the Sessions Court	Persons whose cases were disposed of: Number of persons discharged	Persons whose cases were disposed of: Number of persons bound over	Number of persons against whom a charge was applied for under section 195 of the Code	Number of persons against whom a charge was applied for under section 195 of the Code	Number of persons against whom a charge was applied for under section 195 of the Code	Number of persons against whom a charge was applied for under section 195 of the Code	Number of persons against whom a charge was applied for under section 195 of the Code	Number of persons against whom a charge was applied for under section 195 of the Code
1																																32
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code																																
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII																																
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII																																
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX																																
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...																																
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI																																
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII																																
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII																																
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV																																
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV																																
Offences affecting life			6	1	7	7			7		7				1	4	5	4		7	7											
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births																																
Hurt ..	2	5			7	7	12				7									22	22											
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement																																
Criminal force and assault	23	3			26	26	12	14			26									26	26											
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour																																
Rape	1				1	1														1		1										
Unnatural offence		2			2	2			2		2																					
Theft		16			16	16	2		4						1		1			15	1											
Extortion																																
Robbery and dacoity		1			1	1	1				1							1	1	1	1											
Criminal misappropriation of property	1	1			2	2	1	1			1							1	2		2											
Criminal breach of trust	1				1	1		1			1							1	1	2	2											
Receiving of stolen property																																
Cheating	1				1	1		1			1							1	1	1	1											
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property																																
Mischief	1	2			3	3	1	1	1			1		1				1	2		3											
Criminal trespass	2				2	2	2				2									2	2											
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII																																
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	2				2	2	2				2							2		2	1	1										
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	3				3	3	1	2			3							1	2	3	3											
Defamation, Chapter XXI	3				3	3	2	1			3							2	1	3	2	2										
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	117				117	117	111	6			117							111	6	117	88	88										
Offences under special and local laws ...	48	309			357	57	322	29			357							322	29	357	298	298										
Total ...	235	345	1		581	581	476	90	1	13	580	1		1		1	5	5	10	421	96	577	1	467	466	1	....					

| Subsidiary table | Number of persons who claimed to be tried as European British subjects under section 443 of the Code | Number of persons who claimed to be tried as European British subjects under section 443 of the Code: Number of persons who claim not allowed | Number of persons who claimed to be tried as European British subjects under section 443 of the Code: Number of persons who claim allowed | Number of persons who claimed to be tried as European British subjects under section 443 of the Code: Number of persons who claim allowed: Number of persons who claim not allowed | Number of persons who claimed to be tried as European British subjects under section 443 of the Code: Number of persons who claim allowed: Number of persons who claim not allowed: Number of persons who claim not allowed: Number of persons who claim not

II B —JUDICIAL.

[No. 19.] *3 —Statement showing Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Lower Burma during 1887.*

Nature of proceedings	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year	Number of persons concerned	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 —Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485	1	1	1		
2 —Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	69	137	56	81	
3 —Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	3 437	3,571	933	2,576	60 persons and 56 cases pending. 2 persons in 2 cases escaped 3 persons and 3 cases referred
4 —Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	6	16	14	2	
5.—Possession, Chapter XII	17		6	1	
6.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	63	34	13	21	
7 —Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors Chapter XXIII	8	10		10	
8.—Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	225	226	105	121	
9 —Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	151	284	87	186	11 persons and 4 cases pending.
Total	3,977	4,289	1,215	2,998	71 persons and 60 cases pending. 2 persons in 2 cases escaped 3 persons and 3 cases referred.

II B —JUDICIAL.

[No. 20.] *4 —Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials and Proceedings of various Classes in Lower Burma in the year 1887*

Class of Tribunal	Total number of persons under trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of: Died, escaped, or transferred to another province	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted: On regular trial	On summary trial	Committed or referred	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Average number of days during which cases were heard	Number of witnesses examined	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers											
Special Magistrates under section 14	1 290		224	436	538	5	6	843	4	1 574	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly											
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	48 010	157	17 407	21 474	6,404	1 747	841	25 116	5	91 817	
Benches of Magistrates	9 869		3,284	2 006	4 470	3	46	6,229	3	6 320	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 24, Criminal Procedure Code	1 451	16	565	902	77	63	31	915	7		
Chief Magistrates of Districts	4 648	9	1,678	1 887	441	529	94	2,616	7	15 898	
Courts of Sessions	1 573	12	360	1 041		40	106	844	38	4 130	In two cases commitments of five persons were quashed
Superior Courts	73*	1	11	55			5	52	26	80	* One new trial ordered
Total	66,706	195	23 338	27,761	11,930	2,387	1,149	40 617	7	120,124	

II B —JUDICIAL.

[No. 21.] *5 —Statement showing the Punishments Inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in Lower Burma in the year 1887*

Class of Tribunal.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS																
				IMPRISONMENT							FINE									IMPRISONMENT				WHIPPED			
	Death	Transportation	Penal servitude	Rigorous.	Simple	Forfeiture of property	Fine	Whipping	Persons ordered to find or give security or to engage and to keep the peace or subject to good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	Rs 10 and under	Rs 50 and under	Rs 100 and under	Rs 500 and under	Rs 1,000 and under	Above Rs 1,000	Total amount of fines imposed during the year	Total amount of fines realized during the year	Amount paid by way of compensation	Fifteen days and under	Six months and under	Two years and under	Seven years and under	Above seven years.	Ten stripes and under	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P									
Village Officers																												..
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrates under section 14				39	33		895	10			729	147	8	1			7,967 11 0	7,185 13 0	346 8 0	39	33		.		7	.	3	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly																												
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly		170		5,598	284		19,317	1,399	2,211	1,405	12,704	5,715	699	217	14		3,08,562 9 11	2,49,554 1 7	29,848 6 11	690	1,650	1,778	105	4	244	724	341	5
Subordinate Magistrates: Benches of Magistrates				37	4		6,421	13			6,244	278	3				19,353 12 0	15,886 0 3	1,173 11 3	18	23				7	6		...
District and Divisional Magistrates, cases referred under section 347 Criminal Procedure Code				446			71	166	28	24	4	54	8	5			4,364 0 0	968 12 6	60 0 0		127	316	25		9	46	51	.
Chief Magistrates of Districts		236	8	1,214	91	4	857	106	392	181	467	328	39	25	3		30,190 3 0	21,677 13 9	706 0 0	68	408	431	454	8	24	20	62	8
Courts of Sessions	1	546		391*	3	2	16	12	67	62		3	7	5		1	3,790 0 0	410 0 0			19	75	330	28		1	11	2
Superior Courts	38	13		4																	4	..		..		..		1†
Total	39	965	8	7,729	555	6	27,579	1,556	2,718	1,572	20,060	6,518	734	253	13	1	3,74,208 3 11	2,96,712 9 1	32,126 10 2	815	5,264	2,602	923	40	291	797	468	11

* Two penalties inflicted on each of five persons | † Sentenced to seven years' detention in a reformatory

II B.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.

[No. 22.] *5A.—Statement showing the Whippings Inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other Punishments in Lower Burma for the year 1887*

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes awarded: 5 and under — First conviction	5 and under — Second or subsequent conviction	6 to 10 — First conviction	6 to 10 — Second or subsequent conviction	11 to 15 — First conviction	11 to 15 — Second or subsequent conviction	16 to 20 — First conviction	16 to 20 — Second or subsequent conviction	21 to 25 — First conviction	21 to 25 — Second or subsequent conviction	26 to 30 — First conviction	26 to 30 — Second or subsequent conviction	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments (sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864)—														
1.—Theft, as defined in — section 379, I. P. C.						1							1	
section 380, do											1		1	
section 381, do	6		74	2	76	2	127	1	15	3	56	3	365	
section 382, do	4		94		26	1	51	1	11		27	1	148	
section 380, do	2		126	2	133	15	214	4	14		92	6	608	
section 381, do			1		7	1	7		1		3		24	
section 403, do	1												1	
section 392, do											1		1	
2.—Extortion, as defined in — section 388, do											2		2	
section 389, do							1				1		2	
3.—Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — section 411, do			1		1	1	15		4		8		32	
section 457, do					2								2	
4.—Lurking house-trespass, as defined in — section 280, do							1						1	
section 395, do											2		2	
5.—Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in — section 324, do					1								1	
section 457, do											10		10	
6.—Housebreaking, as defined in section 447, I. P. C.					1								1	
7.—House-breaking by night, as defined in — section 446, do			1		2	1	2				2		8	
section 454, do									2				2	
section 456, do		...									1		1	
8.—Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880											3		3*	
Total	12		294	4	254	27	418	6	7	3	209	10	1,246	

PART II

Statement showing the Whippings Inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864, in Lower Burma for the year 1887

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes: 5 and under	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In addition to other punishments (sections 3 and 4)								
A.—Section 3								
1.—Theft as defined in — section 378, I. P. C.			1	8	1	20	30	
section 379, do			1	11	1	30	43	
section 380, do		4	10	29	12	68	123	
section 381, do						5	5	
2.—Extortion as defined in — section 388, do								
section 389, do								
Carried over		4	15	18	14	123	204	

PART II.

Statement showing the Whippings Inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864, in Lower Burma for the year 1887—(concluded)

Offences for which awarded.		Number of stripes						Total	Remarks.
		5 and under	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Brought forward		4	15	48	14	123	204	
Criminal breach of trust	section 408, I P C						1	1	
3—Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	section 411, do			3	1	1	6	11	
	section 412, do								
4—Lurking house trespass, as defined in	section 443, do							...	
5—Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	section 444, do								
6—Housebreaking, as defined in	section 445, do								
7—Housebreaking by night, as defined in	section 446, do								
8—Offence under	section 14, Act III, 1880								
House trespass by night in order to commit theft	section 456,					1		1	
B Section 1									
1—False evidence, as defined in	section 193, I P C								
	section 194, do								
	section 195, do								
2—False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	section 211, do and section 377, do								
3—Assault, as defined in	section 354, do								
4—Rape, as defined in	section 375, do								
5—Unnatural offence as defined in	section 377, do								
6—Robbery, as defined in	section 390, do								
7—Dacoity, as defined in	section 391, do.								
8—Attempt at robbery, as defined in	section 395, do.				1		3	4	
9—Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in	section 395, do.						2	2	
10—Receiving stolen property, as defined in	section 413, do								
11—Forgery, as defined in	section 464 do								
	section 466, do.								
	section 467, do							..	
	section 468, do								
	section 469, do.								
12—Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	section 443, do	..	1				1	2	
13—Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	section 444, do								
14—Housebreaking, as defined in	section 445, do								
15—Housebreaking by night, as defined in	section 457, do		3		1		2	6	
	Total		8	18	51	16	138	231	

PART III.

Statement showing Whippings Inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Part I and II in Lower Burma for the year 1887

Offences	Ages												Total	Remarks
	5 years and under		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30			
	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Section 193, I. P. C.			1										1	
Do 224, do							2						2	
Do 254 do			1										1	
Do 279, do			1										1	
Do 323 do					1								1	
Do 304 do			3				1						4	
Do 325 do									1				1	
Do 354 do and			2								...		2	
Do 5, Act VI of 1864														
Do 376 I. P. C.														
Do 379 & do	1		17	6	14		7		1		7		53	
Do 380 do			2		1		1							
Do 400 do											6		6	
Do 414 do					1								1	
Do 448, do	2												2	
Do 456 do														
Do 411 do														
Railway Act, IV of 1879														
Total	3		27	6	17		11		2		13		79	

PART IV.

Statement showing relative Number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other Punishments in Lower Burma for the year 1887

Punishments	Number	Remarks
1	2	3
Total number of whippings awarded	1,556	
Total number of other punishments	38,094	
	39,650	
Percentage of Whippings	3·92	

[No. 23.] *6—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in Lower Burma in the year 1887*

Class of Tribunal	Number of persons: Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province	Appeals or applications rejected	Sentence or order confirmed	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered	Sentence reversed	Proceedings quashed	New trial or further enquiry ordered	Referred for revision to the High Court	Pending trial	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	888		68	47[illegible]		151	186		6	..	25	7	
To Courts of Sessions	2[illegible]		1,294	529		114	268	1	20	5	92	19	
To Superior Courts — by persons convicted	1[illegible]	1	684	401		131	330		27		80	32	
To Superior Courts — by Government from judgments of acquittal	4								.	.	2		* One dismissed. One acquittal set aside and accused sentenced to six weeks.
Total	4,468	1	2,046	1,382		426	795	1	53	5	199	21	
Revision													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,247		515	2,462		1	31	3	15	251	169	9	
By Courts of Sessions	1,[illegible]		270	[illegible]			2		16	229	251	25	
By Superior Courts	3,179			1,477	18	442	308		19		895	63	
Total	7,634		785	4,[illegible]	18	443	341	3	50	480	1,315	36	
GRAND TOTAL	12,542	1	2,831	5,771	18	869	1,134	4	103	485	1,544	28	

APPENDICES

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

II B—JUDICIAL

[No. 24.] 7—Statement showing the Number and Nature of Suits Instituted in the Civil Courts and Revenue Courts during the year 1887

Class of Tribunals	Suits for Money and Other Property: Contract in writing	Contract not in writing	On account stated	Money lent and received	Goods sold	Wages, work and materials	Breach of contract not mentioned above	Rent not falling under the rent law	Moveable property or value thereof	Damages	Wrongs of land with or without ejectment or enhancement of rent	Enhancement or abatement of rent	Relinquishment of tenant	Damages for a wrong or withholding an copies or on account of title, or to obtain other relief	Property or holding	Recovery of rent or profits	Recovery of money or accounts from agents	All other suits under the rent law not included above	Suits for immoveable property	Suits for declaratory decrees	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	Suits to obtain and establish rights to hereditary property, including for compensation for	Suits for redemption under the rent law	Suits for arrears	Suits for enforcement of an award	Suits for dissolution of partnership	Suits for enforcement of an award under the Civil Procedure Code	Suits for partition	Suits relating to shipping	Suits relating to bills of exchange and notes	Suits for administration	Suits for probate	Suits for letters of administration	Suits under section 263 Act X of 1865 (Hindu Wills Act)	Other suits not falling under any of the preceding heads	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																																				
I—Civil Courts																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	18	47			100	24			34	21															4											211
Village Courts	4,081	1,304	137	672	3,112	1,175		55	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]									24	29	15	1	21	2		87	125	7	80		21	5	6	2		9	20,610
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	8	14	1	34	224	5		62	13	31									2	5	2		5			2	18	12	6			1				4	1,150
Small Cause Courts	2,014	629	122	275	1,099	470		118	250	[illegible]													4														3,078
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts																																				
Chief Courts of Districts	81	6	5	66	12	8		1	28	23									20	1	4	77	7	7		1	1	26	3	1		3		7	2	1	407
Total	6,947	4,770	260	1,047	4,804	1,775		300	1,[illegible]	2,547									3,[illegible]	24	21	1,[illegible]	45	10		87	447	205	89	1	1	37	6	9	2	44	27,456
II—Revenue Courts																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals																																				
Other Subordinate Courts																																				
Collectors' Courts																																				
Total																																				
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government																																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,044	637	11	170	[illegible]	559	575	68	12										62	1	4	9		1			15	6	1			2		1		..	4,667
Superior Courts ..	50	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	2	7																										27	244
Total .	2,094	639	13	174	592	563	576	77	14	7									62	1	4	9		1			16	6	1			2		1		27	4,911
GRAND TOTAL .	8,741	5,559	263	1,221	4,986	2,098	576	676	1,047	2,852									1,068	25	27	120	43	11		87	463	211	90	1	21	39	6	10	2	71	32,367

II B—JUDICIAL

[No. 25.] *8—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits Instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in Lower Burma in the year 1887*

Class of Tribunal	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts: Not exceeding Rs 10	Not exceeding Rs 50	Not exceeding Rs 100	Not exceeding Rs 500	Not exceeding Rs 1,000	Not exceeding Rs 5,000	Not exceeding Rs 10,000	Exceeding Rs 10,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Total value of suits	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR										Rs A P.	
I—Civil Courts											
Unpaid Tribunals	80	104	33	11					3	6,402 6 2	
Village Courts	3,205	8,998	4,321	3,298	123	41			624	14,17,771 0 11	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	208	414	151	129	55	42			35	2,58,371 9 9	
Small Cause Courts	1,974	2,159	859	606	60					3,01,989 12 11	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts											
Chief Courts of Districts	10	57	32	78	55	115	27	18	15	9,11,727 4 10	
Total	4,677	11,952	5,400	4,102	326	218	27	18	677	28,96,262 2 7	
II—Revenue Courts											
Unpaid Local Tribunals											
Other Subordinate Courts											
Collectors Courts											
Total											
Court at the Presidency or Seat of Government											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	585	2,082	798	1,008	164					4,70,158 1 11	
Superior Courts		6	1	22	15	135	22	9	34	6,86,722 9 6	
Total	585	2,088	799	1,030	179	135	22	9	34	11,56,880 11 5	
GRAND TOTAL	5,252	14,040	6,208	5,222	505	353	49	27	711	40,53,142 14 0	

[No. 26.] *y—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma during the year 1888*

PART I—Civil Suits

Class of Tribunal	Total number of suits before the Courts	Transferred to Courts in other provinces	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF — Without trial	Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed ex parte	ON THE MERITS AFTER CONTESTATION — For plaintiff	For defendant	WITH COSTS — Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant	Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	MATTERS DEALT WITH IN CHAMBERS — Contested	Uncontested	Remarks.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																
I—Civil Courts																
Unpaid Tribunals	250		49	24	73	17				76	11			9	1	
Village Courts	[illegible]		5,061	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,259	429	48	21	5,777	[illegible]	518	13	26	12	
Pan Subdivisional Tribunals	[illegible]		497	1,9	1,8	70	34	5		295	149	24	1	22	14	
Small Cause Courts	[illegible]		1,041	218	658	1,465	19	51	16	1,496	387	171	28	25	15	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	491		44	22	70	64	1	28		148	63	47	15	67	28	
Chief Courts of Districts																
Total	[illegible]		[illegible]	1,780	[illegible]	[illegible]	447	132	37	7,042	4,277	718	57	21	13	
II—Revenue Courts																
Unpaid Local Tribunals																
Other Subordinate Courts																
Collectors' Courts																
Total																
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	5,179		824	323	637	1,908	44		...	788	301	354	102	46	26	
Superior Courts	821		22	15	47	57	1	2		83	37	76	23	127	53	
Total	5,500		846	339	684	1,965	45	2		871	338	410	125	54	27	
GRAND TOTAL	33,839		7,288	2,129	4,713	5,964	542	134	37	8,513	4,615	1,158	182	24	15	

[No. 26.] *9 —Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma in the year 1887.*

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Tribunal	Total number of cases before the Courts	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested	Remarks
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces	Without trial	Without contest: Compromised	Without contest: Decreed on confession	Without contest: Decreed *ex parte*	Without contest: Dismissed *ex parte*	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff	On reference to arbitration: For defendant	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	With contest: Judgment for defendant				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR															
I—Civil Courts															
Unpaid Tribunals	35		1	1	4					7	2			6	
Village Courts	2,302		620	146	46	153	65	15	4	862	445	56		10	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	120		54	17	11	53	14			184	51	11		12	
Small Cause Courts	125		30		22	53	25			62	34	6		9	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts															
Chief Courts of Districts	642		145	5	14	142	37			160	103	56	2	20	
Total	734		829	169	107	441	145	15	4	1,230	635	129	2	12	
II—Revenue Courts															
Unpaid Local Tribunals															
Other Subordinate Courts															
Collectors Courts															
Total															
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	1,289		904	9	3	24	10			196	66	69	12	18	
Superior Courts	282		37	2	5	79	8			101	48	12		39	
Total	1,571		941	11	6	103	18			297	114	81	12	22	
GRAND TOTAL	5,275		1,780	180	113	534	163	15	4	1,527	749	210	14	15	

II B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 27.] *10.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of Lower Burma in the year 1887.*

PART I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Tribunal	Total number of appeals before the Courts	Transferred to Courts in other provinces	Appeals summarily rejected	Disposed of for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard ex-parte: Confirmed	Heard ex-parte: Modified	Heard ex-parte: Reversed	Heard ex-parte: Remanded	Contested: Confirmed	Contested: Modified	Contested: Reversed	Contested: Remanded	Pending	Of those pending more than three months	Average duration of appeals	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES																	
A—Civil Courts																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	34			1	1				17	6	9	.	.		62		
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,213		25	8	92	1	7	5	642	73	242	36	82		28		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	26		1	3					12	.	5	1	4	2	52		
Total	1,273		26	12	93	1	7	5	671	79	256	37	86	2	29		
B—Revenue Courts																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts																	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government																	
Chief Court of Province — Appeals from original decrees	13	.	7						.	1	3		2		160	..	
Chief Court of Province — Appeals from appellate decrees	130		12	10	5		3	1	35	7	33		24	10	76	.	
Chief Court of Province — Civil revisions	35		25	4					2	1		..	3	..	24		
Total	178		44	14	5	.	3	1	37	9	36	.	29	10	69	.	
GRAND TOTAL	1,451		70	26	98	1	10	6	708	88	292	37	115	12	33	...	

II B —JUDICIAL.

[No. 27.] *10 —Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of Lower Burma in the year 1887.*

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial).

Class of Tribunal	Total number of appeals before the Courts	Transferred to Courts in other provinces	Appeals summarily rejected	Dismissed for default or other wise not prosecuted	Heard ex-parte: Confirmed	Heard ex-parte: Modified	Heard ex-parte: Reversed	Heard ex-parte: Remanded	Contested: Confirmed	Contested: Modified	Contested: Reversed	Contested: Remanded	Pending	Of those pending more than three months	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES																	
A—Civil Courts																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1				1										52		
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	54		5	3	9	1	6	.	12	1	14	1	2		24		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	10		3	1		.			4		1		1		17		
Total	65		8	4	10	1	6		16	1	15	1	4		24		
B—Revenue Courts																	
Collectors Appellate Courts							.	.		.							
Total														.	.		
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government																	
Chief Court of Province — Appeals from original decrees																	
Chief Court of Province — Appeals from appellate decrees	50		31	2	2				5		7		3	1	24		
Total	50		31	2	2				5	.	7		3	1	24		
GRAND TOTAL	115		39	6	12	1	6		21	1	22	1	6	1	23	.	

[No. 28] *II —Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of Decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts in Lower Burma in the year 1922.*

Class of Tribunal	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts	Applications disposed of: By transfer	Satisfaction obtained in full	Satisfaction obtained in part	Wholly infructuous	Pending at the end of the year	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year	Amount realized: With the issue of process	Without the issue of process	Number of applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned	On which the judgment-debtor was arrested, but released without imprisonment	On which money was realized by sale of property: Was sold	Was attached, but subsequently released	Was sold	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882	Was attached but subsequently released under section 273	On which other property was attached: Of immoveables	Of immoveables	On which specific performance was enforced	On which partition was effected	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR								Rs A P	Rs A P													
I—Civil Courts																						
Unpaid Tribunals	30		9	25				169 0 0			5					4						
Village Courts ..	5,329		1,083	964	2,116	244	17	1,96,133 11 3	1,07,11 0	188	827	425	618	399	50	658	16	30	2	1	28	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	454		175	122	157	29		54,031 7 4	192 1 0	18	77	52	65	51	6	20	1	7				
Small Cause Courts	1,917		920	425	1,057	115		29,952 7 1		53	385	75	65	14		1					132	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts																						
Chief Courts of Districts	267		41	97	10	23	2	1,01,548 8 9	303 5 0	5	22	37	6	30		14		2			22	
Superior Courts . .																						
Total	7,993		2,730	1,618	3,143	412	19	4,82,115 2 7	11,057 1 0	224	1,316	589	774	494	86	407	17	59	2	1	182	
II —Revenue Courts —Nil																						
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,805	186	451	559	1,158	51	8	41,472 15 9	1,136 12 6	134	476	60	75			13	...	2	5	1	285	
Superior Courts .	229	17	75	74	78	5		20,736 15 0	28,917 0 0	3	20	3	2	58							22	
Total	3,304	203	526	633	1,606	56	8	62,209 14 10	30,253 12 6	137	476	63	77	58		13		2	5	1	307	
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,027	203	3,036	2,251	5,049	488	27	8,44,325 1 3	41,310 13 6	361	1,792	652	851	552	86	420	17	61	7	2	489	

[No. 29.] *12.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in Lower Burma in the year 1887.*

Class of Tribunal	Applications for a declaration of insolvency: Total number of hearing	Transferred to another province, withdrawn &c	Granted: A receiver being appointed	Granted: A receiver not being appointed	Refused: Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken	Refused: Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359	Refused: Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with	Pending at the close of the year	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 357	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year: Admitted	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year: Satisfied	Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed: Realized during the year	Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed: Disbursed during the year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	32	4	2	13	6			7	15	2	4,428 10 0	605 5 0	327 3 9	110 10 11	
Chief Courts of Districts	223	51	11	94	43	2	5	18	10		468 6 0	. .	128 12 6	. ..	
Superior Courts	2		1			...		1		.	32,033 6 0	1,731 2 9	3,470 8 3	3,081 11 0	
Total	257	55	13	107	49	2	5	26	25	2	36,930 6 0	2,336 7 9	3,926 8 6	3,192 5 11	

[No. 30.] 13 —Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of Lower Burma in the year 1887

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications	Number of cases tried by jury	Number of cases tried with assessors	Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict	JURY TRIALS: Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict — Wholly	JURY TRIALS: Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict — Partially	JURY TRIALS: Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved — Whose cases he referred under sec. 307, C. P. Code	JURY TRIALS: Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved — Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, C. P. Code	ASSESSORS TRIALS: Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors	ASSESSORS TRIALS: Number of cases in which judge differed from — One assessor	ASSESSORS TRIALS: Number of cases in which judge differed from — Both assessors	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I—Civil Courts													
Chief Courts of Districts or officer specially empowered acting under Act X of 1870	Assessors			1							1		
II—Criminal Courts													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. Code	Jurors												
Courts of Session	Jurors	5	60		60								In two cases commitments were quashed and one case was pending.
	Assessors	8		410						247	32	131	
High Court Original Criminal Jurisdiction	Jurors		7		7								
	Total	13	67	411	67					247	33	131	

II B —JUDICIAL.

[No. 31.]

14 —Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Districts of Lower Burma during the year 1887-88.

REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BOOK I

District		Number of registration offices	Compulsory: Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a)	Compulsory: Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs 100 and upwards	Compulsory: Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act)	Compulsory: Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs 100 and upwards	Compulsory: Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c	Compulsory: Instruments of perpetual leases (section 17, clause d)	Compulsory: All instruments of lease (other than those of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d	Compulsory: Total of compulsory registrations	Compulsory: Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional: Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs 100	Optional: Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs 100	Optional: Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b	Optional: Instruments of leases for one year or less (section 18, clause c) and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17	Optional: Awards (section 17, clause e).	Optional: Miscellaneous registration other than certified copies of decrees and orders of the Court.	Optional: Certified copies of decrees and orders of the Court	Optional: Total of optional registration relating to immoveable property	Optional: Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
				a	b																
1		2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
											Rs A P									Rs A P	Rs A P
ARAKAN	Akyab	7	19	340		137	7	34	37	574	1,362 4 0	45	12		1		94	2	157	409 4 0	6,19,275 5 2
	Northern Arakan																				
	Kyankpyu	6	9	25		8	4		1	47	77 0 0	13	1				1	1	16	11 4 0	15,542 15 0
	Sandoway	4		14		32				46	75 12 0	3	2						5	4 8 0	21,116 12 8
	Total Arakan	17	28	379		177	11	34	38	667	1 516 0 0	64	15		1		95	3	178	425 0 0	6,55,935 0 10
PEGU	Rangoon Town	2	15	612	4	246	123		67	1 067	6 551 8 0	35	1				17		53	261 4 0	45,80,797 14 9
	Hanthawaddy	7	15	119		138	18		15	305	786 9 0	1	1				2	1	5	6 12 0	3,18 459 1 0
	Pegu	6	7	130		249	21		22	429	905 2 0	8	3				12		23	31 4 0	2,93 022 3 5
	Tharrawaddy	6	5	115		73	3	3	434	633	976 14 0	17	17					9	43	37 9 0	2,18,878 13 3
	Prome	6	10	181		134	16		24	345	550 0 0	23	12					21	56	44 8 0	1,38,128 1 8
	Total Pegu	27	52	1 157	4	840	181	3	562	2 799	9 770 1 0	84	34				31	31	180	361 4 0	55,49,286 2 1
IRRAWADDY	Thongwa	8	25	115		462				600	1,292 14 0	7	7					2	16	12 8 0	4,71,215 14 0
	Bassein	10	33	169		227	70			509	989 12 0	29	8	1			1	1	40	28 8 0	3,34,124 4 0
	Henzada	7	3	64	2	107	45		50	271	459 0 0	11	5					5	21	23 4 0	1 68 012 6 8
	Thayetmyo	6	4	84		68	13		5	172	218 8 0	4	9						13	8 12 0	89,968 10 0
	Total Irrawaddy	31	65	430	2	864	128		55	1 552	3,059 2 0	51	29	1			1	8	90	73 0 0	10,63,221 2 8
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town and first	2	18	4[illegible]		95	4		1	545	1 604 12 0	20						9	29	21 12 0	7,57,130 0 0
	Tavoy	13	8	239		151	9	3	1	431	1,1[illegible]7 12 0	7	3	1	4		..	2	17	17 4 0	3,05,244 0 0
	Mergui	5	2	140		186				328	524 0 0	1						..	1	0 12 0	1,36,790 8 0
	Tenasserim	6	1	82		67	13			163	277 12 0	11	4						15	7 8 0	1,36,096 0 0
	Shwegyin	5	7	102		91	57			257	547 4 0	10	3	21				..	34	20 12 0	1,86,731 8 0
	Salween	6	4	45		93			10	152	304 4 0	6	7		1		..	..	14	12 12 0	1,06,027 4 0
		1		1		1	9			11	21 4 0						..	1	1	5 0 0	20,190 0 0
	Total Tenasserim	[illegible]	40	1,057		684	92	3	12	1 888	4,386 0 0	55	17	22	5		...	12	111	85 12 0	16,48,199 1 0
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA		213	185	3,023	6	2,575	412	40	665	6,906	18,731 3 0	254	95	23	6	..	127	54	559	965 0 0	89,16,641 6 7

District		Registration affecting moveable property, Book IV — Compulsory: Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 17, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act)	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause) section 18	Obligation for the payment of money (section 18 clause f)	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f	Total of registrations in Book IV	Ordinary fees paid for same	Number of sealed covers deposited (Book V)	Number of wills registered (Book III)	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those entered by wills (Book III)	Number of registrations under section 24	Number of registrations under section 34	Number of refusals to register	Number of powers of attorney attested	Number of searches or applications for copies	Total ordinary fees (including the entries in columns 19 and 20 and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 24)	Total extraordinary fees and fines	Total expenditure
1		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
							Rs A P									Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
ARAKAN	Akyab		37	18	23	78	155 4 0						3	75	31	1,936 12 0	885 3 0	936 9 0
	Northern Arakan			2	8	10	18 8 0							12		109 12 0	28 4 0	73 0 0
	Kyaukpyu		1		2	3	8 8 0				1			3	1	98 12 0	10 12 0	77 0 0
	Sandoway																	
	Total Arakan		38	20	33	91	182 4 0				1		3	90	32	2,122 4 0	424 5 0	1,076 9 0
PEGU	Rangoon Town		84	144	49	277	1,482 8 0		6	15				535	53	8,349 4 0	1,978 15 0	4,841 5 0
	Hanthawaddy		14	1		15	21 14 0			1				9	2	817 3 0	92 8 0	678 7 6
	Pegu		56	3	3	62	94 4 0			3			2	23	3	1,057 10 0	32 0 0	833 8 0
	Tharrawaddy		3	14	11	28	105 12 0							12		1,120 2 0	16 0 0	1,046 12 0
	Prome		11	13	1	25	57 4 6	1	3	4			4	32	2	653 12 0	65 0 0	577 0 0
	Total Pegu		168	175	64	407	1,761 10 6	1	9	23			6	611	60	11,977 13 0	2,184 7 0	7,980 0 6
IRRAWADDY	Thongwa	2	17	124		143	462 0 0							20	1	1,767 6 0	38 0 0	1,594 10 0
	Bassein	3	38	35	67	143	213 0 0	1		2			2	11	10	1,183 4 0	27 15 0	325 0 0
	Henzada	1	12	16	2	31	64 12 0							26	5	547 0 0	33 0 0	400 12 0
	Thayetmyo		9		10	19	59 0 0		1				6	20		390 4 0	32 8 0	405 4 0
	Total Irrawaddy	6	76	175	79	336	798 12 0	1	1	2			8	77	16	3,947 14 0	131 7 0	2,695 10 0
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town	1	69	140	13	223	1,129 12 0		4	2				142	19	2,792 4 0	670 0 0	1,360 0 0
	Amherst		41	21	15	77	347 4 0							15	7	1,472 4 0	1,272 0 0	894 4 0
	Tavoy		2			2	3 0 0							7	4	527 12 0	518 6 9	251 0 0
	Mergui		1	4		5	9 0 0						1	5	4	244 4 0	93 0 0	317 4 0
	Toungoo		11		13	24	68 4 0			1			2	38	3	638 4 0	48 0 0	433 4 0
	Shwegyin		1	3		4	8 8 0							7		324 8 0	7 0 0	324 8 0
	Salween															26 4 0		
	Total Tenasserim	1	125	168	41	335	1,565 12 0		4	3			3	214	26	6,075 8 0	2,538 6 9	3,480 4 0
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA		7	407	538	217	1,169	4,308 6 0	2	14	28	1		20	992	136	24,123 9 0	5,278 9 9	15,232 7 6

II C —PRISONS.

[No. 32.] *General Summary showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887.*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station	Place of confinement	Classes of prisoners	Remaining at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			Total			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at end of the year			Daily average number of each class			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Akyab ...	2nd class District jail	Convicts	440	5	445	564	5	569	1 004	8	1 012	581	6	587	423	2	425	397	2	399	409	2	411
		Under-trial	24		24	318	5	323	342	5	347	328	4	332	14	1	15	10		10			
		Civil	5		5	49		49	54		54	50		50	4		4	2		2			
Kyaukpyu	3rd class, District jail	Convicts	141		141	481	16	497	622	16	638	439	15	454	183	1	184	158	2	160	165	2	167
		Under-trial	5		5	207	7	214	212	7	219	212	7	219				6		6			
		Civil	4		4	10	2	12	14	2	16	14	2	16				1		1			
Sandoway	Lock-up	Convicts	21	4	25	262	5	267	283	9	292	269	9	278	14		14	22	1	23	33	1	34
		Under-trial	8		8	147	2	149	155	2	157	145	2	147	10		10	11		11			
		Civil				8		8	8		8	8		8									
Rangoon	1st class Central jail Natives	Convicts	2 830	22	2,852	4 773	159	5,132	7 603	181	7 784	4,913	145	5,058	2 890	36	2 926	2,814	23	2,837	2,871	27	2,898
		Under-trial	20	1	21	1 487	37	1 524	1 507	38	1 545	1 452	36	1,488	55	2	57	49	1	50			
		Civil	10	2	12	152	39	191	162	41	203	155	37	192	7	4	11	8	3	11			
Ditto	Ditto Europeans	Convicts	55		55	437		437	492		492	452		452	40		40	69		69	72		72
		Under-trial	1		1	59		59	60		60	59		59	1		1	3		3			
		Civil				3		3	3		3	3		3									
Maulmein	4th class, District jail	Convicts	105	1	106	972	16	988	1 077	17	1 094	965	12	977	112	5	117	122	2	124	147	3	150
		Under-trial	16		16	298	8	306	314	8	322	304	8	312	10		10	21	1	22			
		Civil	2		2	35	4	39	37	4	41	34	4	38	3		3	4		4			
Bassein	1st class District jail	Convicts	644	2	646	1,509	36	1,545	2 153	38	2,191	1 305	29	1,334	848	9	857	682	5	687	750	7	757
		Under trial	63		63	897	21	918	960	21	977	932	21	953	24		24	65	1	66			
		Civil	1		1	37	5	42	38	5	43	35	4	39	3	1	4	3	1	4			
Henzada	4th class, District jail	Convicts	294	3	297	1 139	24	1,153	1 433	27	1,460	1,160	23	1 183	263	4	267	295	4	299	324	4	328
		Under trial	22		22	568	13	581	590	13	603	579	13	592	11		11	28		28			
		Civil				7	1	8	7	1	8	7	1	8				1		1			
Myanaung	Lock-up	Convicts	51	2	53	404	22	426	455	24	479	424	22	446	31	2	33	48	2	50	70	2	72
		Under trial	43	1	44	311	11	322	354	12	366	343	12	355	11		11	22		22			
		Civil					1	1		1	1		1	1									
Thayetmyo	1st class Central jail	Convicts	980	18	998	1 674	103	1 777	2 654	121	2 775	1 579	99	1,678	1 075	22	1 097	1,004	22	1,026	1,083	23	1,106
		Under trial	34	1	35	786	14	800	820	15	835	688	13	701	132	2	134	78	1	79			
		Civil				14	4	18	14	4	18	12	4	16	2		2	1		1			
Moulmein	1st class, Central jail	Convicts	1 260	5	1 265	1 205	20	1 225	2,465	25	2 490	1 287	21	1,308	1 178	4	1,182	1,157	4	1,161	1,171	5	1,176
		Under trial	22		22	279	3	282	301	3	304	292	3	295	9		9	11		11			
		Civil	5	1	6	37	18	55	42	19	61	42	18	60		1	1	3	1	4			
Tavoy	4th class, District jail	Convicts	84	2	86	117	13	130	201	15	216	119	12	131	82	3	85	80	2	82	83	3	86
		Under trial	4		4	68	13	81	72	13	85	61	13	74	11		11	2		2			
		Civil				12	11	23	12	11	23	11	11	22	1		1	1	1	2			
Mergui	Lock-up	Convicts	16	1	17	136	14	150	152	15	167	139	13	152	13	2	15	14	1	15	20	2	22
		Under-trial		1	1	68	4	72	68	5	73	67	5	72	1		1	4	1	5			
		Civil	1		1	30	2	32	31	2	33	29	1	30	2	1	3	2		2			
Toungoo	3rd class District jail	Convicts	236	3	239	698	19	717	954	22	976	548	19	567	406	3	409	291	2	293	308	2	310
		Under-trial	7		7	324	8	332	331	8	339	323	8	331	8		8	16		16			
		Civil	2		2	13	1	14	15	1	16	14	1	15	1		1	1		1			
Shwegyin	4th class District jail	Convicts	102	3	105	452	5	457	554	8	562	416	6	422	138	2	140	113	1	114	126	1	127
		Under trial	38		38	246	3	249	284	3	287	263	3	266	21		21	12		12			
		Civil	4		4	14	5	19	18	5	23	17	5	22	1	...	1	1		1			
		Total Convicts	7 279	69	7,348	14 953	457	15 410	22 232	526	22,758	14 536	431	14 967	7 696	95	7,791	7 266	73	7,339	7,632	84	7,716
		Total Under-trial	313	4	317	6 056	149	6,202	6 376	153	6 519	6,048	148	6 196	318	5	323	338	5	343			
		Total Civil	34	3	37	421	93	514	455	96	551	431	89	520	24	7	31	28	6	34			
		GRAND TOTAL	7 626	76	7702	21,427	699	22,126	29,053	775	29,828	21 015	668	21 683	8,038	107	8,145	7,632	84	7 716	7,632	84	7,716

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 33.] 1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887*

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8						9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
								Received from other jails							Transferred to other jails						RELEASED DURING THE YEAR																									
								A*		B†					A		B				A		B		C		D																			
																											By order of Government																			
																											a		b																	
Serial No.	Jail	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year		Total		To undergo sentence		In transit for transportation or to other jails		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence		For transportation beyond seas, &c		On appeal		On expiry of sentence		Under remission rules		On account of sickness		On other grounds		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum		Escaped		Executed		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year		Daily average number.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	Akyab	440	3	508	5	948	8	45		11		1004	8	1 012	31		25		9		356	5	44	4			49	1			1				3		37		425	2	427	2	429	
2	Kyaukpyu	141		433	15	575	15	30	1	17		622	16	638	44		19		20		293	13	17				41	2							2		3		420	1	1	2	143	
3	Sandoway	21	4	188	5	209	9	14				223	9	232	39	1	19		15	2	117	4	2				15	2									1		14		22	1	23	
4	Rangoon — Natives	2,830	22	3,344	151	6,174	173	880	7	749		7,803	181	7,984	555	2	30		582	1	2 147	131	524	14			428	10	773	2					30		137	1	2,890	93	2,814	23	2,837	
	Rangoon — Europeans	55		432		487		5				492		492							423		1				27		1								1		40		69		69	
5	Ma-ubin	105	1	826	16	931	17	146				1 077	17	1 094	317	1	69		6		439	11	19				109								4		2		119	5	122	2	124	
6	Bassein	644	2	1,123	35	1 767	37	386	1			2 153	38	2 191	15		169		83		792	28	85	28			1	1				1			1		23		856	9	862	5	867	
7	Henzada	294	3	821	17	1,115	20	308	7			1 423	27	1 450	279	2	38		41	2	663	19	43	4			85								3		26	4	295	4	299	
8	Myanaung	51	2	397	22	448	24	7				455	24	479	225	7	32		4		146	15	10	1			6										31	2	48	2	50	
9	Thayetmyo	980	18	1 657	100	2 637	118	17	3			2 654	121	2 775	17		28		27	6	976	88	163				317	5							2		9		1 094	22	1 095	22	1 095	
10	Moulmein	1,260	5	759	17	2,019	22	384	2	62		2 466	25	2 490	282		14		59		590	29	134	11			54	1							3		200		1,178	4	1,157	4	1 161	
11	Tavoy	84	2	86	11	170	13	31	2			201	15	216	29		1		6	1	47	9	10				21	2									5		82	3	80	2	82	
12	Mergui	16	1	108	14	124	15	28				152	15	167	30	2	4	1	5	3	75	6	8				16	1							1				13	2	14	1	15	
13	Tounngoo	256	3	667	19	923	22	31				954	22	976	65		62		29		277	18	80	1			44	1									10		406	3	291	2	293	
14	Shwegyin	102	3	450	5	552	8	2				554	8	562	66		42	1	27	3	236	2	1				44												138	2	114	1	114	
	Total	7,279	69	11,809	432	19,079	501	2,314	23	839		22 232	526	22 758	1 994	15	552	2	652	18	7 528	469	1 141	64			1,356	26	774	3		2			19		431	1	7 996	95	7,366	73	7,339	

	Males.	Females
* Received from jails in the province	2,304	23
Do subsidiary jails		
Do jails outside the province	10	
Total	2,314	23
† Received from jails in the province	817	2
Do. jails outside the province	22	
Total	839	2

The memorandum above is introduced to give the information required by Home Department Resolution No 12-854—6, dated 27th May 1887. In future returns column 6 will be subdivided

N B—Column 6 exceeds column 8 by 607 males and 8 females which is accounted for thus —

In column 6—838 males 8 females shown who were received from Upper Burma during the year
32 males 0 females, who were received back from India for release in this province

Total .. 870 males 8 females.
—263 males 0 do

Difference 607 males 8 females

In column 8 25 males were transferred to Paungdè
231 males were transferred to Upper Burma.
4 males were transferred to India (two for release and two to undergo sentence).
1 male escaped during transit from Rangoon to Henzada.
1 male escaped during transit from Bassein to Rangoon
1 male was released *en route* from Akyab to Sandoway by the police, his sentence having expired.

Total

II C —PRISONS

[No. 34.] *2 —Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887.*

1	2	3														4								5												6			7
		RELIGION														AGE								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION															
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		Males							Females							
		Christians																																					
		a		b		c																																	
Serial No	Jail	Europeans		Eurasians		Natives		Mahomedans		Hindus and Sikhs		Buddhists and Jains		All other classes		Under 16		16 to 40		40 to 60		Above 60		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities	Professional persons	Persons in service or performing personal offices	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Married	Unmarried	Widows	Prostitutes	Total			Remarks.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	M	F.	Total	
1	Akyab	11		1				75	1	17		404	4			2		404	5	93		9		12	16	16	150	25	1	288			4	1	508	5	513	
2	Kyaukpyu							26	2	1		407	13					381	11	52	4	1		5		7	201	50	11	160	8		7		434	15	449	
3	Sandoway					1		3	1	2		182	4				1	133	4	48		1		5		2	111	8	1	61	4	1			188	5	193	
4	Rangoon (Natives					16	1	178	9	140	4	3,610	137			35		2,705	139	554	12	50		45	26		1,972	1,077	86	148	96	14	8	33	3,344	151	3,495	
	Rangoon (Europeans	417		15														410		22				300	111	19		2	.			.			432	.	432	
5	Maubin							9		6	1	811	15			5		706	14	100	2	15		22	11		400	160		224	13		.	3	826	16	842	
6	Bassein	12						49	1	38	2	1,0[illegible]	52			7		953	30	159	4	4	1	51		207	313	160		383	24			11	1,123	35	1,158	
7	Henzada			1		2		7		27		784	17			1		676	12	137	5	7		29			322	19	25	426	14		3		821	17	838	
8	Myanaung							1		11		384	22	1		10		327	17	54	5	6		21	1		193	42	15	125	16	1	4	1	397	22	419	
9	Thayetmyo		2			34	3	29	3	28		1,566	92			18	6	1,377	67	242	26	20	1			58	983	52	39	525	63	3	20	14	1,657	100	1,757	
10	Moulmein			2		1		72	3	103	5	581	9					653	10	102	6	4	1	33	4	2	286	45	2	387	14		3		759	17	776	
11	Tavoy							5	1	15	4	66	6			1	2	73	8	11	1	1		2	1		38	2	3	40	5	4	2		86	11	97	
12	Mergui							8		6		94	14				1	82	7	24	6	2		7			31	14	3	53	12	1	1		108	14	122	
13	Toungoo	3		1	3	5		36	2	58	1	564	13			2		583	17	75	2	7		45		35	323	70	21	173	13		1	5	607	19	686	
14	Shwegyin					3		9		11		416	5	11		4		391	5	50		5		23			199	134	31	63	4	1			450	5	455	
	Total	443	2	20	3	62	4	498	23	463	17	10,302	383	12*		87	10	8,860	346	1,725	73	132	3	600	170	346	5,522	1,978	238	3,046	286	25	53	68	11,800	432	12,232	

* Nat-worshippers

II C —PRISONS

[No. 35.] 3—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted in the Jails and Sub-Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887 and those remaining on the 31st December for the year preceding [illegible]*

1	2	3	4																						5			6
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO TERMS OF SENTENCE																									
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I						J			
			Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years		Sentenced to transportation for a term of years: 2		8				Sentenced to death		Total			
Serial No	Jail	Nature of imprisonment of the offenders admitted, as explained at foot.																	Transportation for life		Transportation for a term								Remarks
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Akyab	A	5	2	2		6		1																14	2	16	
		B	136	2	132	1	67		33		20		34		3				6		12		3		490	5	495	
		C									1		1												2		2	
		D	1		1		2		3		3		2												12		12	
	Total of admissions		142	4	135	1	[illegible]		37		20		37		3				6		12		3		508	5	513	
	Total remaining on the 31st December		25		22	1	55		21		104		118		41	1			13		4		3		423	2	425	
2	Kyaukpyu	A	4		2				1																7		7	
		B	85	7	208	4	91	4	57		[illegible]		27		2				3				2		412	15	427	
		C											2												1		1	
		D	1						1																12		12	
	Total of admissions		90	7	150	4	91	4	59		42		29		2				3				2		441	15	449	
	Total remaining on the 31st December		3		13	1	41		49		67		8		1				1						183	1	184	
3	Sandoway ...	A	2		1																				3		3	
		B	59	4	26	1	40		11		5		16		1				8		18		1		185	5	190	
		C																										
		D																									—	
	Total of admissions		61	4	27	1	40		11		5		16		1				8		18		1		188	5	193	
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	1	..			5		1												7				14	..	14	

	Natives	A	135	48	18	2	18	2	8	1	262		190	3	154		16		147	1	290		23		239	53	292
		B	589	49	458	25	629	17	300	2	7		7												2,007	97	3,104
		C					3		4	1															21	1	22
		D			10		18		5		24		13		3						1				77		77
	Total of admissions		734	97	486	27	668	19	317	4	293		210	3	157		16		147	1	290		23		3,344	151	3,495
	Total remaining on the 31st December		53	4	134	8	301	19	380	5	484	3	544	4	144		40		245	2	565				2,890	36	2,926
4 Rangoon	Europeans	A	68		1																				69		69
		B	209		61		51		29		11		1										1		363		363
		C																									
		D																									
	Total of admissions		277		62		51		29		11		1										1		432		432
	Total remaining on the 31st December		3		1		8		11		9		7										1		40		40
5 Maubin		A	5	2	7	1	15	1	6		1														34	4	38
		B	109	6	55	4	14		22	2	71		50		10		1		17		43		7		748	12	760
		C					1		4		22		7												34		34
		D			1		3		2		1														10		10
	Total of admissions		114	8	63	5	103	1	34	2	75		57		10		1		17		43		7		826	16	842
	Total remaining on the 31st December		5	1	10	2	55	1	31	1	2		3		2								1		112	5	117
6 Pyapon		A	25	14	9	2	2		3																39	16	55
		B	112	7	106	5	30	3	149	2	80	1	52	1	40		6		57		96		5		1,070	13	1,089
		C									1														1		1
		D					3		1		5		4												13		13
	Total of admissions		137	21	115	7	32	3	153	2	86	1	56	1	40		6		57		96		5		1,123	35	1,158
	Total remaining on the 31st December		57	2	38		50	2	137	2	148	1	169	2	189		9		27		2		2		848	9	857
7 Henzada		A	11	2	1		1		1																14	2	16
		B	101	9	54	2	193	4	299		35		65		42				5				5		798	15	813
		C							1		2														3		3
		D			2		1		2				1												6		6
	Total of admissions		112	11	57	2	195	4	303		36		66		42				5				5		821	17	838
	Total remaining on the 31st December		1		7		74	4	124		31		20		1				2				1		263	4	267

II C.—PRISONS

[No. 35.] *3.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to Nature and Length of Sentences—* (concluded)

2	3	4																						5			6
		NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE																									
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		Total			
		Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: a Ten life		b Ten a term		Sentenced to death					
Serial No	Jail	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	Remarks
8	Myanaung	A	2	2			9		1		1														14	2	16	
		B	49	6	42	4	59	7	101		22	2	52	1	5				2		18		3		311	20	331	
		C					1		9		7		7												21		24	
		D					4						4												8		8	
	Total of admissions		52	8	42	4	73	7	111		1	2	60	1	5				2		18		3		397	22	419	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.				6		6	2	12		1		3		3				...						31	2	34	
9	Thayetmyo	A	13	10	8	2	12	4	4		4														41	16	57	
		B	326	37	214	22	83	16	195	4	244	3	146	1	24		3		8		24		1		1,518	83	1,601	
		C			2				3	1	13		4		1										23	1	24	
		D	1		5		6		8		10		12												45		45	
	Total of admissions		340	47	229	24	81	20	210	5	271	3	162	1	25		3		8		24		1		1,657	100	1,757	
	Total remaining on the 31st December		15	6	43	3	102	7	170	3	375	2	82	1	29				3		6				1,075	22	1,097	
10	Moulmein ...	A	39	5	9		2	1	5																55	6	61	
		B	179	10	132	1	129		91		78		59		9				10		7		3		677	11	688	
		C					1		2		1														4		4	
		D			1		7		5		7		3				...								23		23	
	Total of admissions		218	15	142	1	139	1	103		86		62		9				10		7		3		759	17	776	
	Total remaining on the 31st December		29		21		21		22		197		553	2	243	1	7		44	1	41				1,178	4	1,182	

11	Tavoy	A	1	1																				1	1	2
		B	21	6	11	3	13	1	13		8		9		7									82	10	92
		C																								
		D					1		1		1													3		3
	Total of admissions		22	7	11	3	14	1	14		9		9		7									86	11	97
	Total remaining on the 31st December				6		12	1	14	2	33		17		3									82	3	85
12	Mergui	A	5	1	1	1	1																	7	2	9
		B	30	3	30	5	10	2	4	1	9		8		3		3	1			1			98	12	110
		C																								
		D			1								2											3		3
	Total of admissions		35	4	32	6	11	2	4	1	9		10		3		3	1			1			108	14	122
	Total remaining on the 31st December		8		3	2			1		1		3		1		1							13	2	15
13	Toungoo	A	22	7	10	1	1		1		1		1											36	8	44
		B	72	6	60	1	129	2	99	1	75	1	44		90	2	19		41		1			572	11	583
		C									1		3		2									6		6
		D			2		5		7		4		9		14		8		4					53		53
	Total of admissions		94	13	72	2	135	2	107	1	81	1	57		46	2	27		45		1			667	19	686
	Total remaining on the 31st December		17		6		19	1	95	1	1[illegible]	1	61		16		7		15		1			406	3	409
14	Shwegyin	A	11		1		1		1				2											16		16
		B	60	1	65	2	83		55		76	1	35		9		12	1	28					421	5	426
		C									3													3		3
		D			1				4		2		3											10		10
	Total of admissions		71	1	67	2	84		58		81	1	40		9		12	1	28					450	5	455
	Total remaining on the 31st December		2		9	1	24		42		23	1	2						5					138	2	140
	GRAND TOTAL of each class	A	42	94	70	9	95	8	82	1	7		3											589	112	701
		B	2,087	155	1,587	80	2,[illegible]	56	1,660	12	1,0[illegible]	8	765	6	339		28		297	3	576		56	10,812	318	11,130
		C			2		[illegible]		3	2	38		32		[illegible]									124	2	126
		D	3		24		53		59		65		61		17		8		5					275		275
	GRAND TOTAL of admissions		[illegible]	247	1,785	89	2,725	64	1,754	15	1,149	8	861	6	379		28		583	3	581		56	11,800	432	12,232
	GRAND TOTAL remaining on the 31st December 188[illegible]		144	13	329	18	784	28	1,131	14	1,66[illegible]	8	1,870	9	67[illegible]	2	56		340	3	645		9	7,696	95	7,791

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping

[No. 36.] 4—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into Jails and Subsidiary Jails [illegible] during the year 1897-98 [illegible]

1	2	3			4																			
					NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED																			
																	JUVENILE OFFENDERS NOT EXCEEDING SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XV OF 1897							
																	A			B				
	Jail	Number admitted during the year			A Once		B Twice		C More than twice		D Total		Ratio per cent of columns 4 D to 3				Number admitted for the first time			Number previously convicted				
Serial No		M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Remarks		
1	Akyab	508	5	513	40		12		3		62		12.20		12.09	2		2						
2	Kyaukpyu	434	15	449	122	2	52	1	0		214	3	47.00	2.00	49.10									
3	Sandoway	188	5	193	27	3	10		7		44	3	23.40	60.00	24.35		1	1		1	1			
4	Rangoon Natives	3,344	151	3,495	286		83		28		397		20.[illegible]		20.[illegible]	5		5						
	Rangoon Europeans	432		432	1		1		1		3		0.69		0.69									
5	Maubin	826	16	842	47	1	17		6		68	1	8.23	6.25	8.19	5		5	3		1			
6	Bassein	1,123	35	1,158	225		63		41		329		29.38		28.77	7		7						
7	Henzada	821	17	838	183		79	1	47		309	1	37.64	5.88	36.94	1		1						
8	Myanaung	397	22	419	63	2	32		24		119	2	29.97	9.09	28.88	10		10	2					
9	Thayetmyo	1,657	100	1,757	257	2	51	1	12		320	3	17.70	3.00	17.18	18	6	24						
10	Moulmein	759	17	776	101		50		29		180		23.72		23.20									
11	Tavoy	86	11	97	5		6	1	8		19	1	22.09	9.09	20.62	1	2	3	1					
12	Mergui	108	14	122	12		4		5		21		19.44		17.21		1	1						
13	Toungoo	667	19	686	54		9		9		72		20.79		19.50	2		2	1		1			
14	Shwegyin	450	5	455	45	1	9		6		60	1	13.33	20.00	13.41	4		4	1		1			
	Total	11,800	432	12,232	1,438	11	436	4	256		2,130	15	18.05	3.47	17.51	65	10	95	6	1	7			

II C —PRISONS

[No. 37.] *6 —Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887.*

1	2		3		4		5						6														7	8
			Breaches of Jail Rules										Punishments inflicted															
													A		B By Jail Officers										C			
															a		b		c		d		e					
Serial No	Jail		Average number of convicts		Criminal offences		Smuggling or attempts to smuggle in articles of forbidden articles		Offences against the rules of the work		Other offences against prison discipline		By Criminal Courts		Solitary confinement		Reduced diet		Solitary confinement with reduced diet		Corporal punishment		Other punishments		Total punishments	Ratio of column (C) to column 3	Ratio of column (C) to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		M	F				
1	Akyab		297	2	3		195		46		218		3		8				31		10		329		375	93 98	2·74
2	Kyaukpyu		178	2			156		240		283	5			11		122	5	11		2		523		684	427 50	0·30
3	Sandoway		22	1	2		5				11	2	2		1		7	2	2		1		5		20	86·96	5·88
4	Rangoon	Natives	2,844	27	1		979	4	997		1,874		1		377				645		162		2,066	4	3,655	135 88	4 39
		Europeans	69				13		457		218		1		111		4		241		4		210		563	815 94	0·72
5	Maulmein		122	2	1		2		8		17		1				22				5				28	22·58	21 74
6	Prome		68	5	2		10		213		73	2	2		57	1	26		83	1	68		71		309	44 98	28 45
7	Henzada		90	4			78		53		145		2		6		190		12		48		43		407	102 68	18 53
8	Myaungmya		48	2			18	0	14		6						30	6			5		3		44	88·00	15 15
9	Thayetmyo		1,064	22	1		69		246		517	1	10		1		422		9		31		373	1	847	82 55	3 60
10	Moulmein		1,157	4	3		42		384		194		3		107		135				50		588		893	76·92	5·93
11	Tavoy		81	2			18		29	1	117	1					16	2	65		1		73		157	191 46	0·65
12	Mergui		14	1			1		2		7						8						2		10	66 67	
13	Toungoo		291	2			15		5		69				8				35		14		62		119	40·61	13·33
14	Shwegyin		123	1			73		13		45				2		35				4		79		120	105·26	3 45
		Total	7,286	73	13		1,945	19	2,683	1	3,748	11	25		751	1	1,027	15	1,127	1	405		4,974	5	8,331	113 52	5·12

II C—PRISONS

[No. 38.] *7.—Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887.*

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
				Of those in Column 3 there were												Of those in Column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in Column 7 there were when they left jail						
Serial No	Jail	Number imprisoned during the year		Unable to read or write		Able to read or write a little		Able to read or write well		Daily average number of convicts		Daily average number under instruction		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail		Unable to read and write		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well		Unable to read and write		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well		Remarks
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Akyab	588	5	357	5	146		5		107	2	42		50		4		22						20		6		
2	Kyaukpyu	431	15	202	15	214		18		158	2	22		18		5		15				4		8		10		
3	Sandoway	168	5	39	5	125		4		12	1																	
4	Rangoon — Natives	3,344	151	790	62	1,612	67	942	22	2,819	23	51		6				66						67				
	Rangoon — Europeans	432		69		220		152		63		11		22				21						21				
5	Maubin	836	16	68	16	747		11		122	2																	
6	Bassein	1,125	55	462	55	653		8		682	5	147		52		11		41				7		40		5		
7	Henzada	821	17	414	17	239		158		205	4	41		145		41		68		36		4		58		53		
8	Myaungmya	607	22	98	22	419		10		48	2																	
9	Thayetmyo	1,657	100	552	99	789	1	316		1,006	22	74		330		108		54		58		34		87		79		
10	Moulmein	759	17	402	17	307		30		1,157	4	46		19				19						17		2		
11	Tavoy	96	11	58	11	27		1		80	2	26		26		8		12				3		15		2		
12	Mergui	108	14	48	12	46	2	14		14	1																	
13	Toungoo	607	14	281	19	272		114		201	2	44		19		10		9						12		7		
14	Shwegyin	150	5	102	3	294	2	53		115	1																	
	Total	11,800	432	3,985	338	6,020	72	1,795	22	7,266	79	472		586		187		325		74		48		374		164		

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 39.] *10.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887.*

1	2	3				4		5		6	
		Average number of prisoners				Rations		Establishment		Police guard	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
Serial No	Jail	Convicts	Under-trial	Civil	Total	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength.
						Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P
1	Akyab	399	10	2	411	12,137	29 10 10	11 701	28 7 6	.	..
2	Kyaukpyu	1[illegible]	6	1	147	3,950	23 12 9	5,574	35 2 9	.	.
3	Sandoway	23	11		34	506	14 14 1	2 371	69 11 9	..	...
4	Rangoon (Natives)	2,837	50	11	2 898	71 168	25 11 1	47,650	16 7 1	.	..
	Rangoon (Europeans)	69	3		72	7 632	1 5 15 9	1,189	16 8 0	..	.
5	Maubin	124	22	4	150	4 739	25 9 9	4 507	30 0 9	.	..
6	Bassein	687	7	4	737	20 880	27 11 8	12 243	16 2 9	..	
7	Henzada	299	28	1	328	8 454	25 13 8	7,702	23 7 8	..	.
8	Myanaung	50	22		72	1,902	25 0 5	3 216	44 10 8	.	...
9	Thayetmyo	1 029	79	1	1,109	30,585	27 10 10	12.904	11 10 8		...
10	Moulmein	1,161	11	4	1 176	37,221	31 12 2	36,897	31 6 0	..	...
11	Tavoy	82	2	2	86	1 806	21 8 0	4,874	56 10 9	...	..
12	Mergui	15	5	2	22	475	23 12 0	2.338	106 4 4	..	...
13	Toungoo	293	16	1	310	8,898	28 12 9	9,552	30 13 0	...	..
14	Shwegyin	114	12	1	127	4,234	33 9 8	5 565	43 13 1	.	..
	Total	7 359	343	34	7 716	2,16,486	28 2 11	1,68,582	21 13 7	...	...

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 39.] *10.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887*—(concluded).

1	2	7			8		9		10	11	12
		HOSPITAL CHARGES			CLOTHING		CONTINGENCIES				
		A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Serial No	Jail	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Cost per head of average number sick	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength*	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Grand total expended	Total cost per head of average strength	Serial No
		Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	
1	Akyab	4,790	9 3 6	140 5 11	1,720	4 5 0	1,775	4 4 4	31,103	75 10 10	1
2	Kyaukpyu	867	2 3 1	57 0 0	210	1 5 0	2,658	13 9 1	12,669	75 13 10	2
3	Sandoway	476	14 0 0	476 0 0	170	7 12 6	691	20 5 2	4,223	124 3 4	3
4	Rangoon — Natives	12,004	4 2 3	58 4 4	8,003	2 1 6	42,075	14 11 7	1,84,763	63 11 0	4
	Rangoon — Europeans	538	7 6 5	106 9 7	407	6 5 4	434	6 0 5	10,223	141 15 9	
5	Ma-ubin	89	0 9 0	17 12 10	116	0 15 0	1,111	7 6 6	9,762	63 11 11	5
6	Bassein	641	0 13 6	42 11 9	978	1 6 9	2,080	2 11 11	46,822	48 10 3	6
7	Henzada	550	1 10 9	68 12 0	302	1 3 4	601	1 13 4	17,670	53 13 11	7
8	Myanaung	834	4 10 3	83 8 0	90	1 14 9	1,107	15 6 0	6,555	91 0 8	8
9	Thayetmyo	1,377	1 3 11	62 9 5	1,347	1 14 4	1,398	1 4 2	48,211	43 9 5	9
10	Moulmein	6,173	5 4 0	97 15 8	3,449	2 15 6	2,610	2 3 6	86,350	73 6 10	10
11	Tavoy	127	1 7 7	42 5 4	135	2 6 1	486	5 10 5	7,488	87 1 1	11
12	Mergui				26	1 11 9	181	8 3 7	3,020	137 4 4	12
13	Toungoo	958	3 1 5	54 14 0	821	2 12 10	1,383	4 7 4	21,612	69 11 5	13
14	Shwegyin	420	3 4 11	105 0 0	172	1 8 1	1,372	10 12 10	11,762	92 9 10	14
	Total	27,849	4 9 9	73 4 2	18,774	2 8 11	60,152	7 12 8	4,91,533	63 11 10	

* Exclusive of under-trial and civil debtors.

II C—PRISONS.

[No. 40.] *12.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS														RATIO PER CENT ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
						A	On prison duties					On all buildings					K	L				
							B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			1	2			
												All towns and alterations		New jails								
Serial No.	Jail	Average number not sentenced to labour	Average number under sentence of labour on working days*	Average number sick	Average number convalescent and infirm	On non-remunerative labour †	Prison officers	Prison servants	Gardening	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheelwrighting, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c	Jail repairs	Under Superintendent	Under P. W. Department	Under Superintendent	Under P. W. Department	Manufactures	Public works.	Other extramural labour	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the P. W. Department	Prison officers	Prison servants.	On manufactures (column 7K)
1	Akyab	3	270	27	30	1	55	28	18	32	10					106			40	12·96	10·37	39·26
2	Kyaukpyu	1	134	1	1	13	5	10	10	10	7					23			50	3·73	7·46	17·16
3	Sandoway		19	1	1	1		2	2	2	2					3			7		10·53	15·79
4	Rangoon — Natives	25	2,086	204	80	10	184	180	78	72					34	1,451			97	8·82	8·63	69·56
	Rangoon — Europeans	1	52	5		1	2									49				3·85		94·23
5	Maubin	10	82	4	15	16	1	5	7	7	2	20	11			13				1·22	6·10	15·85
6	Bassein	5	573	13		32	30	41	13	16	7	2	78			992				3·46	7·09	62·63
7	Henzada	6	245	8		57	9	15	10	20	4		54			96				3·67	6·12	39·18
8	Myanaung	3	38	3		5	1	2	12	11	1					6				2·63	5·26	15·79
9	Thayetmyo	11	783	21	16	65	83	70	14	100	1	125				322				10·00	8·94	41·12
10	Moulmein	3	820	63	2	23	102	40	10	25	9					611				12·44	4·88	74·51
11	Tavoy	1	67	3			7	4	4	2						30		14	6	10·45	5·97	44·78
12	Mergui		13					2	3	1	1					6					15·38	46·15
13	Toungoo	2	204	15	32	11	35	19	11	22	10		16			73			3	17·16	9·31	35·78
14	Shwegyin	2	100	4	1		2	6	6	10	1	26	21			28				2·00	6·00	28·00
	Total	73	5,491	372	178	248	486	424	178	334	58	173	160		34	4,179		14	203	8·85	7·72	57·89

* Holidays ... .. 1,215 | † Cells 10

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 41.]

14.—Statement showing the net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Jail	Total [illegible] of Statement X	Average [illegible] of Statement X	Total [illegible] Statement XIII	Average [illegible] Statement	Net [illegible] Gross [illegible]	Average [illegible]	Remarks.
		Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	
1	Akyab	81,103 0	75 11	4,[illegible]	9 12	27,082 10	65 15	
2	Kyaukpyu	12,029 0	75 14	[illegible]	41 5	5,[illegible] 7	34 9	
3	Sandoway	4,223 0	124 3	527 7	15 8	3,697 9	108 11	
4	Rangoon	1,04,786 0	65 9	1,55,784 6	52 7	33,301 10	13 2	
5	Ma-ubin	9,502 0	63 12	−241 0	−1 10	9,803 0	65 6	
6	Bassein	36,822 0	48 10	2,038 11	3 14	32,973 2	44 12	
7	Henzada	17,670 0	53 14	1,852 2	5 12	15,787 14	48 2	
8	Myanaung	6,555 0	91 1	156 4	2 3	6,398 12	89 14	
9	Thayetmyo	48,211 0	43 9	5,189 10	4 11	43,021 6	38 14	
10	Moulmein	86,[illegible] 0	73 7	20,440 10	17 6	65,900 6	56 1	
11	Tavoy	7,488 0	87 1	1,551 5	18 1	5,936 11	69 0	
12	Mergui	3,020 0	137 4	237 10	10 13	2,782 6	126 7	
13	Toungoo	21,612 0	69 11	1,197 0	3 14	20,415 0	65 13	
14	Shwegyin	11,762 0	92 10	234 8	1 13	11,527 8	90 13	
	Total	4,91,833 0	63 12	2,00,848 11	26 0	2,90,984 5	37 12	

II C —PRISONS

[No. 42.] *15 —Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887*

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jail		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into hospital			Daily average number of sick			Number of deaths in and out of hospital			Deaths from fever.		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Akyab	Convicts	385	15	400	397	2	399	445	3	448	768	3	771	27		27	57		57	2		2
		Under trials	25	10	35	10		10	14		14	13		13									
		Civil prisoners	15	5	20	2		2	6		6	3		3									
		Total	425	30	455	409	2	411	465	3	468	784	3	787	27		27	57		57	2		2
2	Kyaukpyu	Convicts	217	16	233	158	2	160	207	2	209	38		38	1		1	3		3	1		1
		Under-trials	16		16	6		6	8		8	3		3									
		Civil prisoners				1		1	2		2												
		Total	233	16	249	165	2	167	217	2	219	41		41	1		1	3		3	1		1
3	Sandoway	Convicts	17	4	21	22	1	23	67		67	19	1	20	1		1	1		1			..
		Under trials	7		7	11		11	28		28	4		4									
		Civil prisoners	4		4							1		1									
		Total	28	4	32	33	1	34	95		95	24	1	25	1		1	1		1			.
4	Rangoon	*Natives*— Convicts	2,791	33	2,824	2,814	23	2,837	3,274	25	3,299	3,526	4	3,530	204		204	137	1	138	2		2
		Under-trials	38	11	49	49	1	50	130	3	133	34		34	2		2	4		4			
		Civil prisoners	76	11	87	8	3	11	10	5	15												
		Total	2,905	55	2,960	2,871	27	2,898	3,414	33	3,447	3,560	4	3,564	206		206	141	1	142	2		2
		Europeans— Convicts	120		120	69		69	87		87	86		86	5		5	1		1			
		Under-trials				3		3	30		30												..
		Civil prisoners																					
		Total	120		120	72		72	117		117	86		86	5		5	1		1		.	.
	Ma-ubin	Convicts	114	4	118	122	2	124	148	1	149	84	2	86	4		4	2		2	1		1
		Under-trials				21	1	22	51	1	52	14	1	15	1		1	3		3	1		1
		Civil prisoners	8	4	12	4		4	6	1	7												
		Total	122	8	130	147	3	150	205	3	208	98	3	101	5		5	5		5	2	.	2
6	Bassein	Convicts	1,081	20	1,101	682	5	687	852	9	861	325	2	327	13		13	23		23			...
		Under-trials	56		56	65	1	66	64	2	66	22	1	23	2		2	4		4		.	
		Civil prisoners	8	4	12	3	1	4	5	1	6	1		1			.	1	.	1			...
		Total ...	1,145	24	1,169	750	7	757	921	12	933	348	3	351	15		15	28		28	..	...	.

7	Henzada	Convicts	254	4	258	295	4	299	354	2	356	180		180	8		8	3		3				
		Under-trials	10		10	28		28	49		49	8		8				1		1				
		Civil prisoners	10	4	14	1		1	2		2													
		Total	274	8	282	324	4	328	405	2	407	188		188	8		8	4		4				
8	Myanaung	Convicts	26	4	30	48	2	50	77	6	83	39	2	41	3		3							
		Under-trials	6		6	22		22	45	2	47	13		13	1		1	1		1				
		Civil prisoners																						
		Total	32	4	36	70	2	72	122	8	130	52	2	54	4		4	1		1				
9	Thayetmyo	Convicts	1,131	7	1,138	1,004	22	1,026	1,088	22	1,110	313	5	318	21		21	9		9	1		1	
		Under-trials	17	4	21	78	1	79	181	2	183	20		20	1		1	3		3				
		Civil prisoners	22	3	25	1		1	4		4													
		Total	1,170	14	1,184	1,083	23	1,106	1,273	24	1,297	333	5	338	22		22	12		12	1		1	
10	Moulmein	Convicts	1,571	16	1,587	1,157	4	1,161	1,301	5	1,306	1,143	1	1,144	63		63	200		200	10		10	
		Under-trials	28	9	37	11		11	21		21	8		8				2		2				
		Civil prisoners	23	7	30	3	1	4	7	2	9													
		Total	1,622	32	1,654	1,171	5	1,176	1,329	7	1,336	1,151	1	1,152	63		63	202		202	10		10	
11	Tavoy	Convicts	107	2	109	80	3	83	94	2	96	58	1	59	3		3	5		5				
		Under-trials	5		5	2		2	5		5	1		1										
		Civil prisoners	4	2	6	1	1	2	3	2	5													
		Total	116	4	120	83	3	86	102	4	106	59	1	60	3		3	5		5				
12	Mergui	Convicts	17	2	19	14	1	15	21	2	23													
		Under-trials	5		5	4	1	5	13	2	15	1		1										
		Civil prisoners	4	2	6	2		2	3		3													
		Total	26	4	30	20	2	22	37	4	41	1		1										
13	Toungoo	Convicts	485	7	492	291	2	293	417	2	419	376	4	380	15		15	10		10	3		3	
		Under-trials	11		11	16		16	34	1	35	18	1	19	1		1	1		1				
		Civil prisoners	10	5	15	1		1																
		Total	506	12	518	308	2	310	451	3	454	394	5	399	16		16	11		11	3		3	
14	Shwegyin	Convicts	139	8	147	113	1	114	158	2	160	125	4	129	4		4							
		Under-trials				12		12	32		32	7		7				1		1				
		Civil prisoners	4		4	1		1				1		1										
		Total	143	8	151	126	1	127	190	2	192	133	4	137	4		4	1		1				
	Grand Total	Convicts	8,455	142	8,597	7,266	73	7,339				7,080	29	7,109	372		372	431	1	432	20		20	
		Under-trials	224	34	258	338	5	343				166	3	169	8		8	20		20	1		1	
		Civil prisoners	188	47	235	28	6	34				6		6				1		1				
		TOTAL OF ALL	8,867	223	9,090	7,632	84	7,716				7,252	32	7,284	380		380	452	1	453	21		21	

II C.—PRISONS

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887*—(concluded).

1	2		10			11			12														
									Ratio per mille of average strength														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints			Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital		
Serial No.	Jail		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total.
1	Akyab	Convicts	16		16	15		15	1,934·51	1,500·00	1,932·[illegible]	68·01		67·67	37·78	.	37·59	55·42		55·24	93·20		92·73
		Under-trials				.		.	1,500·00		1,500·00							..	.				.
		Civil prisoners							1,500·00		1,500·00												
		Total	16		16	15		15	1,916·87	1,500·00	1,914·84	68·01		65·79	36·67		36·50	53·79		53·73	90·46		90·02
2	Kyaukpyu	Convicts	2		2				240·51		237·50	6·33		6·25				18·99		18·75	18·99	.	18·75
		Under-trials							500·00	.	500·00												...
		Civil prisoners																					
		Total	2		2				248·48		245·51	6·06		5·99				18·18		17·96	18·18		17·96
3	Sandoway	Convicts							863·04	1,000·00	869·57	45·45		43·48				45·45		43·48	45·45		43·48
		Under-trials							363·64		365·[illegible]												.
		Civil prisoners																					
		Total							727·27	1,000·00	735·29	90·90		29·41				90·90		29·41	90·90		29·41
4	Rangoon	*Natives*— Convicts	49		49	2		2	1,253·02	175·01	1,244·27	72·49		71·01	0·71		0·70	47·97	43·48	47·94	48·69	43·48	48·64
		Under-trials	1		1				693·88		685·00	40·82		40·00				81·63		80·00	81·63		80·00
		Civil prisoners																					..
		Total	50	.	50	2		2	1,239·93	148·15	1,229·81	71·75		71·08	0·70		0·69	48·42	37·04	48·31	49·11	37·04	49·00
		Europeans— Convicts							1,246·38		1,246·38	72·46		72·46				14·49		14·49	14·49		14·49
		Under-trials																					..
		Civil prisoners																					..
		Total	..						1,194·44		1,194·44	69·44		69·44				13·89	.	13·89	13·89	.	13·89
5	Ma-ubin	Convicts	1		1				688·52	1,000·00	693·55	32·79		32·26	.			16·39		16·13	16·39		16·13
		Under-trials	1		1				666·67	1,000·00	681·82	47·62		45·45	.			142·86		136·36	142·86	.	136·36
		Civil prisoners													.		.			.		..	..
		Total	2		2		.	.	666·67	1,000·00	675·33	34·01		33·33				34·01		33·33	34·01		33·33
6	Bassein	Convicts	11	.	11	1		1	476·54	400·00	475·98	19·06		18·92	1·47		1·46	32·26		32·02	33·72	...	33·48
		Under-trials					.		338·46	1,000·00	348·48	30·77		30·30	.			61·54		60·61	61·54	...	60·61
		Civil prisoners							333·33	.	250·00	.						333·33	...	250·00	333·33	...	250·00
		Total	11		11	1	.	1	464·00	428·57	463·67	20·00	..	19·92	1·33	.	1·33	36·00	...	35·67	37·33	...	36·99

7	Henzada	Convicts	3		3			610 17		602 01	27 12		26·76				10·17		10·03	10·17		35·71
		Under-trials						285 71		285 71							35 71		35 71	35·71		
		Civil prisoners																				
		Total	3		3			895 27		887 72	24 69		24 29				12 35		12·20	12·35		12·20
8	Myanaung	Convicts						812 50	1 000 00	812 50	62 50		62 00									
		Under-trials						500 91		500 91	45 45		45 45				45 45		45 45	45 45		45 45
		Civil prisoners																				
		Total						712 86	1 000 00	777 00	57 14		55 56				14 29		13 89	14·29		13·89
9	Thayetmyo	Convicts						93 75	237 27	400 4	20 92		20 47				8 96		8 77	8·96		8 77
		Under-trials						27 1		237 16	12 82		12 50				38 46		37 97	38 46		37·97
		Civil prisoners																				
		Total						120 75	237 27	637 61	20 31		19·89				11·06		10·85	11 08		10·95
10	Moulmein	Convicts	43		43	91		687 13	250 00	935 13	54 45		54 26	75 65		75 38	94 21		93 85	172 86		172 26
		Under-trials	1		1			727 27		727 27							181 82		181 82	181 82		181 82
		Civil prisoners																				
		Total	44		44	91		982 92	250 00	1 662 40	53 80		53 57	77 71		77 38	94 79		94 39	172 50		171 77
11	Tavoy	Convicts	2		2			727 00	500 00	719 71	37 50		36 59				62 50		60·98	62 50		60·98
		Under-trials						500 00		500 00												
		Civil prisoners																				
		Total	2		2			711 84	500 00	697 67	36 14		34 88				60·24		58 14	60 24		58 14
	Meiguí	Convicts						50 00		200 00												
		Under-trials																				
		Civil prisoners																				
		Total						50 00		45 45												
13	Toungoo	Convicts	3		3			1 292 50	2 000 00	1 296 08	51 75		51 19				34 36		34 13	34 36		34·13
		Under-trials	1		1			1 125 00		1 187 50	62 50		62 50				62·50		62 50	62·50		62 50
		Civil prisoners																				
		Total	4		4			1 270 22	2 000 00	1 287 10	51 95		51 61				35 71		35 48	35 71		35 48
4	Shwegyin	Convicts						1 108 29	4 000 00	1 131 58	35 40		35 09									
		Under-trials						583 33		583 33							83 33		83 33	83 33		83 33
		Civil prisoners						1 000 00		1 000 00												
		Total						1 175 57	4 000 00	1 078 74	31 75		31 50				7 94		7·87	7·94		7 87
	Grand Total	Convicts	130		130	109		974 40	397 26	965 66	51 20		50 69	15·00		14 85	44 32	13·70	44 01	59 92	13·70	58·86
		Under-trials	4		4			491 12	600 00	492 71	23 67		23·32				59 17		58 31	59·17		58·31
		Civil prisoners						214 29		176 47							35 71		29·41	35·71		29·41
		Total of all	134		134	109		2 679 21	380 95	2 644 01	49·79		49 25	14·29		14 13	44·94	11·90	44·58	59·22	11·90	58·71

II C —PRISONS.

[No. 43.] *19.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1887*

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jail	Number remaining at close of previous year		Number received		Total			Average daily number			Released			Convicted and sentenced			Transferred		Escaped		Died		Remaining on 31st December 1887		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	Akyab	24		318	5	342	5	347	10		10	178	4	182	170		170							14	1	15
2	Kyaukpyu	5		207	7	212	7	219	6		6	100		100	112	4	116									
3	Sandoway	6		147	2	153	2	155	11		11	72	2	74	73		73							10		10
4	Rangoon (Natives	20	1	1,487	37	1,507	38	1,545	49	1	50	792	2	818	652	10	662	20				4		35	2	37
	Rangoon (Europeans	1		59		60		60	3		3	31		31	25		25	1						1		1
5	Maubin	16		298	8	314	8	322	21	1	22	121	6	127	178	2	180	2				3		10		10
6	Bassein	60		887	21	947	21	977	65	1	66	534	24	558	632	7	639	2				4		24		24
7	Henzada	22		568	13	590	13	603	28		28	301	10	311	276	3	279	1				1		11		11
8	Myanaung	43	1	511	11	554	12	566	22		22	367	10	377	144	2	146	22				1		11		11
9	Thayetmyo	34	1	786	14	820	15	835	78	1	79	435	8	443	268	5	273	2				3		132	2	134
10	Moulmein	22		279	3	301	3	304	11		11	149	3	152	158		158	3				2		9		9
11	Tavoy	4		68	13	72	13	85	2		2	24	7	31	34	6	40	1						11		11
12	Mergui		1	68	4	68	5	73	4	1	5	29	2	31	37	3	40	1						1		1
13	Toungoo	7		324	8	331	8	339	16		16	124	3	127	195	5	200	3				1		8		8
14	Shwegyin	38		246	3	284	3	287	12		12	140	1	141	122	2	124					1		21		21
	Total	313	4	6,053	149	6,366	153	6,519	338	5	343	3,508	99	3,607	2,712	49	2,761	78				20		318	5	323

II D.—

[No. 44.] I.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Reported to have come to the knowledge of the police, whether upon information received or otherwise, or by the police themselves, of all such cognizable crimes	Number of reported cases in column 4 not originated by police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1			4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c	1					
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c						
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c						
		Total	1					
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice*							
2	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	5				1	4
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	42	2	1	1	36	17
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	142			4	110	61
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	159		11	1	167	113
6	147 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	39	1		1	40	31
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	24			1	20	14
		Total	421	6	15	11	375	270
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*							
8	302, 304, 396	Murder — by thugs						
9		Murder — by dacoits	107		15	4	41	40
10		Murder — by robbers	9				4	3
11		Murder — by poison						
12		Other murders	172		10	11	98	63
13	307	Attempts at murder	24		1	3	19	14
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	31	1	3	4	19	26
15	376	Rape	157	9		3	88	37
16	377	Unnatural offences	14	1	1		11	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	2			7	3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	32			2	27	16
19	329, 331, 348	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	4				4	2
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	327	1	21	11	238	161
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	6				4	2
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	15				12	10
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	767	6	20	19	544	298
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	106	10		2	57	15
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	4				4	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	2	3			2	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves						
28	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine	445	16	2	14	339	184
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	13	1			12	8
		Total	2,239	50	73	76	1,540	875

POLICE

Lower Burma for the year 1887

CASES													PERSONS					
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE: Sui motu	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE: By order of Magistrate (or of Court) to whom no report of a cognizable offence was made to the police	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE: By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7: Ending in conviction	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7: Ending in acquittal or discharge	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7: Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases disposed	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided	Number of cases decided by Magistrate referred to Police or to Late Court	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247 C. P. C.: When accused has appeared before a Magistrate	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247 C. P. C.: When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate	PERSONS: Received from Police at close of last year	PERSONS: Received by transfer	PERSONS: NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR: Arrested by police	PERSONS: NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR: Appeared under order of Magistrate	PERSONS: Total of columns 19 to 22	PERSONS: Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		19	20	21	22	23	24
.		1													1		1	
		1													1		1	
100	100	5			4			80	100						5		5	
100	17	11			17	19		10	17	2			1		52		53	.
99	55	111			60	19	5	41	55	3			5		210	1	216	
97	84	165			130	20	1	83	85				1	1	219	6	230	2
100	77	18	1		31	9	2	63	77				9		397	6	412	
100	70	24			14	6	2	58	70				5		32		45	
99	72	199	1		206	105	10	62	71	5			22	1	915	13	951	2
100	1	122			30	11	7	25	68	1			18		175		193	1a'
100	75	9			3	1	1	33	75						22		22	
97	65	172			53	32	20	6	64	1			20	1	191		214	8
95	74	27			14	5	2	61	74	2			4		34		38	
95	66	35			25	11		71	64				9		63		72	
100	42	155			37	51	1	21	42	3			3	1	128		132	1
100	15	11			2	9	3	11	18						16		16	
100	60	5			3	2		60	60						9		9	
100	59	32			16	11	2	50	59	2			9		32		41	
100	50	1			2	2		50	50						15		15	
99	68	316			161	77	17	47	68	1			17	1	390		408	1
100	50	6			2	2		44	50						5		5	
100	83	15			10	2		66	83						37		37	
99	56	183			297	255	27	48	56	5			15		912	2	919	3
100	26	106			15	12	3	11	26	20			4		111		115	1
100	25	1			1	3		25	25	1					9		9	.
100		2				1				1					3		3	.
97	54	120	5	1	181	117	11	12	51	16	2		17		512	16	545	
100	67	13	.		8	4		61	66						14		14	
99	57	2,980	5	1	870	651	94	38	50	131	2		191	5	2,678	18	2,870	26

II D.—

[No 44] I.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime in*

Serial No	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Released without being brought before a Magistrate	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c	1				
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c					
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c					
		Total	1				
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice*					
2	131 to 136, 148	Offences relating to the Army and Navy			5		..
3	231 to 255, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	4	8	49	25	1
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	35	17	181	91	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	1		227	48	
6	144 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	6	2	466	133	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	8	22	27	7	
		Total	54	6	895	304	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*					
8		by thugs	.			.	
9		by dacoits	42	24	139	20	26
10	302, 303, 396	Murder — by robbers	5	23	17	6	
11		by poison					.
12		Other murders	30	16	174	27	31
14	307	Attempts at murder	3	9	45	16	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	71	27	9
15	376	Rape	37	29	94	47	6
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	6	15	10	.
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	22	7	4	.
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	12	30	12	.
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant			15	6	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	21	6	381	155	4
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt			5	2	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	2	5	35	11	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	128	11	805	367	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	24	21	90	65	2
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion			9	7	...
26	2, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	2	66	1	1	.
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves		..	.	..	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	64	12	480	239	...
		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	7	12	4	..
		Total	370	14	2,415	1,035	80

POLICE.

Lower Burma for the year 1887—(continued).

SONS—(concluded).										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT)						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of police.	On bail	Under trial before Magistrate	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
													Rs.	Rs		
...	.	.	.	.	.	...	.		.					..	.	
..					.					.				.	.	
..		.	...		.								.		..	
	..									.						
5		5	100	100	.						.	.	...			
22	1	23	44	47	..	...	.			.		.	...	.	..	
83	...	82	39	45	.	..		7			.	...	.		..	
178	..	175	80	77				1			..		...		.	
259		253	64	62	..	.	.	11					...			
18		18	47	66		.	.	1	1	.			..	.		
565	. 1	556	61	62				23	1							
.	.					.	.			.	..		...			
22	52	74	12	53	3	.		12	4	60	1	7	25,288	1,703	7	
3	6	9	11	53	..	.	...	.	3	9	2	22	1,306	453	35	
					.		...				.		...	...		
13	74	87	46	50	4	2	..	6	19	.		...	...	...		
7	8	15	44	43	.	.	.	2	.						.	
7	28	35	56	50	..	...	...			...			...	.	.	
36	4	40	31	43	.	...	..	1		.				.		
2		2	12	12	.		..	2	1			.		...		
2	1	3	33	13		.	...			.		.	.	..	.	
16	..	16	50	53			.	2	.						..	
9	..	9	60	60	.	...	...		.	..	...		.	...	..	
178	13	191	49	50	1	2	..	28	2	..	.		.	...		
1	2	3	60	60		..	.			..		.	.	...	.	
23	1	24	65	69		..	.			.			.	...	..	
390	1	390	43	48	14	.	13	33	.	..	..		...	..	..	
17	1	18	16	20		...	.	5					..		.	
2	.	2	22	22		..	...	...		...	.		.	.	.	
...	.				.	.	.				.		.	.		
		.		.			..			.	...			.	.	
230	.	225	41	47		1		11		.		.	.	.	..	
7	1	5	36	42		..	1							...	...	
965	192	1,148	41	48	22	5	14	102	29	69	6	29	26,591	2,156	8	

II D.—

[No. 44]

1.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime in*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Reports to police of crimes or offences taken up by Magistrates or other persons believed to be cognizable crimes	Number of transferred cases in column 4 not included in column 15 of Criminal Procedure Code	Reports that have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1,194	1	50	81	501	374
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	8		2		32	14
32	391, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	1				1	1
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	134		3	6	72	47
33	390, 393	Robbery — in dwelling house	205	1	5	4	68	43
		Robbery — on the highway, between sunset and sunrise	79	1	1	2	18	13
		Robbery — other robberies	155		5	1	58	33
34	379, 381, 382, 440 to 443, 445 to 449	Serious mischief and cognate offences	296	5	3	5	74	34
35	429, 430	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	226	12	2	5	96	44
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for it	887	6	10	22	397	269
37	449 to 452	House trespass with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for it	114	1	3	2	87	57
38	411, 412	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	19		1	2	19	22
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	146	1	15	4	195	151
		Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	18	1,638	1,102
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	36	1	[illegible]	2	33	17
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt, or endangering life	9	1	1	1	32	12
42	374	Compulsory labour						
		Total	132	2	4	3	105	59
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking	157	5	9	1	103	69
44	379 to 381	Theft — of cattle	2,193	72	42	21	701	438
		Theft — ordinary	8,275	2,9[illegible]	156	9[illegible]	4,175	3,174
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	19	12	1	6	16	15
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	171		8	6	99	122
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	176	19	4	17	31	151
48	449, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	16				15	8
		Total	12,209	87	193	112	6,064	4,003
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	27				23	20
50	Chapter VIII of P. C. P. C. and Act IX of 1861	Vagrancy and bad character	3,273	37	14	80	3,060	2,236
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against the Gambling Act	983	19	1	22	806	704
52		— — — Excise Laws	1,429	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	1,340	1,160
53		— — — Opium Act	1,294	8	13	19	1,251	971
54		— — — Railway Law	108			1	101	82
55		— — — Salt and Customs Laws	11				11	10
56		— — — Arms Act	351	8	4	11	330	254
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 290 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	6,946	21	4	21	6,845	5,922
		Total	14,412	139	45	199	13,887	11,352
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police							
	Police Act, V of 1861, section 29		91			2	81	72
	Municipal Act, section 121		1					
	Forest Act		112			1	111	72
	Cattle Trespass Act		3				3	2
	Lottery Gaming Act		8				8	5
	Prison Act		26	1			26	22
	Rural Police Act		4	1			4	2
	Cantonment Act		51				51	47
	Fishery Act		3				3	3
	Breach of Foat License		1				1	1
	Section 28, Act V of 1861		4				3	3
	Section 18, Act II of 1880		1				1	1
	Section 55, Act XXV of 1870		1				1	1
	Section 30, Act XXII of 1861		1				1	1
	Total		310	2		3	297	232
	GRAND TOTAL		33,620	2,619	451	572	2,390	17,983

POLICE.

Lower Burma for the year 1887—(continued).

CASES.													PERSONS					
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	Investigated by police: Summons	Investigated by police: By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police	Investigated by police: By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7: a Ending in conviction	b Ending in acquittal or discharge	c Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided	Number of cases decided by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	Cases disposed of under section 247, C P C: a When accused has appeared before a Magistrate	b When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate	Pending at end of last year	Received by transfer	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year: Arrested by police	Appearing under order of Magistrate	Total of columns 19 to 22	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		19	20	21	22	23	24
100	75	1,151			374	127	40	26	75	17			361	11	1,639		2,001	87
100	44	60			11	18	3	21	44						141		141	
100	100	1			1			100	100						1		1	
100	65	18[illegible]			47	25	9	25	65	3			21	2	200		221	3
100	63	215			43	25	2	21	63	10			10		188		198	2
100	72	40			13	5	2	32	72	2			13		4[illegible]		56	
100	57	158			33	25	2	21	57	12			7		158		165	4
96	46	199		1	31	37	5	17	46	12			5		162	7	176	1
98	46	223	2		44	51	2	20	46	8			8		184	6	197	
100	68	896			269	128	13	30	68	13			29		596		625	3
97	66	113			51	29	2	50	66	5			3		132		135	
100	56	53			22	14	3	42	56				7	1	81		89	3
100	77	188	24		151	11	13	80	77	2			8	1	189	71	569	1
99	67	1781	25	1	1,102	531	96	99	67	84			175	15	1,002	84	4,576	104
97	52	97	1		17	16	1	15	52	1			11		78	1	99	
99	58	92	4		12	29	1	14	58	1			1		104	16	120	
99	56	189	5		59	45	2	14	56	2			12		181	17	210	
99	59	156			62	14	2	39	59	9			1		137		138	1
100	62	2,274			138	963	33	20	62	31			31	4	1,561		1,596	58
99	71	8,906		6	3,119	1,296	81	[illegible]	70	156			139	1	6,806	9	6,948	55
97	53	212	4		83	75	9	39	52	14	1		6	1	203	6	215	
99	73	346	1		221	84	3	61	72	4			10		543	1	554	23
50	11	309	97		18	143	6	40	10	19	3	6	30		580	194	604	2
100	33	16			8	[illegible]		50	33						18		18	
98	68	12,104	12	6	4,071	1,912	134	33	67	53	1	6	207	9	9,647	210	10,073	139
89	87	93	1		17	3	1	71	74	1					13	4	17	
100	74	3,286			2,945	822	52	68	73	30			128	12	3,408		3,554	18
100	81	903			701	161	9	78	81	12			114		1,643	2	1,759	3
98	79	1,160			1,125	267	25	77	78	21			60	9	1,707	13	1,812	4
100	78	1,405			973	275	27	75	78	12			25		1,174	1	1,199	3
90	81	97			68	19	2	70	67	2			1		120	26	147	
90	90	10			9	1		90	81						12		12	
98	77	312	1		230	41	10	72	76	5			99		109	17	125	2
99	87	6,853	26		5,889	841	17	86	95	61		1	11		10,088	142	10,261	1
99	82	11,279	31		11,268	2,160	143	79	89	117		1	171	20	21,903	245	22,339	61
99	83	93			72	12	7	76	84	1			2		121		123	1
100		1																
25	65	28			19	1		66	90				4		17	131	182	
100	67	3			2	1		67	67						5		5	
100	62	8			5	3		62	62						68		68	
100	85	26			23	4		79	79						32		32	
100	50	4			2	2		50	50						8		8	
100	92	51			47	1		92	92						36		36	
100	100	3			3			100	100						29		29	
100	100	1			1			100	100						1		1	
100	100	4			3			75	100						3		3	
100	100	1			1			100	100						1		1	
100	100	1			1			100	100						2		2	
100	100	1			1			100	100						4		4	
73	78	225			179	27	7	80	87	1			6		417	131	554	1
91	75	33,331	109	8	17,815	5,729	486	54	76	923	6	7	1,272	50	39,741	708	41,774	337

II D.—

[No. 44] I.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime in*

PER

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime		Reported to the police and brought before a Magistrate	Cases of offences compounded or withdrawn without being brought before a Magistrate	Persons actually brought before a Magistrate	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Magistrate	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Sessions or High Court
1		3		25	26	27	28	29
		CLASS III. Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only						
30	[illegible]	Dacoity		413	26	1,479	499	117
31	[illegible]	Preparation and assembly for dacoity		23	16	118	63	
32	391 to 399	Robbery with hurt	by poisonous or stupefying drug			1		
			by other means	17	21	173	58	20
33	[illegible]	Robbery	in dwelling house	45	121	150	59	10
			on the highways between sunset and sunrise	21	50	54	9	
			other robberies	4	21	120	55	9
34	500 [illegible] 120 to 135 [illegible] 140	Serious mischief and criminal offences		20	12	154	63	1
35	[illegible]	Murder by killing, poisoning or throwing any [illegible]		11	24	153	101	1
36	451 to 457 to 459	House-breaking or house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for it		62	10	560	192	1
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for it		15	11	120	48	
38	411 [illegible]	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually		8	10	56	21	1
39	43 [illegible] 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves		17	3	546	84	15
			Total	753	19	3,188	1,246	177
		CLASS IV. Minor Offences against the Person						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement		1	1	89	51	
41	336 [illegible]	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life		8	8	112	46	
42	374	Compulsory labour						
			Total	9	5	201	97	
		CLASS V. Minor Offences against Property						
43	448 [illegible]	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking		18	13	119	49	
44	379 to [illegible]	Theft of cattle		50	24	1,158	192	
		Theft ordinary		200	14	5,889	2,016	5
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust		8	4	267	105	
46	411 [illegible]	Receiving stolen property		67	12	400	14	
47	41[illegible]	Criminal trespass		50	13	562	68	
48	414 to 467	Breaking closed receptacle				18	10	
			Total	1,450	15	8,438	3,192	5
		CLASS VI. Other Offences not specified above						
49	[illegible] to 29	Offences against religion				47	19	
50	Chapter VIII (B) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1871	Vagrancy and bad character		902	9	3,904	881	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against the Gambling Act		154	3	1,672	1,112	
52		Excise Laws		57	3	1,651	191	
53		Opium Act		32	2	1,064	73	
54		Railway Laws		2	2	116	10	
55		Salt and Customs Laws				12	1	
56		Arms Act		12	3	441	102	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Section 41 Act V of 1861 or any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances		79	1	10,183	1,483	
			Total	635	2	21,882	4,160	..
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by the police							
	Police Act, V of 1861, section 29			1		121	17	
	Municipal Act, section 121			.				..
	Forest Act					182	16	.
	Cattle Trespass Act					5	1	.
	Lottery Gaming Act					68	29	
	Prisons Act			2	6	39	6	.
	Rural Police Act			1	12	7	5	...
	Cantonment Act					96	1	.
	Fisheries Act					29		
	Breach of Boat License					1		
	Section 22, Act V of 1861					3		..
	Section 18, Act II of 1880					1		
	Section 15, Act XXVI of 1870					2		.
	Section 30, Act XXII of 1864					4		
			Total	4		549	98	...
			GRAND TOTAL	4,266	8	38,068	10,412	263

POLICE.

Lower Burma for the year 1887—(continued).

SONS—(concluded)										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT)						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 1 who were sent up by the police	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	Otherwise disposed of (e.g. died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial)	In custody of police	On bail	Under trial before Magistrate	Committed to Sessions	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
													Rs	Rs		
511	254	765	45	52	16	5	12	63	29	1,241	58	5	2,81,106	7,257	3	
43	1	44	91	[illegible]				12	9							
1		1	100	100												
42	33	75	37	44				20		100	12	7	19,954	405	2	
73	13	86	46	54	1		1	3		182	12	7	17,793	1,418	8	
20	1	21	10	62		1		3	1	30	3	9	1,852	60	3	
53	[illegible]	58	[illegible]	46		5			1	141	2	16	16,847	1,301	8	
82	4	86	[illegible]	[illegible]		1		1	1	1			1,110			
15		14	21	99				3		29	4	14	772	220	28	
199	7	146	[illegible]	67				19	2	694	212	25	62,765	7,090	11	
69		69	52	57				3								
35	1	36	11	14			2	16		5	31		773	1,135		
95	60	155	57	59	1	2	2	9	13							
1,658	379	2,056	[illegible]	56	18	14	17	164	56	2,171	364	15	1,02,999	19,086	5	
17		35	14	29	1			2								
65		81	27	18				1								
100		81	19	11	1			3								
67		67	13	46	1			9		15	7		401	9	2	
641		641	51	51	1	8	12	54		2,140	964		2,74,610	1,09,699	39	
3,699	22	3,721	51	65	6	9		11	2	8,517	980		3,16,785	76,413	24	
89		89	4	4				13		97	46		5,651	1,915	34	
310	7	317	[illegible]	68	2		1	3		56	222		1,952	11,740		
184		190	[illegible]	51	7			8								
8		8	11	11												
1,995	29	1,995	52	59	17	13	13	198	2	10,825	5,218		6,29,131	1,99,905	32	
27		29	4	47				1								
2,963		2,965	66	71	3			57								
3,122		3,122	74	74				7								
1,050		1,050	[illegible]	74	1			[illegible]								
1,060		1,060	[illegible]	72	5			30								
103		92	75	64				2								
11		11	92	92												
121		116	75	77				18								
8,663		8,577	85	84			1	37								
15,170		15,042	77	78	7		1	215								
92		92	75	80	2			10								
116		50	19	29												
4		4	80	80												
39		39	97	67												
24		24	75	80												
2		2	25	50												
92		92	96	99												
29		29	100	100												
1		1	100	100												
3		3	100	100												
1		1	100	100												
2		2	100	100												
4		4	100	100												
430		413	82	69	2			10								
25,012	601	26,292	66	69	67	32	15	755	88	13,365	5,988		10,58,924	2,21,147	21	

II D.—

[No. 44.] I.—PART I.—*Return of Non-Cognisable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	CASES: Average institutions of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c Concealing design to commit offence		1		1
		Total		1		1
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c*				
2	121 to 140, 505	Offences against the State		12	4	16
3	135	Harbouring deserter by master of ship				
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 221, 222	Offences against public justice		16	196	358
5	161 to 169, 217 to 220	Offences by public servants		123	16	139
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 411 to 414	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property		39	24	63
7	231 to 247	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents		8	3	11
8	254 to 264	Offences relating to weights and measures			11	11
9	482 to 489	Making counterfeit trade marks		5	2	7
10	143, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray		123	54	177
		Total		479	303	782
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage		3		3
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves				
		Total		3		3
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property*				
13	384 to 389	Extortion		27	11	38
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*				
14	345	Wrongful confinement		7		7
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force		1,092	427	1,519
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation		77		77
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt		837	158	995
		Total		1,013	585	2,602
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*				
18	417 to 420	Cheating		115	28	143
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property		149	23	172
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c		23	36	59
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)		180	60	240
		Total		467	147	614
		CLASS VI.—*Offences not specified above*				
22	298	Offences against religion		1		1
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service		1	5	6
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage		66	15	81
25	500 to 502	Defamation		19	34	53
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult		480	492	972
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances		17	36	53
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office		28		28
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(a) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction		7	11	18
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances				
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property				
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children				
		Total		619	593	1,212

POLICE.

Crime in Lower Burma for the year 1887.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry	Number of cases in which process issued	PERSONS: Number of persons against whom process issued	Actually appeared before the Courts including pending from last year	Discharged after appearance	Acquitted: By Magistrate	Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court	Convicted: By Magistrate	Convicted: By High or Sessions Court	Waiting trial at close of year	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..			..	.				.	..	
1	1	1	1		.		1		.	
1	1	3	3				3			
12	12	28	30		12	.	17			1 died
152	318	457	505	13	155	..	329	.	7	1 commuted or referred
78	110	167	207	24	58	2	117		6	
22	57	72	78	2	25	1	19		1	
5	8	11	13	1	6	1	5			
1	11	19	19		13		6			
.	7	7	7		1		6			
105	115	632	701	21	188		512		3	
375	668	1,593	1,613	61	198	1	1,071		17	1 died and 1 commuted or referred
2			1	1					.	
2			1	1						
20	30	78	92	10	36	2	41	3		
7	7	10	10	2			8			
228	1,021	1,524	1,655	79	886		668		22	
42	12	56	74	1	24		46		2	1 died
241	326	576	736	46	357		317	...	11	2 died
518	1,396	2,166	2,475	128	1,267		1,039		33	3 died
38	74	107	124	5	45		68		5	
81	81	122	166	19	41		106			
29	39	56	63	1	18		44	1		1 absconded
25	115	218	234	19	127		91		5	
173	319	503	581	45	231		306	1	10	1 absconded
...	1	1	1		1					
5	6	8	8		4		2		2	
7	40	52	55	26	20		8		1	
15	18	77	85	8	57		18		2	
129	734	970	982	35	580		359		8	
8	41	143	155	1	76		78			
28	2	5	45		8		37			
5	16	22	43		6		37		.	
..		.					.		.	
...	..			.	.	..		.	...	
...			.				.		...	
190	888	1,278	1,374	70	752		539		13	

II D.—

[No 44.] 1 —PART I—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime*

Serial No	Laws under which punishable	Description of crime	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Special Laws Offences under which are not Cognizable by the Police					
	Port Rules section 7			1	..	1
	Ferry Act, XVII of 1884			2	1	3
	Fisheries Act			11	16	27
	Municipal Act			315	38	353
	Cattle Trespass Act			6	10	16
	Section 161 C. P. C			4		4
	Sections 14-19 Act XI of 1878			3	4	7
	Forest Act			19	3	22
	Gambling Act			79		79
	Rural Police Act			90	9	99
	Gaming Act			1		1
	Section 9 Act V of 1861			5		5
	Excise Act			120		120
	Post Office Act			3		3
	Prison Act			19	1	20
	Arms Act			49		49
	Land and Revenue Act			1	10	11
	Entombment Act			1 196	1	1,497
	Opium Act			63		63
	Stamp Act			1	12	13
	Contagious Diseases Act				13	13
	Bad Livelihood			1		1
	Cantonment Act			2		2
		Total		2,285	118	2,403
		GRAND TOTAL		5,828	1,827	7,655

II D.—

[No. 45.] 2 —*Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying*

II D —

[No 46.] 3 *Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection*

PART I

ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION

District	Name of fair or place of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year	Duration of fair or assembly	Estimated number of persons assembled	Superintendent of Police		Detachment from the regular force		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8	
				Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hanthawaddy									
Do									
Do									
Pegu									
Thayawaddy									
Do									
Do									
Do									
Prome									
Do									
Do									
Do									
Henzada									
Do									
Do									
Do									
Do									
Do									
Tounghoo									
Do									
Shwebo									
Do									
Do									
Do									
Do									
Do									

POLICE.

in Lower Burma for the year 1887—(concluded).

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year	Discharged after appearance	Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Acquitted: By High or Sessions Courts	Convicted: By Magistrate	Convicted: By High or Sessions Courts	Waiting trial at close of year	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1		1	1						
1	3	6	6		1		1		4	
1	27	131	131	24	17		46	2	19	
57	366	439	439	9	75		345			
8	12	13	16		2		14			
1	3	6	6		2		3		1	
	5	7	7	2			5			
1	18	31	31		2		32			
26	81	432	132	1	53		378			
5	99	129	129		18		111			
1	1	3	3				3			
5	5	6	6		2		4			
	130	139	139		46		95			
	3	3	3		1		2			
10	11	11	23		1		22			
	49	63	63		16		47			
	11	2	27		2		25			
	1,497	1,540	1,540		341		1,196		3	
	63	73	73	1	17		55			
	13	18	18				18			
13	13	20	20		11		19			
1			1				1			
2			1		2		2			
129	2,401	3,112	3,131	97	639		2,432	2	91	
1,408	5,703	8,553	9,213	312	3,381	6	5,441	6	99	4 died, 1 absconded, 1 commuted or referred

POLICE

Drugs for Criminal purposes and other Professional Crimes — None

POLICE.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure

OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY: To Government	Total cost under columns 9 and 10: To local or municipal funds	Number of offences against the police Act: Investigated by the police	Tried by Courts	Stolen	Property: Recovered	PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE: Number of cases	Offences	Men	Total cost of all persons quartered	Period for which quartered	Number of days for which the quartered persons were established	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
									RS. A.			
							1	19	2,144 0 0	6 months		
							1	10	234 0 0	1 do		
							1	11	500 0 0	1 do		
							1	11	11,[illegible] 0 0	10 do		
							16	141	36,[illegible] 0 0	9 do		
							8	181	19,281 0 0	6 do		
							7	93	10,247 0 0	6 do		
							1	24	144 0 0	1 do		
							1	26	2,700 0 0	6 do		
							1	19	2,100 0 0	6 do		
							2	27	2,867 8 0	6 do		
							2	24	1,520 0 0	3 do		
							8	125	20,066 8 0	9 do		
							4	68	10,[illegible] 0 0	9 do		
								12	2,040 0 0	11 do		
							4	26	9,600 0 0	6 do		
							3	38	2,[illegible] 12 0	3 do		
								12	849 0 0	4 do		
							1	60	5,600 0 0	6 do		
							1	17	1,084 0 0	4 do		
							1	10	1,146 0 0	8 do		
							2	16	3,000 0 0	9 do		
							4	36	5,000 0 0	6 do		
							1	12	1,733 0 0	1 year		
							2	20	1,234 0 0	3 months		
							3	24	3,000 0 0	6 do		

II D.—POLICE

[No. 47.] *4.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in Lower Burma for the year 1887*

District	Sanctioned strength of Police for the year: Inspector-General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspectors General	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. less than Rs. 100	Number of mounted police constables	Number of foot police constables	Number of water police constables	Total	Officers	Men	Pay and travelling allowances of European officers, officers borne on the pay and travelling allowances of the provincial services	Total pay of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents (Rs.)	Travelling allowances of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents	Pay and travelling allowances of European officers of the Subordinate Service	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5)	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8)	House-rent (including allowances per month of officers not included in column 12 (a))	Mounted police fodder	Foot and water constables	Contingencies, and all other charges (including 12 (a))	Total cost	Payable from Imperial or provincial revenue	Payable from other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	1	1						2			31,258	7,350								1,310	41,768	41,768	
Arakan: Akyab		1	3	25		70	1	100				12,200	1,177		31,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		1[illegible]	[illegible]	92,465	92,465	
Arakan: Kyaukpyu		1	3	25		[illegible]	2	[illegible]				4,[illegible]	[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		12	[illegible]	77,496	77,496	
Arakan: Sandoway		1	3	19		16	7	1[illegible]				[illegible]	1,[illegible]		[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]		1[illegible]	[illegible]	40,[illegible]	40,[illegible]	
Arakan: Arakan Hill Tracts		1	3	21		[illegible]	12	[illegible]				[illegible]	1,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]		14	[illegible]	61,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	
Total		5	12	8		1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	1,72,[illegible]	[illegible]			14,527	2,07,[illegible]	2,07,[illegible]	
Pegu: Rangoon Town		3	9	6		[illegible]		[illegible]	7	42		1,[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]		15	19,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	12,972
Pegu: Hanthawaddy		2	3	25		[illegible]		[illegible]				12,[illegible]	[illegible]		18,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]		14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Pegu: Pegu		[illegible]	[illegible]	44		[illegible]	10	[illegible]				1,[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		15	10,[illegible]	1,14,[illegible]	1,14,[illegible]	
Pegu: Tharrawaddy		4	6	37		[illegible]	5	47				1,[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		15	6,001	92,115	92,115	
Pegu: Prome		2	6	22	50	[illegible]		[illegible]				1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]		2,[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]	24	14	2,427	1,21,[illegible]	1,21,[illegible]	
Total		14	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	1,[illegible]	15	2,[illegible]	7	42		67,[illegible]	12,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	6,01,805	5,88,8[illegible]	12,972
Irrawaddy: Bassein		1	4	60		[illegible]		[illegible]				1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		12	[illegible]	1,19,[illegible]	1,19,411	
Irrawaddy: Henzada		2	6	7	10	[illegible]		[illegible]				1,[illegible]	[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	15	7,[illegible]	90,451	90,451	
Irrawaddy: Thongwa		3	5	47		[illegible]		[illegible]				1,[illegible]	[illegible]		2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		15	[illegible]	1,08,541	1,08,541	
Irrawaddy: Thayetmyo		5	6	73	14	822	5	[illegible]				1,[illegible]	[illegible]		4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	24	14	10,[illegible]	2,60,[illegible]	2,60,[illegible]	
Total		11	21	222	54	1,[illegible]	5	2,242				5,[illegible]	[illegible]		1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			28,405	5,84,485	5,84,485	...
Tenasserim: Moulmein Town		1	5	12		[illegible]	9	[illegible]				[illegible]			1,[illegible]	28,474	1,[illegible]		14	7,486	50,700	50,700	
Tenasserim: Amherst		3	6	78		[illegible]	28	[illegible]				1,[illegible]	2,721		42,[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]		14	[illegible]	1,86,614	1,86,614	
Tenasserim: Tavoy			2	17		177	10	184					[illegible]		9,[illegible]	25,272	[illegible]		14	1,0[illegible]	37,530	37,530	...
Tenasserim: Mergui		1	2	19		187	5	214				8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		[illegible]	31,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		14	1,815	53,785	53,785	...
Tenasserim: Shwegyin		1	6	41		312		[illegible]				2,[illegible]	3,113		24,[illegible]	35,[illegible]	2,[illegible]		14	4,576	1,00,019	1,00,019	...
Tenasserim: Salween		2	1	18		251	12	284				7,[illegible]	[illegible]		8,[illegible]	42,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		15	5,951	65,898	65,898	...
Tenasserim: Toungoo		2	4	34	11	374		425				6,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		22,[illegible]	64,[illegible]	[illegible]	24	14	4,069	1,00,189	1,00,189	...
Total		10	26	219	11	2,[illegible]	64	2,[illegible]				2,[illegible]	8,[illegible]		1,27,[illegible]	4,58,[illegible]	13,[illegible]			32,811	5,94,735	5,94,735	
Total Regular Police	1	41	89	770	115	6,842	141	7,9[illegible]	7	42	31,258	2,10,750	36,901		4,12,[illegible]	12,11,137	56,676	..		1,21,513	20,93,769	20,80,797	12,972
Total Military Police			24	98	50	1,280		1,452							36,434	1,99,664	240	..		19,671	2,56,009	2,56,009	...
GRAND TOTAL	1	41	113	848	165	8,123	141	9,431	7	42	31,258	2,10,750	36,901		4,89,964	14,10,801	56,916	..		1,41,184	23,49,778	23,36,806	12,972

[No. 47.] *4.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in Lower Burma in the year 1887*—(concluded).

District	Distribution of force: Establishment: Guards at district, central, and subsidiary jails: Officers	Guards at district, central, and subsidiary jails: Men	On station duties: Officers	On station duties: Men	Guards over lock-ups and lock-ups of all kinds, and for purposes of treasure or money: Officers	Guards over lock-ups and lock-ups of all kinds, and for purposes of treasure or money: Men	Total: Officers	Total: Men	On town, municipal or harbour duty	Unemployed	Area of whole district in square miles	Population of whole district	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men): To area: On the whole district	To area: Of district exclusive of towns	To area: Of towns	To population: Of the whole district	To population: Of district exclusive of towns	To population: Of towns	Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men): To area: Of the whole district	To area: Of district, exclusive of towns	To area: Of towns	To population: Of the whole district	To population: Of district, exclusive of towns	To population: Of towns	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 38)
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Headquarters																										
ARAKAN: Akyab			24	222		96	25	18	15		7,575	[illegible]	1 to [illegible]			1 to 865			1 to 22 50			1 to 1,472			1,157	4 70
ARAKAN: Kyaukpyu			26	322	1	9	27	[illegible]			[illegible]	140,[illegible]	1 ,, 1,004			1 ,, 417			1 ,, 12 58			1 ,, 429			1,267	3 64
ARAKAN: Sandoway			17	161	1	9	18	170			[illegible]	[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 49			1 ,, 20 60			1 ,, 560			47	2 67
ARAKAN: Arakan Hill Tracts			25	228			25	228	12		14,145	34,149	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 55			1 ,, 401			1 ,, 57			36	14
Total			92	[illegible]	1	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	77		[illegible]	357,[illegible]	1 to 11 84			1 to 479			1 to 14 17			1 to 573			2,935	2 86
PEGU: Rangoon Town			22	84	5	47	27	131	[illegible]	124	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 to [illegible]			177 to 1			1 to 109			1 to 1,278			6,145	61 38
PEGU: Hanthawaddy			[illegible]	259		2	[illegible]	[illegible]			3,257	[illegible]	1 ,, 6 20			1 ,, 674			1 ,, 6 20			1 ,, 674			1,427	4 74
PEGU: Prome			4	237	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			2,990	[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 600			1 ,, 7 21			1 ,, 673			1,937	5 51
PEGU: Tharrawaddy			45	205	2	21	47	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 815			1 ,, 6 62			1 ,, 915			2,584	8 30
PEGU: Prome			57	305		52	60	347	[illegible]		[illegible]	522,[illegible]	1 ,, 7 50			1 ,, 625			1 ,, 6 94			1 ,, 764			3,634	8 68
Total			204	1,172	24	248	218	1,480	412	114	[illegible]	1,193,[illegible]	1 to 4 48			1 to 526			1 to 6 23			1 to 792			16,017	10 85
THAYAWADDY: Prome			28	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	77		7,[illegible]	[illegible]	1 to 12 58			1 to 695			1 to 16 04			1 to 936			2,260	5 43
THAYAWADDY: Henzada			45	278		24	45	[illegible]			1,[illegible]	318,[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 949			1 ,, 6 07			1 ,, 991			2,119	6 60
THAYAWADDY: Thayetmyo			74	[illegible]		8	74	82			[illegible]	289,[illegible]	1 ,, 14 02			1 ,, 755			1 ,, 14 02			1 ,, 755			2,376	6 16
THAYAWADDY: Thayetmyo			86	81		8	86	85	26	24	2,[illegible]	109,[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 176			1 ,, 276			1 ,, 188			1,964	2 17
Total			233	1,700	8	81	241	1,874	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	1,191,119	1 to 7 50			1 to 515			1 to 8 29			1 to 573			8,719	4 90
TENASSERIM: Mergui Town			1	125	2	30	18	244			24	[illegible]	11,[illegible]	1		1 to 928			0 to 1			1 to 379			1,279	9 13
TENASSERIM: Amherst			81	576	6	52	87	[illegible]			15,180	[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 428			1 ,, 23 40			1 ,, 464			1,574	2 96
TENASSERIM: Tavoy			17	[illegible]	2	59	19	[illegible]			7,170	84,[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 462			1 ,, 70 10			1 ,, 833			329	3 82
TENASSERIM: Mergui			5	175		[illegible]	26	[illegible]	1		7,[illegible]	[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 274			1 ,, 41 63			1 ,, 333			269	1 54
TENASSERIM: Shwegyin			47	[illegible]	1	50	48	[illegible]	1		5,427	[illegible]	1 ,, 17 07			1 ,, 457			1 ,, 18 15			1 ,, 550			1,560	5 02
TENASSERIM: Salween			21	[illegible]			21	[illegible]			4,[illegible]	[illegible]	1 ,, [illegible]			1 ,, 106			1 ,, 16 36			1 ,, 106			57	20
TENASSERIM: Toungoo			2	[illegible]		82	10	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	128,[illegible]	1 ,, 14 95			1 ,, 902			1 ,, 18 91			1 ,, 383			1,292	3 85
Total			[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	519,[illegible]	1 to 19 94			1 to 351			1 to 23 97			1 to 413			6,200	3 13
Total Regular Police			703	[illegible]	52	674	815	6,423	640	151	87,220	3,736,771	1 to 10 86			1 to 465			1 to 15 39			1 to 574			33,871	5 23
Total Military Police																						...			...	...
GRAND TOTAL			703	5,749	52	674	815	6,423	640	151	87,220	3,736,771	1 to 10 86			1 to 465			1 to 13 39			1 to 574			33,871	5 23

II D.—POLICE

[No. 48.]

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and [illegible] Men [illegible] Force during the Year [illegible]*

District	Total sanctioned strength: Officers	Total sanctioned strength: Men	Armament of the Force: Number provided with firearms	Armament of the Force: Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons	Armament of the Force: Number provided with batons only	Punishments: Dismissed: Officers	Punishments: Dismissed: Men	Punishments: Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers: Officers	Punishments: Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers: Men	Punishments: Punishment of Officers and Men under Village Police Act: Officers	Punishments: Punishment of Officers and Men under Village Police Act: Men	Punishments: Punishment of Officers and Men under sections 109 and 110, Penal Code: Officers	Punishments: Punishment of Officers and Men under sections 109 and 110, Penal Code: Men	Punishments: Punishment of Officers and Men under Chapter IX of the Criminal Procedure Code: Officers	Punishments: Punishment of Officers and Men under Chapter IX of the Criminal Procedure Code: Men	Punishments: Punishment of Officers and Men: Other offences: Officers	Punishments: Punishment of Officers and Men: Other offences: Men	Rewards: Number of police to whom rewards were given during the year: Promotion	Rewards: Number of police to whom rewards were given during the year: Money rewards	Education: Number of police who can read and write: Officers	Education: Number of police who can read and write: Men	Education: Number of police who cannot read and write: Officers	Education: Number of police who cannot read and write: Men	Number entered during the year	Of ten years' service and under ten years	Of more than ten years' service and upwards	Compulsion	Discontent	Ill-treatment or oppression without reason	Family troubles affecting duty	Disobedience of orders or other under-lying grounds	Dismissal	Resignation	Death	Percentage of hospital during the year to total strength of force	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
ARAKAN: Akyab	21	383	323		[illegible]		1	13	71		2						6	3	10	20	281		213	[illegible]	24	17[illegible]	5	1	95	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]		4	1·03
ARAKAN: Kyaukpyu	26	171	4				1	1	35	1	9									[illegible]	50		24	40	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]				6	10·00	1·03
ARAKAN: Sandoway	17	173					[illegible]	[illegible]	48		2					1				15	170					[illegible]	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]				2	9·40	1·07
ARAKAN: Arakan Hill Tracts	24	240	234	6		1	6	1	78	1	5				2	1	4			17	162			30	100	[illegible]		[illegible]	20	7			1	14	4·72	5·40
Total	98	1,1[illegible]	900	6	[illegible]	1	23	41	235	2	18				2	2	10	3	10	85	901		238	127	761	[illegible]	8	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	2	80	44·15	4·45
PEGU: Rangoon Town	72	[illegible]	9[illegible]	122	740	4	42	[illegible]	2[illegible]		15						11	1	7	9	329	30	29	27[illegible]	2[illegible]	7	4	2	1[illegible]	40	3	1	6	[illegible]	96
PEGU: Hanthawaddy	50	867	254	165		2	5	[illegible]	97	1	5						1		4	32	108		67	[illegible]		11			30	7		1	2	2·08	57
PEGU: Pegu	50	883	307	68	16	2	28	[illegible]	23	1	7						3		9	47	279		54	101	[illegible]	[illegible]			85	30	22	1	3	1·00	78
PEGU: Thayawaddy	43	330	307	307		9	31	60	94	1	18					1	8		5	9	160		5	293	106	1[illegible]			84	30		1	6	2·00	1·75
PEGU: Prome	58	450	385	413	154	1	20	25	122	1	15	2	1					58		58	355		155	173	278	12	4		101	30			4	8·28	78
Total	253	1,908	1,341	1,635	720	18	115	173	556	4	60	2	1			7	1	58	50	55	1,251	30	805	701	1,224	110	8	2	442	103	55	4	21	25·34	97
IRRAWADDY: Bassein	64	495	342	309	116	2	17	27	114	3	19					2	1	4	6	6[illegible]	225			248	189	56	4	2	101	19	6	1	2	1·60	36
IRRAWADDY: Henzada	43	290	281	192	88	5	12	40	41		11				4	1	7	8	9	5	183			140	27	118	1	2	35	17	2	1	9	25·00	2·70
IRRAWADDY: Thongwa	51	332	400	23		6	20	7	17		1	2					7	10	22	[illegible]	25			177	285	[illegible]	2	1	87	2[illegible]		2	4	1·00	1·04
IRRAWADDY: Thayetmyo	90	1,016	1,190				21	17	72	1	9	1	15				9	7	25	8	1,026	[illegible]	1,020	470	505	5[illegible]	4	1	170	21	33	5	16	15·05	1·46
Total	238	2,133	2,083	424	204	13	70	87	244	4	40	3	15	1		3	8	29	82	227	1,749	80	1,0[illegible]0	954	997	7[illegible]2	11	6	893	8[illegible]	41	9	31	11·41	1·31
TENASSERIM: Moulmein Town	15	144	47	87	116	3	32	2	1[illegible]		4								13	[illegible]	82			40	10[illegible]	[illegible]			21	[illegible]		1	2	20·00	1·26
TENASSERIM: Amherst	84	617	647	527		1	24	22	[illegible]	1	8				1		4	5	8	[illegible]	250			220	770	102	2	1	[illegible]	25	41	6	10	6·00	1·42
TENASSERIM: Salween	19	203	282			2	1	[illegible]	12	1									[illegible]	[illegible]	10			104	173	4			89	3		1	27	11·50	9·57
TENASSERIM: Tavoy	19	165	101	21	62		8	1	15		3							5	2	10	142		102	16	77	69			3	8	3		2	16·8	1·08
TENASSERIM: Mergui	21	162					6	4	43		3						3		15	21	70		89	62	86	60		1	25	6			4	41·00	1·88
TENASSERIM: Shwegyin	47	312	331	107	50	2	13	30	67		12					2	14	6	30	46	280			153	256	14	2		104	15		1	8	4·70	2·23
TENASSERIM: Toungoo	38	385	361	385	28	1	6	16	55		12					1	6	2	8	40	328		57	145	235	45	6	3	73	7			6	79·00	1·42
Total	243	2,078	1,772	1,127	256	9	90	73	527	2	42				1	3	23	18	64	223	1,162		248	796	1,703	332	10	5	401	99	44	9	59	25·50	2·54
Military Police	122	1,330	1,174	28		1	89	3	125	1	9						19	7	5	79	401			117	1,085	12			46	90	3		5	31·47	·34
GRAND TOTAL	954	8,573	7,300	3,220	1,240	42	417	377	1,457	13	169	5	14	3	13	9	111	116	186	847	5,444	130	2,333	2,785	5,570	1,531	37	19	1,361	459	151	24	146	27·37	1·49

II D —POLICE

[No. 49.] *6 —Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of Lower Burma during the year 1887.*

District	RACE: Europeans: Military or covenanted civil	Europeans: District or Assistant District Superintendents: Uncovenanted	Europeans: Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards	Europeans: Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100	Europeans: Constables	Eurasians: District or Assistant District Superintendents	Eurasians: Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards	Eurasians: Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100	Eurasians: Constables	Natives: District or Assistant District Superintendents	Natives: Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards	Natives: Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100	Natives: Constables	RELIGION OR CASTE: Officers: Christians	Officers: Mahomedans	Officers: Hindus	Officers: Burmans	Officers: Buddhists: Karens	Officers: Buddhists: Shans	Officers: Khyins	Officers: Kachins	Officers: Taungthus	Men: Christians	Men: Mahomedans	Men: Hindus	Men: Burmans	Men: Buddhists: Karens	Men: Buddhists: Shans	Men: Buddhists: Khyins	Men: Buddhists: Karennis	Men: Buddhists: Taungthus	Grand total officers and men
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
ARAKAN: Akyab		1	1							1	2	26	279	2	2	1		25	1				1	84	83	1	129	61	10		10	410
Kyaukpyu		1					1				2	23	241	2	1		17			5			1	3	24	240			60			358
Sandoway		1	1									14	179	2	2		12							20	5	137	7	1				186
Arakan Hill Tracts		1	3									21	210	4	1	10	2	6	1		2	1		135	3	5	50	7	6	19	13	265
Total		4	5				1			1	4	84	1,110	10	6	11	32	31	2	5	2	1	2	242	115	383	186	69	76	19	23	1,219
PEGU: Rangoon Town		1	4	7						2	4	53	26	11	9	2	49							137	247	149						597
Hanthawaddy		2		1			1	1			2	26	229	5			27		1					12	135	123	1					302
Pegu		3	1				3	2			1	28	281	9	1	4	31						1	45	150	104		1				349
Tharrawaddy		1		2			1				2	36	270	5		2	4						3	11	151	107						313
Prome		1	1			1				1	5	32	455	4		4	32						2	29	103	231						515
Total		8	6	10		1	5	3		3	14	205	1,821	34	10	12	193		1				6	227	874	714	1	1				2,076
THAYAWADDY: Thongwa		2					2	1		1	2	41	347	6	2	3	38						11	64	125	148						396
Bassein		1	2				1	1	1		1	49	418	7	3	3	41	1					1	62	169	203	4					434
Henzada		2	3	1							2	40	279	8	2	1	27						4	37	122	106						307
Thayetmyo		4					4				2	75	576	5	1	3	75						1	4	175	696						961
Total		9	5	1			7	2	1	1	7	205	1,620	29	8	10	179	1					17	167	591	1,113	4					2,148
TENASSERIM: Moulmein Town		1	4	2				2			1	11	109	9	4	1	7							56	94	19						190
Amherst		2		2			1	1		1	4	67	601	6	3	4	37	10	3			15		72	206	131	118	30		11	3	679
Salween		1								1	1	18	263	1		5	9	6							94	15	154					284
Tavoy		1	1					1	1		1	16	1[illegible]	3	2		14	2					1	4	13	120	20					185
Mergui		1	1						1			19	183	2	2	1	17						1	49	50	77		15				205
Shwegyi		1	2			1	1	2			3	38	312	7	2		37	1				1		109	72	112	12				7	300
Toungoo		2	4	1							1	32	385	9		4	23		1				35	25	115	204	3	3				425
Total		9	12	5		1	2	6	2	2	11	201	2,077	37	13	15	147	18	4			16	37	306	650	678	337	48		11	10	2,328
Military Police		1					1				7	69	1,124	2	12	64								43	1,048	33						1,202
GRAND TOTAL		31	38	16		2	16	11	3	7	43	754	8,062	112	49	112	555	51	7	5	2	17	62	987	3,278	2,951	528	118	76	30	33	8,973

E.—MILITARY.

[No 50.] *1.—Statement showing the Strength, Casualties and other particulars regarding the Army stationed in Lower Burma in the year 1887.*

Arm of service	Total number of fighting men and men: Remaining at the end of the year	Total number of fighting men and men: Received during the year	Total number of fighting men and men: Discharged, deserted &c.: Invalided	Total number of fighting men and men: Discharged, deserted &c.: Otherwise	Total number of fighting men and men: Discharged, deserted &c.: Total	Total number of fighting men and men: Discharged, deserted &c.: Invalided	Total number of fighting men and men: Discharged, deserted &c.: Discharged, deserted &c.	Total number of fighting men and men: Remaining at the end of the year 1887	Details of establishment for year 1887: Number of companies, battalions or batteries	Details of establishment for year 1887: Number of guns	Details of establishment for year 1887: Non-combatants: European commissioned officers	Details of establishment for year 1887: Non-combatants: Native commissioned officers	Details of establishment for year 1887: Non-combatants: Non-commissioned officers	Details of establishment for year 1887: Fighting men	Details of establishment for year 1887: Paid camp followers and non-combatants	Average annual pay and rations of each: European commissioned officers	Average annual pay and rations of each: Native commissioned officers	Average annual pay and rations of each: Non-commissioned officers	Average annual pay and rations of each: Fighting men	Average annual pay and rations of each: Camp followers	Total cost, including contingencies
																Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs
EUROPEANS: Artillery	118	42	4	4	8	14	137	4 [illegible] Divisional Troops, R A		5		20	112	15		4,088		600	200	118 11 9	75,184
EUROPEANS: Infantry	1,820	156	12	12	24	115	1,793	2 Bns Royal Sussex, 2 Bns Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1st Cheshire Regt		41		148	1,574	114		6,704		637	384	125 0 0	8,45,486
Total	1,938	198	16	16	32	127	1,930			46		168	1,686	127		5,727		643	297	124 0 0	9,30,670
NATIVES: Artillery																					
NATIVES: Sappers	54	5	1	1	4	1	51	S. M. Defences, P. F. and Q. O. S. M. I. Bns		1	1	9	40	2		6,780	720	432	125	72 0 0	19,950
NATIVES: Infantry	3,676	262	61	61	222	65	3,575	8th, 2nd and 4th M. I., 1st Bn Wing 7th M. I. and 7th Bn. I.		39	66	327	3,143	92		8,180	909	256	117	130 0 0	5,32,360
Total	3,730	267	62	62	226	66	3,626			40	67	336	3,183	94		8,135	906	284	118	129 0 0	5,52,810
GRAND TOTAL	5,668	463	78	78	275	195	5,526			86	67	504	4,869	221		7,000	906	404	189	126 0 0	14,72,980

E.—MILITARY

[No. 51.] 2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to Lower Burma in the year 1887.*

	Arm of service	Employment on the last day of the year: Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service	Number of permanent cantonments occupied	Number of outposts occupied	Average number of officers and men on duty	Average number of officers and men off duty	Troops in addition to those on duty	Troops in addition to those off duty	Employment during the year: Average number of days spent by each man on active service	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service: On duty	With corps on company not on duty	On furlough	Number of divisional or station parades during the year	Number of regimental parades during the year	Average number of days devoted to musketry.
Europeans	4-1 Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery	1	2		18	119			365		42		2	180	
	1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment		1		47	743				5	40			27	19
	2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers	1	2	2	22	229	34		365	26	229		7	520	33
Natives	S. D. Queen's Own Sappers and Miners and Royal Engineers		1	1	42	5	4			280	85			75	..
	7th Madras Infantry Regiment Right Wing		1		71	754	..	71		84	183	98		114	.
	8th Madras Infantry Regiment		1		76	674		38		84	191	90	48	209	...
	20th ditto ditto			8	56	241	250			91	264		7	64	88
	30th ditto ditto	1	1	5	16	238	35	276		66	299		2	155	76
	7th Bombay Infantry		1	4			284		365				5	147	9

E—MILITARY

[No. 52.] *3—Statement showing Religion, Race, and Classes of Native Officers and Men [illegible] to Lower Burma [illegible] of 1887*

Classification according to religion, race &c		Average		Average		Total strength	Numerical [illegible] of the [illegible] castes
		Yrs	M	Ft	In	Rs	
ACCORDING TO RELIGION	Christians ...	30	3	5	7	118	
	Mahomedans	29	3	5	6	119	
	Hindus .	31	6	5	7	119	
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES	Hindustanis .	32	0	5	8	122	
	From Mahratta country	32	6	5	8	121	
	Telingas .	31	6	5	8	123	
	Tamils	29	2	5	7	124	
	Others	28	3	5	7	124	

II F.—MARINE.

[No. 53.] *1.—Statement showing the Strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to Lower Burma in the year 1887-88.*

Arm of service	Total number of fighting officers and men								Detail of the force at the end of the year							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year	Recruited during year	Died			Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year	Number of ships	Number of guns	Number of men					European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Paid non-combatants	
			In action	Otherwise	Total						European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Paid non-combatants						Rs.
RIVER-GOING { European	..								—		...	.	. .		—				.	.	.
RIVER-GOING { Native																					
Total					1							.	.	. .					..	.	...

II F.—MARINE

[No. 54.] 2.—Statement [illegible]

Classification according to [illegible]	Average [illegible]	Average [illegible]	Average [illegible]	General [illegible] characteristics of the regular crews
	Years	Feet	Stones	
ACCORDING TO RELIGION				
Mahomedans				
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES				
General average				

Capital transactions.

227. The capital outlay during the year ending the 31st December 1887 on the system of State railways in Burma was—

Account heads.	Open line. £	s.	d.
Preliminary expenses	.....		
Land	31	9	2
Construction of line	5,098	0	9⅝
Ballast and permanent-way	2,687	10	5⅞
Stations and buildings	9,230	19	0¼
Plant	647	4	4⅜
Rolling-stock	2,760	2	4½
Establishment	58	0	0
Loss by exchange	....		
Total ...	20,463	6	2¼
Suspense heads	- 8,659	15	10⅝
Total ...	11,804	10	3¾
Deduct receipts on Capital account ...	- 3,958	12	11⅛
Total outlay ...	7,846	17	4⅝

The Capital outlay from commencement of operations to the end of December 1887 is as classified under the following main heads of account:—

Account heads.	Open line. £
Preliminary expenses	28,738
Land	27,686
Construction of line	927,360
Ballast and permanent-way	757,042
Stations and buildings	314,806
Plant	73,770
Rolling-stock	363,700
Establishment	203,623
Loss by exchange	125,061
Total ...	2,821,786
Suspense heads	57,639
Total ...	2,879,425
Deduct receipts on Capital account	- 14,770
Total outlay ...	2,864,655

The suspense balances are as follows, showing a decrease of £8,659 since last report:—

	£
Purchases	- 820
Sales	46
Stores	56,101
London stores	2,883
Workshop manufacture, Suspense account ...	- 570

The value of stores issued to Revenue during the year was £40,679.

Revenue transactions.

228. In the following table is a comparison of the earnings for the years 1886 and 1887:—

Account heads.	1886.	1887.	Difference More in 1887.	Difference Less in 1887
	£	£	£	£
Coaching	139,374	174,008	34,634	...
Goods	121,079	153,529	32,450	..
Electric telegraph ...	2,248	1,390	...	858
Sundries	3,094	3,499	405	...
Total ..	265,795	332,426	66,631	..

In the following table a comparison is made between the outlay on Revenue account in 1886 and 1887 :—

Account heads	Outlay in 1886	Outlay in 1887.	Difference. More in 1887.	Difference. Less in 1887.
	£	£	£	£
Maintenance, &c	52,919	49,030	..	3,880
Locomotive expenses	49,181	52,173	2,992	
Carriage and Wagon expenses	12,444	14,561	2,117	...
Traffic expenses ..	32,265	36,996	4,731	...
General charges .	21,597	20,948		649
Steam boat service .				
Special and miscellaneous expenses	3,071	2,888	.	183
Total	171,468	176,596	5,128	

Traffic of the year.

229. The following comparative figures show progress in several items over the previous year :—

No. of item	Heading	1886	1887	Increase	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
12	Total coaching receipts .. .	139,374	174,008	34,634	
22	Total goods traffic	121,079	153,529	32,450	..
57	Total expenditure on revenue account	171,486	176,596	5,110	
59	Percentage net earnings on total Capital outlay .	3 3	5 11	2 14	
...	Total expenditure per train mile	2 0	1 73		0 33
.	Total expenditure per cent gross receipts	64 5	53 12	..	11 39

The above figures show very good progress, due partly to the pacification of the country and to improvement in trade in connection with the opening out of Upper Burma, partly to the local increase in trade on both the Irrawaddy and Sittâng lines which affects both passenger and goods traffic, and also to some extent to the carriage of material for the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension and to movements of troops or military police. The development of traffic on the Sittang line is very marked, and after opening of any section of the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension the trade in upwards goods, such as rice, salt, piece-goods, &c., will become much heavier. Latterly the tendency has been for paddy booked at the upper stations on the Irrawaddy line to go upwards for shipment to Mandalay or riverside stations owing to scarcity in Upper Burma instead of downwards to Rangoon as hitherto, and hence the Railway suffers to some extent by the shorter carriage. With the further settlement of the country increase in cultivation in the upper province should prevent this, and also tend to foster an upward traffic in other goods hitherto much wanted. One feature deserving of notice has been the increased demand in past years for wagons to bring timber to Rangoon. Ordinarily this could have been met, but as many timber trucks were necessarily withdrawn in connection with the movement and transport of rails for the extension to Mandalay the development of this branch of trade has been temporarily checked.

The Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

230. The length of this extension from Toungoo to Mandalay is 220 miles. Construction was commenced on 60 miles at the southern end of the line and 40 miles at the northern end towards the close of 1886-87; but the intervening 120 miles were not put in hand until varying periods between April and June of the year of report. By the close of the year 1887-88 the earthwork throughout had been practically completed, the bulk of the ballast had been collected, and bridge-work was generally well advanced on the southern half of the line, while on the

northern half nearly all the building materals required had been got together and a good start had been made with the bridges. At the same time there remained a gap of only 31 miles to complete the linking in of the rails throughout, and this was filled in by the end of April. The first 30 miles from Toungoo were practically finished and the next section of 29 miles nearly so. These 59 miles, Toungoo to Pyinmana, have since been opened for public traffic, 44 miles on the 11th July 1888 and the remaining 15 miles on the 26th September 1888, but they were opened for goods traffic only at an earlier date, namely, the 1st May 1888. A farther section of 49 miles from Pyinmana to Yamèthin was opened for goods traffic on the 15th November. On an average about 24,000 labourers have been employed daily on the works, of whom fully two-thirds have been Burmans. North of Pyinmana almost the entire labour has been Burman. During the year revised estimates were submitted for the whole extension amounting to £2,044,434. It was hoped at one time that it would be possible to have the line fit to open for public traffic to Mandalay on the 1st January 1889, but unforeseen contingencies will probably cause a delay of about six weeks. A very severe epidemic of cholera on the central section during the months of May and June last dispersed the workmen and threw back the work at least two months; floods in June proved that the waterway near Pyawbwè was not sufficient and a large addition has had to be made to it; the girders for the new bridges have not yet been received from England, while it has been difficult to keep trains running during the monsoon on new banks and with temporary bridges. The above are the chief causes which account for the delay. The Railway on the whole has been very slightly troubled by dacoities, and it has no doubt had a tranquillizing effect on the districts through which it passes as it has supplied profitable employment for large masses of the Burman population.

Thaton Duyinzeik tramway

231. The traffic on the Thatôn-Duyinzeik tramway, which is 8 miles in length, did not increase and the proprietor worked it at a small loss. The rolling-stock consists of 3 locomotives, 8 passenger coaches, and 39 goods vehicles.

Telegraphs.

232. The telegraph system of the province was administered in three divisions, the Burma, the Arakan, and the Upper Burma divisions.

Burma division

233. In the Burma division a new line of 110 miles with three wires (two leased to the Railway and one for departmental purposes) was erected along the railway from Toungoo to Yamèthin and the temporary road line was dismantled. A wire was added from Myogwin to Lemyethna, 14 miles, on the existing posts. Two wires were added from Rangoon to Paungdè, 128 miles, on the existing posts. A wire was added on the line from Prome to Nyaunggyidauk, 23 miles, and a new line of posts with one wire was erected thence to Taungup, a distance of 89 miles. The line from Thayetmyo to Minbu was transferred to the Upper Burma division. Five offices were closed, namely, Sinbyudaing (on the Tavoy-Siam line), Sinthèwa, Gwebin, and Gyobin (field offices on the Toungoo-Yamèthin line), and Myawadi (on the Moulmein-Yahaing-Siam line), and three were transferred to the Upper Burma division, reducing the number of departmental offices to 18. There were also 14 combined offices open at the close of the year. Fourteen offices were opened on the Toungoo-Yamèthin section of the Burma State Railway. There are also 50 offices open for paid traffic on the open railway line and seven opened for administrative purposes. The lines in the vicinity of Rangoon were much damaged by a storm of unusual severity in May, which blew down a number of posts and broke others, causing interruptions on nearly all the wires. The traffic dealt with by departmental and combined offices increased from 924,540 to 1,109,264 messages. The receipts decreased from £48,121 to £43,660, and of the latter sum £16,798 was in payment for State traffic, showing a trifling decrease over the previous year. The private inland traffic showed an increase of £1,505, but the receipts from foreign traffic decreased largely, being only £7,804 against £11,559 in 1886-87.

Post Office.

Seaborne and river mails

234. Early in 1888 arrangements were made for exchange of mails twice a week with Calcutta and once a week instead of fortnightly with Madras The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers worked during the year with commendable regularity and punctuality. The Company still continues to render services in excess of those required under the contract. It runs two Express steamers a week between Prome and Mandalay instead of one, and a weekly Express to Mandalay instead of only the monthly service required by the contract It also carries mails free of charge on the weekly steamers plying between Pakôkku and Kindat, and by the daily ferry-boats between Mandalay and Myinmu. In August 1887 post offices were opened on board the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers between Prome and Mandalay, and sorting was done on board, and at the same time a sorting section was opened on the railway line between Rangoon and Prome, and arrangements were made for the exchange of direct bags between India and all the more important offices both in Upper and Lower Burma

Working of the Postal Department

235. The supervising department of the Post Office was strengthened and various minor but useful improvements were made in the arrangements for the despatch and delivery of the mails. The number of post offices was increased from 97 to 125, while the number of letter-boxes was decreased from 120 to 94.

Postal lines

236. The following is a comparative abstract of the different kinds of Imperial postal lines :—

Year	Railway lines	Bullock and horse lines.	Runners and boat lines.	Steamer lines	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles.	Miles.
1886 87	327	64	344	2,651	3,385
1887 88	419	409¼	785	3,407	5,020¼
Increase ...	92	345¼	441	757	1,635¼

All lines in Upper Burma connecting post offices are now charged to the Imperial post and they are also entirely controlled by the Post Office with the exception of three, namely, (1) Thabeikkyin to Bernardmyo and Mogôk, (2) Ywathit to Taungdwingyi, (3) Hlaingdet to Koni and Fort Stedman. These three lines though paid for by the department are, at the special request of the District Officers, left under their control and management. The Bernardmyo line, which last year was a source of continual complaint, is now working very satisfactorily under a contract with a Shan who lands mails at both ends on third day after despatch. The increase in the steamer mileage of 757 miles is due to the insertion in the returns of certain steamer lines which, though used for mails, had been omitted from previous reports.

Business of the Post Office.

237. Under the head of Correspondence there is a steady increase as will be seen by the following abstract which gives the results of the last two years' enumerations :—

Year	Letters including postcards.	Newspapers	Parcels.	Book and pattern packets	Total.
1886 87 ...	6,902,220	1,063,140	81,484	174,044	8,220,888
1887-88	8,874,892	1,458,340	100,360	243,724	10,677,316
Increase ...	1,972,672	395,200	18,876	69,680	2,456,428
Percentage of increase	28 5	37·1	23·1	40 0	29·8

There was an increase of £390,545 in issues and £80,926 in payments of money-orders. In Rangoon £311,561 worth of orders were issued and £104,868 were paid There was an increase also in the insurances effected and in the Savings Bank transactions. The despatch of value payable parcels is not a very important branch of postal work in Burma.

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88.*

Details	Total of each station.			Total of each class		
	Original works.	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
GENERAL BRANCH IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS						
MILITARY						
Accommodation for Troops						
Bassein	3,634		3,634			
Pegu	2,503	3,087	5,590			
Rangoon	12,166	80,654	92,820			
Thayetmyo		15,814	15,814			
Toungoo		1,705	1,705			
				18,303	44,260	62,563
Ordnance						
Rangoon		9,926	9,926			
					9,926	9,926
Commissariat						
Rangoon		6,919	6,919			
Thayetmyo		2,186	2,186			
Toungoo	1,015		1,015			
				1,015	8,705	9,720
Staff and Miscellaneous						
Rangoon		4,501	4,501			
Toungoo	526		526			
				526	4,501	5,027
Communications						
Toungoo	*- 345*		*- 345*	*- 345*		*- 345*
GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS						
Amherst		2,500	2,500			
Rangoon		14,992	14,992			
Thayetmyo		6,537	6,537			
					24,029	24,029
Fortifications						
Rangoon	14,823	6,275	21,098			
Thayetmyo		3,160	3,160			
Toungoo	7,899	1,732	9,631			
				22,722	11,167	33,889
Minor Works						
Amherst	1,877	6,054	7,931			
Bassein		986	986			
Pegu	2,246	23	2,269			
Rangoon	9,522	12,234	21,756			
Thiraawaddy	627	1,681	2,308			
Thayetmyo	2,758	11,292	14,050			
Toungoo	7,028	10,408	17,436			
Henzada		60	60			
				21,058	43,077	69,135
Total				66,279	1,17,665	2,13,944
Deduct Contributions				1,696	7,133	8,829
Total Military				64,583	1,10,532	2,05,115

GENERAL ABSTRACT

Original works	64,583
Repairs	1,10,532
Establishment	18,951
Tools and plant	3,070
Total Imperial Military Expenditure	2,56,136
Deduct Expenditure in England	
Total as per Finance Accounts	2,56,436

IMPERIAL MILITARY SPECIAL DEFENCES						
Fortifications						
Monkey Point	1,00,945		1,00,945			
Chôki Point	14,889		14,889			
King's Point	304		304			
				1,16,128		1,16,128

GENERAL ABSTRACT

Original works	1,16,128
Establishment	26,709
Tools and plant	1,742
Total	1,44,579
Deduct Expenditure in England	189
Total as per Finance Accounts	1,44,390

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *I.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88* - (continued)

Details	Total of each station			Total of each class.		
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
GENERAL BRANCH- PROVINCIAL						
CIVIL BUILDINGS						
CUSTOMS BUILDINGS						
Minor Works						
Arakan		287	287			
Amherst	1,736	259	2,095			
Bassein		499	499			
Rangoon	355	2,595	2,950			
Toungoo		5	5			
Total Customs Buildings				2,091	3,745	5,836
POSTAL						
Minor Works						
Arakan		724	724			
Amherst		176	176			
Bassein		153	153			
Henzada		98	98			
Pegu	753	314	1,067			
Rangoon	2,146	2,838	4,984			
Thaungwaddy		99	99			
Thayetmyo		290	290			
Toungoo		184	184			
Total Postal Works				2,899	4,815	7,684
TELEGRAPH						
Major Works						
Akyab	22,114		22,114			
				22,114		22,114
Minor Works						
Arakan	448	1,326	1,774			
Amherst	315	797	1,112			
Bassein		290	290			
Henzada	281	566	847			
Pegu		109	109			
Rangoon	973	4,135	5,107			
Thayetmyo	75	277	352			
Toungoo		317	317			
				2,111	7,727	9,838
Total Telegraph				24,225	7,727	31,952
ADMINISTRATION						
Major Works						
Rangoon	41,827	4,340	46,167	41,827	4,340	46,167
Minor Works						
Rangoon	3,601	7,239	10,840	3,601	7,239	10,840
Total Administration				45,428	11,579	57,007
Carried over				74,613	27,866	1,02,479

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88*—(continued).

Details	Total of each station			Total of each class.		
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Brought forward				74,613	27,866	1,02,479
CIVIL BUILDINGS- (continued)						
LAW AND JUSTICE						
Major Works						
Amherst	828		828	828		828
Minor Works						
Arakan	1,215	4,278	5,493			
Amherst		3,916	3,916			
Bassein	298	1,507	1,805			
Henzada	705	2,050	2,755			
Pegu	566	1,188	1,754			
Rangoon	1,002	2,703	3,705			
Tharrawaddy	332	1,774	2,106			
Thayetmyo	717	450	1,167			
Toungoo		577	577	4,835	18,443	23,278
Total Law and Justice				5,663	18,443	24,106
EDUCATIONAL						
Major Works						
Amherst	5,000		5,000			
Rangoon		3,301	3,301	5,000	3,301	8,301
Minor Works						
Amherst	483	672	1,155			
Pegu	1,510	990	2,500			
Rangoon	2,899	50	2,949	4,892	1,712	6,404
Total Educational				9,692	5,013	14,705
MEDICAL						
Minor Works						
Rangoon	1,950	1,792	3,722			
Thayetmyo	192	200	392			
Total Medical				2,142	1,992	4,134
ECCLESIASTICAL						
Major Works						
Pegu	273		273	273		273
Minor Works						
Arakan		895	895			
Amherst		473	473			
Bassein		397	397			
Henzada		30	30			
Pegu		26	26			
Rangoon	487	3,819	4,306			
Tharrawaddy	135	254	389			
Thayetmyo	180	1,540	1720			
Toungoo	255	406	661	1,057	7,840	8,897
Total Ecclesiastical				1,330	7,840	9,170
JAILS						
Major Works						
Bassein	12,016		12,016			
Henzada	13,936		13,936			
Pegu	1,954		1,954			
Rangoon	5,753	3,168	8,921			
Thayetmyo	1,583		1,583			
Toungoo	2,186		2,186	37,428	3,168	40,596
Minor Works						
Arakan	802	3,103	3,905			
Amherst		1,588	1,588			
Bassein	2,262	699	2,961			
Henzada	1,132	1,019	2,111			
Pegu	1,195	99	1,294			
Rangoon	3,168	3,398	6,566			
Tharrawaddy	14	299	313			
Thayetmyo	2,305	1,088	3,393			
Toungoo	245	632	877	11,353	11,955	23,308
Total Jails				48,781	15,123	63,904
Carried over				1,42,201	76,277	2,18,478

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88 (continued).*

Details	Total of each station: Original work	Total of each station: Repairs	Total of each station: Total	Total of each class: Original works	Total of each class: Repairs	Total of each class: Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Brought forward				1,12,201	76,277	2,18,478
CIVIL BUILDINGS—continued						
POLICE						
Minor Works						
Rangoon		1,091	1,091		1,091	1,091
POLICE						
Major Works						
Bassein	6,704		6,704			
Henzada	1,336		1,336			
Rangoon	[illegible]		[illegible]	11,333		11,333
Minor Works						
Arakan		199	[illegible]			
Amherst		[illegible]	93			
Bassein	1,750	1,150	2,900			
Henzada	69	91	160			
Pegu		366	366			
Rangoon	[illegible]	15	[illegible]			
Tharrawaddy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Thayetmyo	23	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]			
Toungoo		11	11			
Total Police				[illegible]	1,747	11,700
				[illegible]	1,747	29,044
MISCELLANEOUS						
Major Works						
Pegu	1,[illegible]		1,[illegible]			
Rangoon	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]	10,910	2,224	13,134
Minor Works						
Arakan	222	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Amherst		[illegible]	[illegible]			
Bassein		[illegible]	[illegible]			
Henzada	1,[illegible]	18,6	[illegible]			
Pegu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Rangoon	[illegible]	10,[illegible]	13,911			
Tharrawaddy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Thayetmyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Toungoo	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,246	31,366	37,622
Total Miscellaneous				[illegible]	[illegible]	50,756
				1,80,[illegible]	1,15,[illegible]	2,96,397
Total Civil Buildings				[illegible]	1,109	1,814
Deduct Contributions				1,79,967	1,14,596	2,94,563
Net Total						
COMMUNICATIONS						
Major Works						
Arakan	2,347	10,[illegible]	12,719			
Amherst	11,011	[illegible]	64,128			
Bassein		[illegible]	6,910			
Henzada	63	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Pegu	40,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Rangoon		[illegible]	[illegible]			
Tharrawaddy	10,980	[illegible]	10,[illegible]			
Thayetmyo	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Toungoo	1,183	[illegible]	[illegible]	68,106	3,38,669	4,06,775
Minor Works						
Arakan		7,607	[illegible]			
Amherst		13,410	13,410			
Bassein	676	[illegible]	2,965			
Henzada	918	11,[illegible]	1,068			
Pegu	17,120	6,507	18,627			
Rangoon		[illegible]	2,928			
Tharrawaddy		2,[illegible]	2,146			
Thayetmyo		4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]			
Toungoo	1,127	7,363	8,490	14,841	57,306	72,147
Total Communications				82,947	3,95,975	4,78,922
Deduct Contributions				9,709	5,041	15,605
Net Total				73,238	3,90,934	4,63,272
Carried over				2,55,205	5,04,630	7,57,835

III B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88*—(continued).

Details	Total of each station: Original works	Repairs	Total	Total of each class: Original works	Repairs	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Brought forward	..			2,53,205	5,04,630	7,57,835
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS						
Major Works						
Arakan	347		347			
Amherst	10,702		10,702			
Pegu	8,648		8,648			
Rangoon	11,926	5,248	17,174			
Tharrawaddy ..	7,086		7,086			
				38,709	5,248	43,947
Minor Works						
Arakan	1,807	254	2,061			
Amherst		5,994	5,994			
Bassein	1,943	1,671	3,614			
Pegu	2,047	1,144	3,191			
Rangoon	947		947			
Tharrawaddy		2,209	2,209			
				6,743	7,577	14,320
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements				45,452	12,825	58,267
Deduct Contributions	..			25,050	5,368	30,418
Net Total				20,402	7,447	27,849
Total Provincial Civil Works				2,73,607	5,12,077	7,85,684

GENERAL ABSTRACT

Civil buildings	Works	1,79,967
	Repairs	1,14,395
Communications	Works	79,248
	Repairs	3,90,011
Miscellaneous public improvements	Works	20,402
	Repairs	7,447
Total Works and Repairs		7,85,684
Establishment		3,53,331
Tools and plant		5,118
Profit and loss		708
Total Provincial Expenditure		11,64,934
Deduct decrease in Suspense Balances		21,635
Total as per Finance Accounts		11,43,299

GENERAL BRANCH—LOCAL EXCLUDED						
Nil						
GENERAL BRANCH—LOCAL INCORPORATED						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Minor Works						
Arakan ...		100	100			
Bassein	879		879			
Pegu	3,175	440	3,615			
Tharrawaddy	698	495	1,193			
Toungoo		50	50			
				4,752	1,085	5,837
Total Civil Buildings						
COMMUNICATIONS						
Major Works						
Arakan	10,346		10,346			
Bassein	5,926		5,926			
Henzada	7,294	2,430	9,724			
Pegu	21,736	7,528	29,264			
Rangoon	21,378		21,378			
Tharrawaddy	2,854	3,633	6,487			
				72,543	13,592	86,135
Minor Works						
Arakan	3,772	8,909	12,681			
Amherst		1,291	1,291			
Bassein		2,986	2,986			
Henzada	465	2,001	2,466			
Pegu	4,979	3,803	8,782			
Rangoon		11,611	11,611			
Tharrawaddy	50	1,403	1,453			
				9,266	32,004	41,270
Total Communications ..			...	81,799	45,596	1,27,395
Carried over				86,551	46,681	1,33,232

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88 (continued)*

Details	Total of each station			Total of each class		
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Brought forward				86,551	46,681	1,33,232
GENERAL BRANCH—LOCAL INCORPORATED (*continued*)						
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS						
Major Works						
Akyab	[illegible]		[illegible]			
Amherst	[illegible]		[illegible]			
Henzada	[illegible]		[illegible]			
Thayetmyo	[illegible]		[illegible]			
Tounngoo	[illegible]		[illegible]			
Thaungwaday	[illegible]		[illegible]			
				67,919		65,049
Minor Works						
Akyab	6,225	703	6,928			
Amherst		500	500			
Bassein		400	400			
Henzada	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]			
Prome	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]			
Rangoon	[illegible]	912	2,[illegible]			
Thaungwaday		800	800			
Tounngoo	1,400	98	1,498			
				90,017	7,626	27,641
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements				85,064	7,626	92,690
Total Local Incorporated				171,615	54,307	2,25,922
GENERAL ABSTRACT						
Original Works						1,71,615
Repairs						54,307
Establishment						51,166
Tools and plant						3,337
Total Local Incorporated as per Finance Accounts						2,80,425
IRRIGATION BRANCH						
PROVINCIAL						
41.—Minor Works and Navigation Works for which no Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept						
Pegu and Sittang canal	6,661	14,459	27,096			
Sittang and Kyauktaw canal	72,163	4,944	77,146			
Tunte canal		1,695	1,695			
Establishment				1,15,816	23,031	1,58,847
						41,095
Tools and plant						18,232
Total Minor Works and Navigation						2,18,174
Deduct decrease in Suspense Balances						519
Net Total						2,17,655
AGRICULTURAL						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept						
Irrawaddy embankments, Western series: Myanaung section	580	1,701	2,281			
Henzada section	33,[illegible]	29,329	63,10[illegible]			
Establishment				34,356	39,581	73,937
						17,097
Tools and plant						1,897
Profit and loss						234
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Account are kept						93,165
Deduct decrease in Suspense Balances						59
Net Total						93,106
Agricultural carried over						93,106
Carried over						2,17,655

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88*—(concluded)

Details	Total of each station			Total of each class		
	Original works	Repairs	Total.	Original works	Repairs	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Brought forward		..				2,17,655
IRRIGATION BRANCH—*(concluded)*						
AGRICULTURAL *(concluded)*						
Agricultural brought forward		.				93,106
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept						
Embankments in districts		27,978	27,978		27,978	27,978
Establishment						6,435
Total Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept						34,413
Total Agricultural						1,27,519
Total Provincial						3,15,174
LOCAL INCORPORATED						
43—Minor Works and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept						
Kyauktan canal	2,375	1,382	3,757			
Ma-ubin road (water way)	1,887		1,887			
Irrawaddy river	6,004		6,004			
Little Pulu creek	78		78			
Water ways	2,110		2,110			
Kyaukse weir		204	204			
				12,498	1,586	13,984
Establishment	..	.				3,217
Tools and plant						210
Total works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept						17,411
AGRICULTURAL						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept						
Petty works		105	105		105	105
Establishment						24
Tools and plant		.				2
Total works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept						131
Total Local Incorporated						17,542
Grand Total Expenditure Irrigation Branch						3,62,716

GENERAL ABSTRACT

PROVINCIAL

Works	1,70,172
Repairs	90,930
Establishment	64,027
Tools and plant	20,129
Profit and loss	234
Total Expenditure Provincial	3,15,752
Deduct decrease in Suspense Balances	578
Net Total	3,15,174

LOCAL INCORPORATED

Works	12,498
Repairs	1,591
Establishment	3,217
Tools and plant	212
Total Expenditure Local Incorporated	17,542
Total as per Finance Accounts	3,62,716

III B—Public Works

[No. 59.] 2—*General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works [illegible] the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses [illegible] Works [illegible] 1887-88*

Irrigation and Navigation Works Agricultural) not classed as Productive

	Name of project	Estimated cost of construction	Capital outlay: Direct 1887-88	Capital outlay: Direct To end of 1887-88	Capital outlay: Indirect 1887-88	Capital outlay: Indirect To end of 1887-88	In [illegible] 1887-88: Water rates [illegible]	In [illegible] 1887-88: Collected with land revenue	In [illegible] 1887-88: Total	Working expenses during 1887-88 (including [illegible])	Net [illegible] 1887-88: Excess revenue (surplus)	Net [illegible] 1887-88: Excess expenditure (deficit)	Net [illegible] 1887-88: Rate per cent: On gross revenue	Net [illegible] 1887-88: Rate per cent: On gross expenditure	Interest charged during year	Net [illegible] including [illegible]: Excess revenue (surplus)	Net [illegible] including [illegible]: Excess expenditure (deficit)	Net [illegible] including [illegible]: Rate per cent: On gross revenue	Net [illegible] including [illegible]: Rate per cent: On expended capital
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Irrawaddy embankments. Western series	Kyangin section	1,55,064		1,50,250		4,814		3,587	3,587	3,252	7,05		45			700		45	
Western series	Myanaung do	11,02,287		10,75,185		27,102		1,62,078	1,9[illegible]	1,546	10,512		1,057			11,651		10,57	
Western series	Henzada do	19,92,798	..	18,33,491		51,238	1,100	5,57,759	5,51,859	99,906	4,71,453		2,58			4,51,960		2,458	
Eastern series	Survey from Mingyi to Yandoon	12,800		12,397		403													
	Total	31,62,949*		30,71,325		81,577	1,100	6,98,754	6,91,914	1,02,724	5,69,180		1,800			5,69,180		18,00	

* Sanctioned by the Secretary of State *vide* his despatch No. 49, dated the 21st September 1882, and Government of India, Public Works Department, Register No. 11-I of 1882-83 and letter No. 421-I dated the 4th November 1882.

	Rs
Direct outlay	30,78,605
Indirect outlay	84,344
	31,62,949

Name of railway	Miles opened during the year	Total miles opened	Passengers during the year: First	Second	Intermediate	Third	Total	Receipts from passengers	Receipts from merchandise	Receipts from railway materials	Total receipts	Working expenses	Net profits	Number of European staff	Number of Native staff	Total capital expended.
			No	No	No	No	No	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs
Burma State Railway		332	7,4[illegible]	94,[illegible]2		[illegible]457,006	559,190	8,30,123 (a)	13,18,904 (b)	1,48,687 (c)	32,97,270	17,99,600	14,97,670	304	1,274	2,89,15,353

(a) Includes all receipts from coaching traffic.

(b) Includes receipts from merchandise, less railway materials, sundries and telegraph.

(c) Receipts from railway materials both revenue and capital.

III D MARINE

[No. 61.] *1 — Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Administration of Burma in the year 1887-88 **

Details of vessel	Tonnage of each vessel and horse power of engines if a steamer		Number of officers	Number of men	Total annual cost	Total annual earnings of the vessels	Remarks.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Sea-going Vessels	Tons	H P			Rs	Rs	
Enterprise S S	540	120	12	67	92,136	671	Tender to light houses
Guide brig sailing vessel	220	0	2	26	31,123	31,252	Pilot vessels, includes tender *Alert*
Pharos sailing vessel	70	0		4	30,739	1,283	Buoy vessels
Samson ditto	200	0		16			
Aguada, ditto	80	0		11	1,612		
Reviver, ditto	80	0	1	15	6,000		Employed in surveying the river and shifting and carrying down moorings
River going Vessels							
Irrawaddy paddle steamer	614	150	6	48	47,407	1,236	
Sir William Peel, ditto			6	59	59,298	375	
Jaboona, ditto			4	48	51,084		
Sladen ditto			6	41	57,170	95	
Firefly, ditto	120	75	2	15	18,090	600	
All other Craft Boats &c							
Melloo							
Pagan							
Dhamo							
Patrick			22	146	3,70,678		
George							
Other steam launches in Upper Burma							
Rangoon port steam launches				17	13,116		
Ditto port boats				5	971		
Bassein port steam launch	15	0		5	2,941		
Ditto gig				8	1,248		
Moulmein port cutter	10	0		10	1,464		For general port and river work
Ditto steam launch				3	2,262		Employed generally for river survey and conservancy work
Tenasserim circle, Forest Department launch					1,766		
Bassein district launch					2,86		
Hanthawaddy, district launch					3,590		
Shwegyin district launch					3,744		
Thongwa, district launches					10,211		
Pegu district, police and P W D launches					8,029		
Thayetmyo, district and P W D launches					6,570		
Rangoon division, P W D. launch					2,630		
Pegu circle Forest Department launch					3,621		

* This statement refers to Upper as well as to Lower Burma

III D.—MARINE.

[No. 62.] *2.—Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Administration of Lower Burma in the year 1887-88.*

Description of establishment	Number of officers	Number of men	Total annual cost	Total annual earnings	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT			Rs	Rs	
Port Officer's Establishment—					
Akyab . .	1	4	9,742	.	
Rangoon . .	12	35	60,864	33,184	
Bassein	1	2	7,164	.	
Moulmein .	1	8	1	.	
Total	15	49	98,331	33,184	
DOCKYARD ESTABLISHMENT					
Pilot Establishment—					
Government salaried				.	
Ditto free					
Licensed . .		41			
Total		41			
Other Establishment—					
Signal establishment		7	2,428	..	
Wharf ditto		13	7,588	.. .	
Semaphore establishment		3	1,142	.. .	
Port Health Officer's establishment	2		1 160	.	
Coal depôt establishment ..		1	120	.	
Total	2	21	12,138	.	

[No. 63.]

III E — AGRICULTURE

1—Crops Cultivated (Area in Acres)

District	Cereals and pulses: Rice	Wheat	Other food grains, including pulses	Oil seeds	Sugarcane	Fibres: Cotton	Jute	Other sorts	Indigo	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Miscellaneous: Food crops	Non food crops	Total area of crops	Deduct area cropped more than once	Actual area on which crops were grown	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Akyab	[illegible]			29	152	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Northern Arakan	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Kyaukpyu	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Sandoway	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Area of 17,305 hill clearings estimated at Rs. [illegible] acres
Total Arakan	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Rangoon Town	1,248			[illegible]	208							[illegible]		591		1,749		1,749	
Hanthawaddy	387,075			32								52		2,674	1,638	414,672		414,672	
Pegu	618,781		4,345	1,472	16							14,842		14,842		634,037		634,037	
Tharrawaddy	271,082			2,762	18	2,409						30,965		30,965		264,079		264,079	
Prome	257,705											[illegible]		29,411		274,168		274,168	
Total Pegu	1,531,465		4,345	4,237	782	2,409						6,591		87,411	1,638	1,615,145		1,615,145	Area of 5,771 hill clearings estimated at Rs. 11,542 acres
Thôngwa	314,159			772	183							15		40,015	1,186	376,830		376,830	
Bassein	49,582		2,314	156	184							120		2,577	99	489,239		489,239	
Henzada	303,574		2,436	925								3,626		1,253		27,682		27,682	
Thayetmyo	69,067			10,328		1,269						7,5		17,408	316	98,271		98,271	
Total Irrawaddy	1,176,579		4,750	12,184	367	1,269						8,316		57,785	1,592	1,292,072		1,292,072	Area of 11,928 hill clearings estimated at Rs. 23,736 acres.
Moulmein Town	1,155				3									554	7	1,711		1,711	
Amherst	284,775			3	737	550		550				8		33,365	7,065	326,509		326,509	
Tavoy	61,028				79									21,123		82,770	550	82,220	
Mergui	28,004			2,188	97							80		13,547		54,756		54,756	
Tounngoo	57,596			7,1	263						15	46		5,885		62,416		62,416	
Shwegyin	114,601		50	2,931	2,541							61		17,263	3,372	138,549		138,549	
Salween	10,923				13									30	1,433	12,459		12,459	
Total Tenasserim	566,911		350	5,463	3,733	550		550			15	195		89,467	11,930	679,170	550	678,620	Area of 26,404 hill clearings estimated at Rs. 52,808 acre
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA	3,846,916		9,155	25,331	7,459	7,765		638			21	20,791		330,840	23,781	4,272,997	550	4,272,447	

III E.—AGRICULTURE.

[No. 64.]

2.—*Agricultural Stock.*

District	Cows and bullocks	Buffaloes	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Sheep and goats	Carts	Ploughs	Boats
Akyab	171,929	95,079	337		6,680	4,022	66,589	18,972
Northern Arakan	1,270	98	3		1,100			763
Kyaukpyu	69,534	23,819	74		565	137	12,956	4,119
Sandoway	14,266	27,759	72		911	808	17,494	2,189
Total Arakan	249,999	146,755	486		9,376	4,967	97,039	25,998
Rangoon Town	9,896	563	1,940		2,995	702	66	917
Hanthawaddy	25,799	39,739	131		142	8,279	18,865	5,895
Pegu	39,883	70,369	415		873	13,691	31,076	3,410
Tharrawaddy	68,795	34,136	690		382	26,062	29,851	1,246
Prome	110,447	27,298	670		468	30,908	37,793	1,507
Total Pegu	248,780	172,105	3,839		4,850	79,642	117,650	12,975
Thongwa	24,072	36,827	431		1,011	7,648	15,647	10,932
Bassein	68,493	74,604	712		1,665	13,471	28,951	10,127
Henzada	110,119	38,190	811		887	25,543	13,086	2,672
Thayetmyo	89,665	18,400	811		1,060	15,300	26,722	1,038
Total Irrawaddy	292,449	166,940	2,798		4,623	61,962	124,406	24,769
Moulmein Town	2,465	35	1,154		856	230	100	555
Amherst	84,526	58,752	103		2,874	9,414	26,667	5,065
Tavoy	104,137	28,592	30		445	765	4,067	1,974
Mergui	607	31,906	5		503	79	2,394	8,355
Toungoo	12,741	91,066	146		1,370	4,234	8,160	312
Shwegyin	19,890	30,[illegible]	137		524	6,428	6,736	1,351
Salween	398	2,662			409	2	120	3
Total Tenasserim	130,754	176,480	1,883		6,930	21,150	48,044	18,215
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA	920,891	662,285	9,006		25,719	167,721	367,139	76,952

Irrigation

Division	Total area of crops in column 16, Part B, irrigated and unirrigated	Area irrigated: By canal: Government	By canal: Private	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total area of crops irrigated	Details: Wheat	Other cereals and pulses	Miscellaneous food-crops	Miscellaneous non-food-crops
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Lower Burma	4,272,997	864	1,473	160	90	3,155	6,042		3,402	2,550	

[No. 65.]

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

Statement showing the Price of Produce at the end of the year 1887-88.

PER MAUND OF 82lbs

Division	District	Rice (a)	Wheat	Cotton (b)	Sugar (c)	Salt	Tobacco	Oil seeds	Hemp and other fibres	Indigo	Catch	Cocoanut oil	Wood oil	Earth oil	Tobacco	Chillies	Pea	Peas	Maddo
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
ARAKAN	Akyab	3 0 0		4 4 0		1 1 [illegible]	30 0 0	5 0 0				[illegible] 0 0	5 9 0	[illegible] 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0		4 8 0	.
	Northern Arakan	3 5 4		3 0 0			11 0 0								2 10 0				..
	Kyaukpyu	3 5 4			5 0 0	0 8 0	19 0 0	4 8 0						4 8 0		11 0 0			.
	Sandoway	2 9 9		6 0 0	3 6 0	1 12 0	19 0 0		6 0 0			.		5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0		5 0 0	
	Average	3 1 0		4 6 8	4 0 0	1 4 8	18 8 0	4 12 0	6 0 0			15 0 0	8 9 0	4 13 4	4 3 4	10 0 0		4 12 0	
PEGU	Rangoon Town	3 3 2														11 0 0			
	Hanthawaddy	3 2 0			7 3 0	1 10 0	23 0 0*								3 8 0	7 3 0		3 12 0	
	Pegu	3 11 0				1 10 0	10 0 0					.							...
	Tharrawaddy	4 0 0			10 0 0		7 8 0				10 0 0				5 0 0	6 8 0		4 0 0	
	Prome	3 2 6		3 3 10	6 15 0		5 8 10				11 1 9		11 1 9		2 9 7	10 14 2		4 2 8	
	Average	3 6 11		3 3 10	8 0 8	1 10 1	11 8 2				10 8 10		11 1 9		4 0 6	9 10 0		3 15 7	
BRAWADDY	Thôngwa	4 0 0				1 2 3		5 0 0								6 10 8			.
	Bassein	3 3 2			11 0 0	2 0 10	16 14 8	4 0 0			13 8 0	15 2 0				7 5 8		4 0 0	...
	Henzada	2 7 2				1 12 0	5 7 8				17 8 9	26 13 4				10 15 4		4 0 9	
	Thayetmyo	3 4 11	3 9 3	4 0 0	9 0 3	1 6 3	5 8 0				9 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0		5 8 0	
	Average	3 3 10	3 9 3	4 0 0	10 0 1	1 9 4	7 4 9	4 8 0			13 5 7	18 10 5	40 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	7 10 8	.	4 6 3	.
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town	3 0 10									..	17 2 3		7 2 3					
	Amherst	12 0				2 4 0						14 8 0	6 8 0			.		.	.
	Tavoy	2 13 0			3 8 2	1 5 11		.	3 4 7	.		17 8 6	5 7 8						...
	Mergui	2 9 1			8 12 6	1 1 7	27 6 4	4 10 8				.	5 6 7		4 10 8			.	..
	Toungoo	5 0 6	.	..	6 6 11	2 1 2	9 3 2				9 3 2	14 15 2	27 0 0	6 14 5	5 12 0	10 5 6		3 9 6	...
	Shwegyin	4 6 0			4 12 0	2 6 0	18 8 0					12 0 0			4 8 0	10 0 0		4 0 0	.
	Salween	3 12 0			9 2 3		13 11 5	2 10 7		.	.								...
	Average	3 10 9			6 8 4	1 13 4	17 3 3	3 10 7	3 4 7		9 3 2	15 3 7	11 1 7	7 0 4	4 15 7	10 2 9	..	3 12 9	...
	GENERAL AVERAGE LOWER BURMA	3 5 8	3 9 3	3 14 2	7 2 3	1 9 4	13 2 0	4 4 10	4 10 3	.	11 0 6	16 4 8	17 8 10	5 12 7	5 2 10	9 5 11	.	4 4 2	..

(a) Husked. (b) Uncleaned cotton. (c) Jaggery. * Arakan tobacco.

[No. 65.]

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR—(*concluded*).

1.—*Produce.*

Division	District	Per maund of 80 lbs—concluded: Mustard	Linseed	Gingelly oil	Plough-bullocks, each	Sheep and goats, each	Fish, per seer	Iron, per maund	Elephants, each	Buffaloes, each	Oxen, each	Goyals, each	Ponies, each	Timber, per ton	Rum, per gallon	Slaughter-bullocks, each	Figs, each
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Arakan	Akyab	4 8 0		21 0 0	45 0 0	5 0 0	0 3 6			75 0 0	35 0 0		130 0 0	62 8 0		25 0 0	10 0 0
	Northern Arakan					8 0 0	0 4 0			95 0 0	30 0 0	125					14 0 0
	Kyaukpyu			25 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 0			50 0 0	35 0 0		120 0 0	20 0 0*		8 0 0	9 0 0
	Sandoway				50 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 0		2,000 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0		100 0 0	10 0 0*		10 0 0	5 0 0
	Average	4 8 0		23 0 0	45 0 0	5 12 0	0 3 4		2,000 0 0	67 8 0	35 0 0	125	116 10 8	30 13 4		14 5 4	9 8 0
Pegu	Bargoon Town				30 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 6		1,000 0 0	60 0 0			175 0 0	65 0 0		60 0 0	30 0 0
	Hantnawaddy			17 4 0	75 0 0	14 12 0	0 6 0		1,500 0 0	80 0 0	70 0 0	..	155 0 0	80 0 0		30 0 0	25 0 0
	Pegu			20 0 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 0		1,400 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0		100 0 0	60 0 0		40 0 0	25 0 0
	Tharrawaddy				75 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 0		1,570 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0		100 0 0	60 0 0		30 0 0	20 0 0
	Prome				65 0 0	12 8 0	0 11 5		1,250 0 0	65 0 0	57 8 0		125 0 0	85 0 0		25 0 0	15 0 0
	Average			18 10 0	75 0 0	12 10 5	0 6 9		1,344 0 0	67 0 0	59 6 0		131 0 0	74 0 0		37 0 0	23 0 0
Irrawaddy	Thongwa				75 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 0			60 0 0	35 0 0	.	100 0 0		.	..	20 0 0
	Bassein				52 8 0	15 0 0	0 9 6		1,850 0 0	65 0 0	52 8 0		75 0 0	45 0 0		21 8 0	17 8 0
	Henzada				65 0 0	6 0 0	0 7 0		1,300 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0		145 0 0	47 8 0	..	25 0 0	10 0 0
	Thayetmyo				50 0 0	11 0 0	0 9 0	10 0 0	1,750 0 0	50 0 0	80 0 0		225 0 0	62 8 0		37 8 0	15 0 0
	Average				60 10 0	10 8 0	0 7 4	10 0 0	1,600 0 0	66 4 0	54 6 0		136 4 0	51 10 8		28 0 0	15 10 0
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town				40 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 10	11 6 10	2,000 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0		150 0 0	90 0 0	..	30 0 0	25 0 0
	Amherst			16 8 0	27 8 0	8 0 0	0 5 0		1,500 0 0	32 8 0	55 0 0		175 0 0	62 8 0	.	17 8 0	8 8 0
	Tavoy			13 7 0	31 0 0	6 8 0	0 6 0	.	1,600 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0			40 0 0	.	15 0 0	22 8 0
	Mergui			20 10 11	45 0 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	6 9 2	.	17 8 0	45 0 0	.		45 0 0		..	15 0 0
	Toungoo			19 8 9	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 8 0		1,500 0 0	55 0 0	70 0 0	..	120 0 0		..	35 0 0	35 0 0
	Shwegyin			21 0 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 0		1,500 0 0	65 0 0	45 0 0	.	100 0 0	60 0 0	...	42 8 0	20 0 0
	Salween				60 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0		1,500 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0		80 0 0	.	...	30 0 0	10 0 0
	Average			18 13 4	44 12 7	8 6 10	0 7 5	9 0 0	1,600 0 0	42 13 9	51 9 1	...	125 0 0	63 8 0	...	28 5 4	19 8 10
	GENERAL AVERAGE LOWER BURMA ...	4 8 0		20 2 5	55 13 8	9 5 4	0 6 2	9 8 0	1,636 0 0	60 14 5	50 1 3	125	127 3 8	55 0 0	...	26 6 8	16 14 4

* Jungle wood, not teak.

[No. 66.]

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR

2.—Statement showing the Prices of Labour at the end of the year 1887-88

Division	District	Wages per diem: Skilled	Wages per diem: Unskilled	Cart per day	Boat per score per day	Buffaloes each per day	Bullocks each per day	Elephants each per day
Arakan	Akyab	As 12 to Rs 2	As 8	Rs 2	Rs 30	As 8	As 8	
	Northern Arakan		8		Rs 2-8			
	Kyaukpyu	As 12 to Re 2	8	1 1	2	Re 1	As 12	
	Sandoway	As 12 to Re 1	As 6 to As 8	1	2	As 6	6	Rs 10
	Average	Rs 1-2-4	As 9	Rs 1-1-4	Rs 4 2	As 7-0	As 7-0	Rs 10
Pegu	Rangoon Town	Rs 2	Re 1	Rs 1-8	Rs 60	As 12	As 12	Rs 10
	Hanthawaddy	1 8	As 8	Rs 1-8 to Rs 2	40	Re 1	12	Rs 5 to Rs. 10
	Tharrawaddy	2	8	Rs 2	40	As 8	4	Rs 5
	Prome	Re 1 to Rs 2	As 8 to Re 1	4	20	6	6	5
		Rs 2	As 8	2	Rs 40 to Rs 60	8	8	5
	Average	Rs 1-12-10	As 10-5	Rs 1-13-7	Rs 41-10-0	As 7-8-7	Rs. 0-8-5	Rs 6-8-0
Irrawaddy	Thingwa	Rs 2	As 12	Rs 2-8	Rs 40	Rs 2	Rs 2	
	Pessu	2	Re 1	2	40	1-4	Re 1	Rs. 5
	Henzada	Rs 1-8	As 8	2	30	Re 1	1	5
	Thayetmyo	Re 1	10	2	40	Rs 2-8	Rs 2	5
	Average	Rs 1-0-4	As 11-6	Rs 2-2-0	Rs 40-0-0	Rs 1-12-0	Rs 1-8	Rs. 5
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	Rs 1-8	As 8	Rs 2-8	Rs 40	Re 1	Re 1	Rs 5
	Amherst	1 8	8	2	40	As 12	As 8	Rs 2 to Rs. 5
	Tavoy	1-8	8	2	10	12	10	4
	Mergui	Re 1	As 8 to As 12	2	10	*	4	5
	Toungoo	Rs 2	As 8	2	3	Rs 2	Rs 2	5
	Shwegyin	2	As 8 to Re 1	Rs 2 to Rs 2-8	Rs. 3 to Rs 10	As 8	As 8	5
	Salween	2	Re 1 8	Rs 3	Rs 3	8	Rs 1-8	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5
	Average	Rs 1-10-3	As 11-1	Rs 2-8-7	Rs. 16-1-1	As 14-8	As 1-0-4	Rs. 4-6-10
	General Average for Lower Burma	Rs 1-9-1	As 9-11	Rs 1-15 4	Rs. 25-4-9	Rs. 0-15-6	As. 14-0	Rs. 5-7-6

* Buffaloes are only hired by cultivators at Rs. 10 each for the season.

† Bullocks are needed for carts not for any other purpose.

[No. 69.] I.—Quantities and value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and value of [illegible] 1886-87

Articles		United Kingdom 1886-87 Quantity	United Kingdom 1886-87 Value	United Kingdom 1887-88 Quantity	United Kingdom 1887-88 Value	Austria 1886-87 Quantity	Austria 1886-87 Value	Austria 1887-88 Quantity	Austria 1887-88 Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
Agricultural implements	Value		13,430		1,[illegible]41				
Animals, living	No								
Apparel including haberdashery, millinery, &c	Value		5,98,229		8,[illegible],698		26,508		21,665
Arms, ammunition, &c. excluding military accoutrements			1,30,[illegible]		71,848				
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts	Cwt	536	45,089	1,710	67,096				
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt	6,427	16,180	9,776	78,679				
Other sorts	Value		9,[illegible]		9,[illegible]96				
Candles of all sorts	lbs	98,[illegible]	12,741	84,740	1,[illegible]				
Clocks and watches	No	2,236	20,858	5,031	32,[illegible]			67	1,048
Coal									
Coal	Tons	74,176	13,6[illegible],961	90,551	17,79,920				
Coke		619	21,812	967	30,[illegible]7				
Patent fuel		9,743	2,28,476	6,076	1,33,[illegible]18				
Corks	Cwt	121	18,818	149	22,549				
Cotton									
Raw	Cwt								
Twist and yarn	lbs	3,118,141	93,57,488	5,272,144	37,04,923	138,967	1,00,910		
Manufactures									
Piece goods									
Grey	Yds	[illegible]	11,19,778	12,221,595	10,36,768				
White	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,21,[illegible]				
Coloured, printed or dyed		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	316,188	98,[illegible]66	125,515	32,414
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No	3,108,028	3,10,428	3,187,288	5,67,683	5,792	550	13,600	1,990
Other sorts of piece goods	Yds	[illegible]	800						
Lace and patent net	"	[illegible]	1,856	5,828	3,147				
Hosiery	Value		1,[illegible]		1,6[illegible]9				
Thread, sewing	lbs	11,[illegible]	2,[illegible]102	176,470	32,[illegible]26				
Canvas	Yds								
Other sorts	lbs	279,969	1,10,[illegible]58	919,129	3,61,[illegible]31				
Drugs and medicines	Value		67,[illegible]9		62,[illegible]				
Dyeing and colouring materials	"		[illegible]		88,[illegible]96				
Earthenware and porcelain	"		1,26,989		1,02,935				150
Flax									
Twist and yarn	lbs								
Manufactures									
Piece goods	Yds	1,[illegible]5	128	890	572				
Thread, sewing	lbs			118	606				
Canvas	Yds	11,[illegible]52	67,881	185,370	90,962				
Other sorts	lbs	1,[illegible]00	1,000	2,[illegible]64	2,418				
Fruits and vegetables	Value		2,710		1,150				
Glass—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt	20	1,000	78	92,728				
Other ware	Value		1,49,9[illegible]		2,19,643		900		200
Gums and resins	Cwt		1,168	98	648				
Hardware and cutlery	Value		6,99,9[illegible]		11,01,792				770
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"		72,8[illegible]		82,168		100		210
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value		18						
Jewellery, &c	"		[illegible],904		61,[illegible]				
Leather, and manufactures of	"		1,70,0[illegible]		1,78,020				1,12[illegible]
Liquors									
Ale, beer, and porter	Galls	298,[illegible]04	7,58,186	318,736	8,30,124	830	2,615	200	650
Spirits	"	1[illegible],[illegible]16	10,[illegible]853	127,807	9,[illegible],401			4	110
Wines and liqueurs	"	2[illegible],[illegible]96	2,[illegible],988	27,[illegible]01	2,81,[illegible]09			210	660
Other sorts	"	1,[illegible]0	660	370	1,110				
Machinery and millwork	Value		6,46,316		5,73,820				
Matches, lucifer and other	"		1,16,907		1,55,736				1,200
Metals									
Brass	Cwt	1,199	68,191	3,[illegible]82	1,41,622	3	100	15	2,757
Copper									
Unwrought	Cwt	62	3,035	105	4,680				
Wrought	"	772	53,9[illegible]6	1,215	58,938				
Other sorts	"								
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt	117,965	10,23,900	202,338	18,41,646				
Other sorts ...	"	3,460	7,993	7,895	20,763				
Lead	"	720	13,367	1,722	28,906				
Quicksilver	lbs	264	390	180	200		...		
Steel	Cwt	3,956	38,949	5,457	49,721				
Carried over			1,70,42,105		2,71,72,212		2,30,949		64,918

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Province of Burma, during the two official years and 1887-88.

France.				Italy				Mauritius.			
1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
	150		546		5,000		10,870				
					260		100				
1	150				..	..					..
										..	..
86	1,206										
25	310							2	26	65	1,300
				3,000	2,100	3,000	2,350				
				72,000	27,075	97,806	36,721				
97	35	5,926	1,556	91,127	27,162	188,202	26,147				
29	15			2,880	240	25,821	1,578				
			1,000								
3	2,810	1	2,000		1,400	42	3,385				
					200		600				
					150						
	250									...	
599	5,013	1,099	8,089	68	250	40	120				
1,757	9,051	631	4,052	77	500	31	152				
							..		..	..	
										5	
	18,999		18,143	..	64,937		82,313		26		1,300

Articles		United States				Ara	
		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs
Agricultural implements	Value						
Animal [illegible]	"						
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery &c	Value						
Arms, ammunition &c., excluding military accoutrements	"				53		..
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts	Cwt			.		.	..
Building and Engineering Materials –							
Cement	Cwt	.	.				..
Other sorts	Value						.
Candles of all sorts	lbs					.	.
Clocks and watches	No	.		.		..	
Coal –							
Coal	Tons			8	141		...
Coke	"	.					
Patent fuel	"						
Corks	Cwt						
Cotton –							
Raw	Cwt						...
Twist and yarn	lbs						.
Manufactures						.	
Piece goods							
Grey	Yds		.				...
White	"						.
Coloured printed and dyed	"						
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No				.		
Other sorts of piece goods	Yds						
Lace and patent net							
Hosiery	Value	.					.
Thread, sewing	lbs						.
Canvas	Yd						
Other sorts of manufacture	lbs						
Drugs and medicines	Value						
Dyeing and colouring materials	"						.
Earthenware and porcelain	"	..		..	.	..	.
Flax							
Twist and yarn	lbs	.		..	..	...	...
Manufactures –							
Piece goods	Yds				.		...
Thread sewing	lbs						.
Canvas	Yds	.	.	.	.		...
Other sorts	lbs					.	..
Fruits and vegetables	Value			.	.		.
Glass							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt	.	..			..	...
Other ware	Value					..	..
Gums and resins	Cwt						..
Hardware and cutlery	Value			.	1,500	.	
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"				110	..	...
Ivory							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value				.	.	...
Jewellery, &c	"						.
Leather, and manufactures of	"	.		.	900	..	..
Liquors –							
Ale, beer, and porter	Galls			.	.		..
Spirits	"				.		.
Wines and liqueurs	"						.
Other sorts	"		.	.			...
Machinery and millwork	Value		.	.		.	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"		.	.	..	.	...
Metals –							
Brass	Cwt	..	..	...	..	.	...
Copper –							
Unwrought	Cwt.	.	..	.	..	..	..
Wrought	"		.				.
Other sorts	"	.					...
Iron –							
Wrought	Cwt.	...		.	.	.	...
Other sorts	"			.	.		...
Lead					.	..	..
Quicksilver	lbs	.			.		..
Steel	Cwt			..	.	..	..
Carried over	..				2,707		...

ment No. 1—(continued).

DIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
...	.			...	.	..	...	...	...
...		...		1	400		..	..	...
...	.		687	...	280		...	...	1,068
...	..	.	..	.	195	..		..	25
.		20	320	½	20		.	...	.
...	.						.	...	.
.							...	...	.
..	.							.	...
..	...		.				.	.	...
..		3	60	10	180		.	.	...
..									...
..									..
								.	.
.							..	...	...
				.	.			.	.
..		..			.		...		...
			.				.	..	.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
.						..	.	..	.
		1,200	650					.	..
							..		...
						.	...	.	...
							.	.	.
					25		265		..
			1,200		3,375	.	.	.	.
			8				..	.	17,280
..							...	...	..
						.	.	..	..
							..	.	.
.							..	.	..
.						..	...	.	..
.			3,117		4,971	.	.	.	...
...						.	..	.	...
			40		455	.	.	.	..
							.		
						.	.		2,210
.			100		1,146		..		.
								.	..
			400				.	...	..
..				.	.		40	..	302
		1,34,574	1,33,651	208,953	2,11,068			.	.
.								..	
.		3	20		.	.	...	113	350
.							.	...	.
.						.		...	..
			2,750				..	...	.
...	.	3	300	.			..	..	..
..		..		½	25		.	..	..
...	.	...		...			...	.	..
..			.	.			.		...
...							.	...	...
...							...	..	...
..			.					..	...
...			.					.	..
...							.	...	—
...	.	...	1,43,303	..	2,22,140	.	305	..	21,325

Articles		Persia 1886-87 Quantity	Persia 1886-87 Value	Persia 1887-88 Quantity	Persia 1887-88 Value	Straits 1886-87 Quantity	Straits 1886-87 Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value						853
Animals, living	No.					1	400
Apparel including haberdashery, millinery, &c	Value					.	8,56,732
Arms, ammunition, &c, excluding military accoutrements	"						5,843
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts	Cwt					31	2,210
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt						..
Other sorts	Value						22,420
Candles of all sorts	lbs					4,946	1,840
Clocks and watches	No					6	349
Coal							
Coal	Tons					21	390
Coke	"						...
Patent fuel	"						
Corks	Cwt					1	143
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt					52	1,140
Twist and yarn	lbs					628	168
Manufactures							
Piece goods—							
Grey	Yds					91 116	12,464
White	"					12 171	2,276
Coloured, printed and dyed						556,882	2,06 885
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No					6,830	1,269
Other sorts of piece goods	Yds						
Lace and patent net						116	64
Hosiery	Value						356
Thread, sewing	lbs					2,171	2,514
Canvas	Yds						
Other sorts	lbs					10,530	11,821
Drugs and medicines	Value						55,151
Dyeing and colouring materials	"						13,986
Earthenware and porcelain	"						1,55,200
Flax—							
Twist and yarn	Yds						
Manufactures							
Piece goods	Yds					4,088	2,089
Thread, sewing	lbs						
Canvas	Yds					216	150
Other sorts	lbs					600	110
Fruits and vegetables	Value						3,79,559
Glass—							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt					1	30
Other ware	Value						6,764
Gums and resins	Cwt						7,046
Hardware and cutlery	Value						59,135
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"						2,631
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value						
Jewellery, &c	"						6,314
Leather, and manufactures of	"						43,248
Liquors—							
Ale beer, and porter	Galls					1 411	10,925
Spirits	"					58,060	86,760
Wines and liqueurs	"					984	5,670
Other sorts	"						.
Machinery and millwork	Value						
Matches, lucifer and other	"						2,90,988
Metals—							
Brass	Cwt					252	36,965
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt						...
Wrought	"					19	1,299
Other sorts	"						
Iron							
Wrought	Cwt					373	3,759
Other sorts	"					15	120
Lead	"					53	83
Quicksilver	lbs					20	235
Steel	Cwt						
Carried over			.	...		.	18,19,663

ment No. 1—(continued).

Settlements.		Other Countries				Total			
1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88.	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs
..	581			.	..		14,242	.	47,722
..		28	900	.	..	29	1,300	1	400
..	6,40,118	.	3,800		675		9,21,103		15,12,090
	428		658		529		1,27 946		79,178
54¾	4,837	4	1,600	10lbs	10	592	50,269	1,765 75/16	71,963
		2,260	4,095	15,938	32,189	8,587	20 275	39,714	90,868
.	4,215				..		42 065		32,011
7,249	2,952					403,680	1,87,589	855,950	3,35,288
210	2,280			156	445	2,388	22,113	3,467	35,828
20	340	6,992	1,20,143	20,935	3,95,812	81,224	14,86 890	111,589	21,77,696
..						669	21 812	967	40,957
.						9,743	2,28,345	6,076	1,33,718
1	150		10	18lbs	30	122	19,001	150 49/16	22,829
..		.			.	52	1,140	.	...
5,600	5,400		.		.	3,260,106	24,60,966	5,280,744	37,11,673
82,456	10 456					8,305,675	11 32,242	12 304 871	16,37,224
149,347	26,760	2,400	600			10,506,010	17,77,994	28,139,992	49,45,043
1,163 072	4,10,776	11,760	2,100	6,891	3 125	12,115,157	31,51,552	24,089 262	53,23,648
12,491	6,974	.		..	.	3,123,558	3,12 502	3,539,203	3,78,155
.		.		.		793	800		.
5,102	2 298					27,001	5,569	10,930	5,445
	723	.					18 062		18,382
776	837					117 822	2,27,916	177,146	3,29,467
.									
49,600	28 607					269,899	1,59 459	968,728	2,90,291
.	63,519				50		1,22 976		1,27 560
.	13 618				600		47 941		1,06,489
.	2,11,919		1,050		6		5,83,218		9,32,290
...	.			.	.		.	.	...
5,676	3,185			.		4,273	2,217	6,566	3,757
.								148	596
51	25					115,768	68 031	186,121	90,987
1,680	820					2,400	1,710	3,944	1 298
.	4,69,062		575		280		3,85,961	.	4,75,403
30¼	2,363					24	3 819	151¾	1,01,376
.	6,418		10,205		59 850		1,09 965		2 87 165
282½	10,113		60	35	150		8,274	415¼	10,941
.	1,14,566		12,543		30,000		7,71 850		12,50,828
	2,127		100		801		76,229		86,571
.							18		.
	5,230				...		42 618		66,458
	43,270		150				2,19,725		2,34,616
1,268	4,023	13,891	34 960	19,957	46 803	452,009	9 40 337	579 111	11 01 968
37,913	64,928	9,939	29,038	24 090	56 112	921,083	11 76 914	1,90 339	10 45,060
1,863	9,150	2,166	10,518	1,629	9,636	27,383	2,38 775	31,678	3,08,509
2	8	.	2,573	..		150	660	372	1,448
..	144				4 700		6 18 880		5 78,664
..	3,11,485		86,775		1,58,351		4,97,510		6,24,572
332	47,926	3	300	9	1,170	1,460	1,06,056	3,738	1,03,475
...	..	..	.	..		62	3,055	105½	4,705
43	6,917					791	35,225	1,258	65,865
..	.	..			.			.	.
454	4,784	3,847	30,753	7,796	63,606	121,885	10,58,421	210,588	19,10,036
..	.	.	..		...	3,460	7,993	7,895	20,763
...	...	.	..		..	7 35	13,487	1,723	28,966
96	175				..	914	473	276	375
9	88	2,154	15,985	3,283	23,851	6,130	55,169	8,749	73,660
—	25,44,614	.	8,69,521	.	8,89,281		1,96,96,808	—	3,10,18,953

Articles		United Kingdom				Austria.			
		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.
Brought forward		..	1,70,49,105	...	2,71,72,212	..	2,30,949	...	64,918
***Metals*—(continued)**									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt	21	1,736	82	7,749			...	.
Other sorts	,,					..			..
Zinc or spelter	,,	911	14,700	1,824	30,749			..	.
Metals, unenumerated	,,	12	600	97	4,710				.
Oils	Galls	19,244	40,495	38,122	70,446				...
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value		1,37,600		2,10,096			.	
Paper and pasteboard	,,		1,08,716		1,70,958				1,060
Provisions	,,		10,98,267		11,72,817		390	.	656
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,		3,200		22,430			.	
Salt	Tons	33,070	8,11,145	55,338	13,12,555				
Shells and cowries	Value	.	.				...	.	..
***Silk*—**									
Raw	lbs		..	...	...	.	.	..	...
Manufactures—									
Piece goods	Yds	3,977,145	45,60,956	5,476,677	68,35,380	10,575	16,369	877	1,270
Other sorts	Value		150			.			.
Spices	lbs								.
Sugar, refined and unrefined	Cwt	3,214	51,281	221	3,903				..
Tea	lbs	..	..	41	26	.		.	..
Tobacco									
Unmanufactured	lbs					...	...	..	..
Manufactured	,,	50,789	48,947	21,238	20,145				
Toys and requisites for games	Value		88,396		1,30,545		300		100
Umbrellas	No	29,705	42,595	61,279	1,08,419				.
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value	..	29,846	.	20,542		..	.	54
***Wool*—**									
Raw	lbs	..	.	..	...	...	.	..	...
Manufactures of—									
Piece goods	Yds	576,091	9,59,563	1,318,142	22,65,793	405	1,200	7,449	11,800
Shawls	No	2,160	8,143	5,654	22,146	672		5,088	10,600
Rugs	lbs	16,208	11,951	1,500	4,000				
Other sorts	,,	147,291	1,00,789	299,527	2,85,054		.		..
All other articles unenumerated	Value		20,41,536		19,68,419		1,400		1,062
***Merchandise*—**									
Free			2,42,26,387		3,84,41,533		2,47,993		91,000
Dutiable			29,77,490		33,12,850		2,615		1,420
Total			2,72,03,877		4,17,87,383		2,50,608		92,420
***Treasure*—**									
Gold		.		..	300		.	.	.
Silver		..	.	.			.		.
Total					300		.		..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure			2,72,03,877		4,17,87,683		2,50,608		92,420
***Government*—**									
Stores			2,67,997		48,31,241				
Treasure—									
Gold						.	.		...
Silver				.					..
Total Treasure		.			.		.	.	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		.	2,67,997	...	48,31,241	...	..	...	...

ment No. 1—(continued).

France				Italy				Mauritius.			
1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
..	18,999		18,143		64,937		82,313		26		1,300
										11,200	13,500
	668		1,800		125 4,472		9,696				
26,122	43,819	28,698	52,176	2,490	6,285	5,013	9,128				
								9,813	1,0,810		
		15	30								..
209	392	853	1,09								
	940				160		1,235		1,960		21,250
.	50,064 14,064		61,510 12,141		74,972 1,010		1,05,700 672		1,35,826		36,050
	64,128		73,651		74,982		1,05,672		1,35,826		36,050
	.										16,438
		.									16,438
.	64,128		73,651		74,982		1,05,672		1,35,826	.	52,488
							.				.
	...							...	...		

[No. 69.] III I.—TRADE.—State

Articles		United States 1886-87 Quantity	United States 1886-87 Value	United States 1887-88 Quantity	United States 1887-88 Value	Ara 1886-87. Quantity	Ara 1886-87. Value.
			Rs		Rs		Rs
Brought forward					2,707	...	.
Metals - (continued)							
Tin							
Unwrought	Cwt						.
Other sorts							.
Zinc or spelter						.	..
Metals, unenumerated							..
Oils	Gallons	2,983,612	13,79,587	2,042,006	10,66,154		.
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value						
Paper and pasteboard			1,5				
Provisions					2,8,5		53,197
Railway plant and rolling-stock							
Salt	Tons						..
Shells and cowries	Value						.
Silk							
Raw	lbs						..
Manufactures –							
Piece goods	Yds					.	.
Other sorts	Value						.
Spices	lbs						
Sugar refined and unrefined	Cwt						.
Tea	lbs						..
Tobacco							
Unmanufactured ..	lbs	.	.				.
Manufactured				1,810	1,160	.	
Toys and requisites for games	Value						
Umbrellas	No						.
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value					..	
Wood							
Raw	lbs						...
Manufactures of—							
Piece goods	Yds					..	
Shawls	No						.
Brands	lbs						
Other sorts							.
All other articles unenumerated	Value		675		120		
Merchandise—							
Free			13,79,617		8,46,723		53,19
Dutiable .					2,26,553		.
Total			13,79,617		10,73,276		53,197
Treasure—							
Gold . .					.		
Silver							...
Total							
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure .			13,79,617		10,73,276	..	53,197
Government—							
Stores							
Treasure —							
Gold		..		..		...	.
Silver							..
Total Treasure				..	.	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		..	..	.	...	. ...	...

nent No. 1—(continued).

BIA		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.
..		...	2,494	.	2,22,140	..	305		31,325
...				..		.		.	..
..	.						.		
..		23,413	35,258	2,138	3,250	.			.
									300
	55,452		118		542		1,500		879 2,345
			.			.	.		.
			.					.	..
...		.	.	.		..	.	..	.
.			.			..	.	280	500
56	20	1,192	1,488	11,500	3,983				
.		120	355	110	155	.			.
.									.
	..						..	..	.
			12						..
								1,000	400
			121	.	64	...	100		...
.		..	...	.					..
..				.				...	
.			10,738		2,143		300		6,295
	55,452		50,197	..	21,304		2,205	..	31,729
			320		2,11,263			.	375
	55,452		50,517		2,32,567		2,205		32,104
.		.					.		.
	55,452	.	50,517	..	2,32,567	.	2,205		32,104
.		..	..	..		.	...	.	.
	.	.	.	.			—	.	
..	—	..		—		..	—	—	..

Article		Persia				Straits	
		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs
Brought forward							18,10,663
Metals (concluded)							
Tin							
Unwrought	Cwt					364	24,557
Other sorts							
Zinc or spelter							
Metals, unenumerated						942	38,828
Oil	Gallon					236,341	2,70,261
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value						2,376
Paper and pasteboard							86,935
Provisions					40		12,91,565
Railway plant and rolling stock							
Salt	Tons						
Shells and cowries	Value					50	20
Silk							
Raw	lbs					136,657	8,97,774
Manufactures							
Piece goods	Yds					18,001	2,53,523
Other sorts	Value						18,460
Spices	lbs					5,199,[illegible]	3,[illegible],108
Sugar refined or unrefined	Cwt					16,284	6,9[illegible],117
Tea	lbs					44,[illegible]	1,29,708
Tobacco							
Unmanufactured	lbs						
Manufactured						108,348	61,194
Toys and fireworks, fireworks	Value						8,434
Umbrellas	No					819,000	2,95,945
Wood, timber and manufactures thereof including firewood	Value						1,21,520
Wool							
Raw	lbs						
Manufactured							
Piece goods	Yds					40,6[illegible]4	61,363
Shawls	No					560	1,725
Blankets	lbs						
Other sorts						1,[illegible]18	15,549
All other articles unenumerated	Value				25		6,90,308
Merchandise							
Free					65		68,30,014
Dutiable							1,09,199
Total					65		69,39,213
Treasure							
Gold							
Silver							5,02,251
Total							5,02,251
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure					65		74,41,464
Government Stores							200
Treasure							
Gold							
Silver							
Total Treasure							
Total of Stores and Treasure							200

ment No. 1—(concluded).

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
	25,44,614		3,69,521		8,89,281		1,96,06,808		3,10,18,958
348	26,280					383	26,203	130	31,029
		366	5 856	368	5,888	1,307	20 556	2,191	36,637
325	71 632					951	39 218	123	7,742
589,517	6,60 278	451	600	1,015,296	5,24 974	3,251,653	16 76 666	3,708,909	23,17 602
	26 512				130		1 61 076		2,37 038
	1,14 515				1,485		1,95,716		2 94,697
	20,49,087		939		3,706		24,51,256		32,97,746
							3,300		92,350
	3	12 595	2 71,403	17,068	3,17,394	45,065	10,82 608	72,106	15,89,951
.	1					150	320		3
362,381	24,53,371					136,657	8,35,754	362,381	24,53,371
599,018	7,42,478					4 205 613	48,79 955	6 110,613	76 41 202
2,464	20,529						18,610	9 464	20 529
2,586,815	2,90 633	744,812	1,16,040			3,948 857	1,99,680	2,598,161	2,91 636
71,598	8,36,130					59,311	7,85 238	71,809	9,00,123
337,796	1,29,751			.		344,175	1,29,708	337,950	1,29,935
130,861	75,176	538	3,131	849	5,765	159 690	1,16,732	151,803	1,11 276
	1 515				499		9, 630		1 35,019
1,045,583	1,25,683					819,305	3, 38,540	1,107,862	5,31,132
	99 215		2,561		2,797		1,57,173		1,31,672
.							.		
81,822	93,039	10 875	31,399	13,222	20,079	637 252	10,17,017	1,450 988	23,92,213
501	1,131				.	3,319	11,598	11,243	31,210
						16 208	11 951	1 500	4,000
35,197	38,470					160, 984	1,16,278	341,721	3 23,621
	7,99 781		29,867		37,653		26 99,998		28,92,513
.	1,14,83,572		4 84 710		11 13 157		1,35,15,822		5,93 26 695
	79,560		3,16,667		6,92,193		15,84,716		45,66,727
	1,15,63,132		8 31 377		18,11 650		1,71 00 538		5 08,93 422
	36,900								47 900
	2,36,409		18,854		14,656		5,28,605		2,67,109
	2,73,109		18,854		14,656		5 28 605		3,01,601
.	1,18,36,441		8,50,231		18 56,306		1,76 29,143		5,71,98,025
	585		390		128		2,79,091		18,31,954
.			.			.			
	...								
...	585	..	390		128		2,79,091	...	48, 31,954

III I.—

[No. 70.] 2.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Lower Burma during the official*

Articles		United Kingdom 1886-87 Quantity	United Kingdom 1886-87 Value	United Kingdom 1887-88 Quantity	United Kingdom 1887-88 Value	Austria 1886-87 Quantity	Austria 1886-87 Value	Austria 1887-88 Quantity	Austria 1887-88 Value
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Value		30,411		35,050	..			
Canes and rattans	Cwt	610	3,900	1,881	13,897	..		..	..
Cotton									
Twist and yarn	lbs	291	223	10,690	6,461	.	.		...
Manufactures									
Piece goods									
Grey	Yds			200	36				.
White	"	120	48	180	33			.	.
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"				.				.
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece	No	.							
Other sorts of piece goods	Yds				.				
Other sorts of manufactures	Value		1						.
Gums and resins	Cwt	..							...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Value		3,422		2,640	.			..
Ivory									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value					.	.		.
Machinery and mill work, &c.	"		3,550		1,715				.
Metals									
Brass	Cwt	1	70						..
Iron	"	.				..		.	.
Tin	"								
Zinc or spelter	"						.		
All other sorts unenumerated	"			545	4,400				.
Sugar, refined and unrefined	"								
Tallow	"					.			.
Wool—Manufactures of									
Piece goods (including shawls)	Yds				.				.
Other sorts	lb	225	511	50	50				
All other articles unenumerated	Value		33,2[illegible]		37,921				..
Total of Foreign Merchandise			7,[illegible]		1,02,103				
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES									
Animals living	No	6	2,600	10	1,6[illegible]6				
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value		3,[illegible]93		5,190				.
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt	1,001	1,26,601	2,968	4,56,[illegible]17				.
Coffee	"								
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	"								.
Cotton									
Raw	Cwt								.
Twist and yarn	lbs								.
Manufactures									
Piece goods	Yds								.
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No								
Other sorts	Value								
Drugs and medicines	"	.	1,000					.	.
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt							.	
Other sorts	"								
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	Cwt								.
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	501	1,1[illegible]						.
Rice not in the husk	"	7,211,789	1,97,52,200	5,637,008	1,56,85,453		.		..
Rice flour	"								.
Wheat	"								.
Other sorts	"								.
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch	Cwt	103,307	15,07,062	111,677	16,87,294	...	..		...
Hemp									
Raw	Cwt				.	..			...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value					..		.	..
Hides and Skins									
Hides, raw	Cwt equal to No	17,418	184,196	5,50,724	2,781 — 25,482	84,731	.		...
Hides dressed or tanned	Ditto	.			.	.		..	...
Skins, raw	Ditto				..	..		.	.
Skins, dressed or tanned	Ditto								...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value		5,904	...	.		..	..	..
Carried over		...	2,19,50,081	...	1,79,20,571	.	..	...	...

TRADE.

Indian Produce and Manufacture, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

France				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1886-87.		1887 88		1886 87		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
	.				.	.		.		.	
	.			.							
		.	.	..	.	.			.	..	...
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					..						
									..		
								.	...		.
				.	.			.		.	
										.	
48,773	1,26,173	87,286	212,894	63,288	1,66,030	19,756	51,758	4,980	18,150	..	
.				.					...	...	
	.	2,010	33,210	...	..	1,500	22,500	..	.	..	
	.		..	.	.		..		.	..	
								..	...		
..	..	.		2,279=26,500	69,254	780=12500	25,074	..	...	...	..
..	.		..	...				.	...	...	..
...				..				.		.	
.	.				.						.
..	...				..			.		.	.
...	1,96,473	.	2,76,104	.	2,35,284	.	1,02,332	...	18,150	...	20

Articles		United States 1886-87 Quantity	United States 1886-87 Value	United States 1887-88 Quantity	United States 1887-88 Value	ARA 1886-87 Quantity	ARA 1886-87 Value
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE			Rs		Rs		Rs
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Value				300	.	.
Canes and rattans	Cwt	.					
Cotton							
Twist and yarn ..	lbs						
Manufactures							
Piece goods							
Grey	Yds						.
White	.						
Coloured, printed, or dyed							
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece	No						
Other sorts of piece goods	Yds						
Other sorts of manufactures	Value						
Gums and resins	Cwt						
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Value						
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value						
Machinery and millwork							
Metals							
Brass	Cwt						
Iron	.						
Tin	.						
Zinc (or spelter)	..						
All other sorts unenumerated	..						
Sugar, refined and unrefined	.						
Tallow	..						
Wood Manufactures of							
Piece goods (including shawls)	Yds					.	
Other sorts	lbs						
All other articles unenumerated	Value				700		
Total of Foreign Merchandise					1,000		
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES							
Animals, living	No						
Apparel (including haberdashery millinery, &c.)	Value						
Caoutchouc raw	Cwt						
Coffee							
Coir unmanufactured and manufactured							
Cotton							
Raw	Cwt					.	
Twist and yarn .	lbs						.
Manufactures							
Piece goods	Yds						
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece	No						
Other sorts	Value						
Drugs and medicines	..						
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt						
Other sorts	..						
Grain and Pulse—							
Grain	Cwt						
Rice in the husk (paddy)	..						
Rice not in the husk	..						
Rice flour	..				.		.
Wheat	..					.	
Other sorts	..						
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch	Cwt			.			.
Hemp—							
Raw	Cwt						..
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	..		.			.
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw ..	Cwt. equal to No		..		..		
Hides, dressed or tanned	Ditto						..
Skins raw	Ditto						..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Ditto						
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value						
Carried over		.		.			

ment No. 2—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88.	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
..		.		.	.	.	.	..	..
.	.		..	...		244	155		
	.			.		800	200	2,400	400
.		66,084	21,401						.
..								.	.
								.	...
			4					..	24
	..	.	150	.	150				
	...								
		.							
									.
									.
.							.		
									..
			318		2,251		3,855		
			21,993		2,401		4,210		424
		1	250	3	630	..			..
					47		550		..
			.						.
					.				
						14,069	3,11,284	8,759	1,92,733
					.	.			
					.			.	
.							1,090		
							...		
.		83 1,22,002 271,481	270 1,72,791 9,51,107	98,869 197,698	1,36,360 6,87,843	1,76,290	5,59,546	36,662	1,25,484
		52 1,907	158 5,888	3,791	12,342	2,606	7,818	1,109	2,143
...		179	3,740	1,209	26,264	16	240	201	,01
...	.		..					..	..
.				.				.	
				..			..	...	.
								...	
.	.			.					
...			11,34,201		8,64,476		8,80,497		3,23,375

Articles		Persia 1886-87* Quantity	Persia 1886-87* Value	Persia 1887-88 Quantity	Persia 1887-88 Value	Straits Settlements 1886-87 Quantity	Straits Settlements 1886-87 Value	Straits Settlements 1887-88 Quantity	Straits Settlements 1887-88 Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE									
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Value						11,883		10,239
Canes and rattans	Cwt								
Cotton—									
Twist and yarn	lbs					2,095	1,075		
Manufactures—									
Piece goods									
Grey	Yds					24,800	2,970		
White	"					21,147	4,630	8,710	1,420
Coloured, printed or dyed	"					28,319	[illegible]	37,212	10,604
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No					6,258	1,082	16,599	1,709
Other sorts of piece goods	Yds								
Other sorts of manufactures	Value						305		150
Gums and resins	Cwt							1	30
Hardware and cutlery (excluding plated-ware)	Value						14,516		13,993
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value								
Machinery and millwork, &c.	"								1,920
Metals—									
Brass	Cwt					11	81	66	3,105
Iron						845	[illegible]	853	3,622
Tin	"								
Zinc (or spelter)	"								
All other sorts unenumerated	"					1	8		
Sugar, refined and unrefined	"							250	3,960
Tallow	"								
Wool. Manufactures of									
Piece goods (including shawls)	Yds					9,651	3,829	6,219	12,894
Other sorts	lbs					[illegible]	[illegible]	140	209
All other articles unenumerated	Value						[illegible]		87,198
Total of Foreign Merchandise							1,110,9[illegible]		1,50,463
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES									
Animals, living	No					571	82,616	695	1,02,106
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value						919		4,105
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt					8	660	9	394
Coffee	"								
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	"							1	45
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt					16,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	28,367	6,41,431
Twist and yarn	lbs					36,982	9,8[illegible]	20,548	7,450
Manufactures									
Piece goods	Yds					12,844	4,578	3,164	460
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No					180	10		93
Other sorts	Value						20		
Drugs and medicines	"						21,9[illegible]		12,487
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt					1,222	4,221	754	982
Other sorts	"								
Grain and Pulse									
Gram	Cwt					7,140	27,659	6,665	24,712
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"					8,221	13,192	2,372	3,974
Rice not in the husk	"					1,515,289	1,57,[illegible],651	3,038,146	1,13,24,668
Rice flour	"						[illegible]	17	78
Wheat	"					1,815	20,120	10,115	31,203
Other sorts	"					7,193			
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch	Cwt					14,166	1,96,918	19,493	2,98,118
Hemp—									
Raw	Cwt								
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value								
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Cwt equal to No					96,468 = 278,413	9,70,081	14,154 = 354,520	11,24,404
Hides, dressed or tanned	Ditto					96 = 120	800		
Skins, raw	Ditto								
Skins, dressed or tanned	Ditto					36 = 6,000	3,000		
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value						5,590		
Carried over							1,75,22,709		1,35,76,635

ment No. 2—(continued).

Other Countries				Total			
1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
			1,858		45,328		17,447
85	595	24	168	607	4,495	1,905	11,065
10	8	10	8	2,553	1,441	10,700	6,469
		..		23,800	2,970	2,600	436
		...		25,067	4,878	8,800	1,453
		800	200	95,009	30,209	18,012	10,804
				6,258	1,062	16,999	1,709
					306		150
..						1	80
	986	...	170		17,959		16,827
			100		3,700		3,885
				12	901	66	3,105
55	110	15	45	900	2,798	868	3,677
				1	8	545	4,300
						210	3,360
				2,651	3,829	6,219	12,894
				860	1,400	190	259
	2,529		2,061		97,602		1,30,131
	1,228		4,613		2,18,969		2,61,004
6	1,980	151	4,573	587	87,446	859	1,08,965
	2,075		800		7,867		10,162
207	27,561			1,216	1,51,824	2,977	4,56,681
..						1	45
				30,640	6,74,960	37,196	8,31,164
5	4			36,987	9,849	20,548	7,450
				13,844	4,578	3,161	460
				160	40		
					25		83
					21,025		12,487
4	146			1,226	4,367	754	982
30	112			7,253	26,041	6,665	24,712
		178	341	131,717	1,87,148	101,419	1,40,675
6,123,981	1,80,3[illegible]85	8,862,131	2,62,31,502	18,215,871	5,54,00,472	17,878,777	5,43,52,902
				1,473	13,109	17	78
				9,100	26,008	15,015	45,648
46,229	5,91,993	38,417	6,13,067	157,891	22,99,985	174,537	26,89,463
						...	
10,260—224,414	6,18,144	6,569 71,558	2,06,065	75,425 - 713,523	22,08,202	53,284 464,066	14,40,274
				96—120	800		
				36 6,000	1,000		
	360				11,261		
	1,92,76,560		2,70,62,348		6,11,43,958		6,01,21,861

[No. 70.] III I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles		United Kingdom. 1886-87 Quantity	1886-87 Value	1887-88. Quantity	1887-88 Value	Aus 1888-87. Quantity	1888-87 Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs
Brought forward			2,19,50,081		1,79,20,571		
Jute							
Raw	Cwt						
Manufactures of							
Gunny bags (power loom)	No						
Gunny cloth (power loom)	Yds						
Rope and twine	Cwt						
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt						
Shell	"						
Other kinds	"						
Oils—							
Vegetable (not essential)	Galls			50	100		
Other kinds	"	40	18				
Opium chests weighing	Cwt						
Licorices	Value		1 037		795		
Saltpetre	Cwt						
Seeds							
Linseed	Cwt						
Mustard and rape	"						
Poppy	"						
Till or gingelly	"						
Other sorts	"						
Silk—							
Raw	lbs	1,650	1,625	5,208	4,307		
Manufactures	Value		3 050				
Spices	lbs						
Stone jade	Cwt						
Sugar, refined and unrefined	"						
Tea	lbs	216	216	219	231		
Tobacco							
Unmanufactured	lbs						
Manufactured	"	1,195	4,719	1,054	4 305		
Wax excluding candles	Cwt	3,657	42,923	5,391	49,316		
Wood							
Teak	Cubic feet	17,141	17,22,541	19,596	19,00,046		
Other kinds	Value		818		60		
Wool							
Raw	lbs						
Manufactures of—							
Shawls	No						
Other sorts	lbs						
All other articles unenumerated	Value		80 976		1,27,801		
Indian produce and manufactures	Free		40 53 , 49		1 , 3 108		
	Dutiable		1 97, 1 39		1,86,85,453		
	Total		2 38 0, 1 34		2,00,07,921		
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian			2,38,82,633		2,01 09 624		
Treasure	Gold						
	Silver						
	Total						
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure			2, 8,82,633		2,01 09 624		
Government	Stores		21		281		
	Treasure—						
	Gold						
	Silver						
	Total Treasure						
	Total Stores and Treasure	...	21		281		

ment No. 2—(continued).

TRIA.		FRANCE				ITALY				MAURITIUS.			
1887-88		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
			1,26,473		276,104		2,35,284		1,02,332	..	18,150		20
									..				

[No. 70.] III I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles		United States 1886-87 Quantity	United States 1886-87 Value	United States 1887-88 Quantity	United States 1887-88 Value	Aden 1886-87 Quantity	Aden 1886-87 Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs
Brought forward							
Jute							
Raw	Cwt						
Manufactures of—							
Gunny bags (power loom)	No.						
Gunny cloth (power loom)	Yds						
Rope and twine	Cwt						
Lac							
Dye	Cwt						
Shell	"						
Other kinds	"						
Oils							
Vegetable not essential	Galls						
Other kinds							
Opium	Chests weighing Cwt						
Provisions	Value						
Saltpetre	Cwt						
Seeds							
Linseed	Cwt						
Mustard and rape	"						
Poppy	"						
Til or gingelly	"						
Other sorts	"						
Silk							
Raw	lbs						
Manufactures	Value						
Spices	lbs						
Stone jade	Cwt						
Sugar, refined and unrefined							
Tea	lbs						
Tobacco							
Unmanufactured	lbs						
Manufactured							
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt						
Wood							
Teak	Cubic tons						
Other kinds	Value						
Wool							
Raw	lbs						
Manufactures of							
Shawls	No						
Other sorts	lbs						
All other articles unenumerated	Value						
Indian produce and manufactures	Free						
	Dutiable						
	Total						
Total of Merchandise Foreign and Indian					1,000		
Treasure	Gold						
	Silver						
	Total						
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure					1,000		
Government	Stores						
	Treasure — Gold						
	Silver						
	Total Treasure						
	Total Stores and Treasure						

ment No. 2—(continued).

BIA		CEYLON				CHINA			
1887-88		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88.	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
		.	12,08,654	..	8,63,476	..	8,80,497	.	3,23,375
							.		.
							.	..	..
							.		.
							..		
						.	..		.
							.		
		708	588	1,260	1,260				
			726				2,450		. 1,270
									.
									.
									..
									.
							.		
						315	1,00,000		
		1	4			..			
				.					. .
									.
		160	150	215	230	10	800	60	. 44
		2,449	2,1[illegible],094	7,982	5,50,796	.			
			14,914		54,654		1,076		
								.	
			240		502		1,54,611		16,226
			2,88,493		6,46,644		5,6[illegible],818		2,15,531
			11,52,010		8,21,303		5,70,516		1,25,484
			11,40,433		14,50,847		11,2[illegible],334		3,41,015
			11,46,088		14,73,248		11,20,511		3,41,439
			14,46,088		14,73,248		11,20,511	..	3,41,439
					10				
					10				

[No. 70.] III I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles		Persia 1886-87 Quantity	Persia 1886-87 Value	Persia 1887-88 Quantity	Persia 1887-88 Value	Straits Settlements 1886-87 Quantity	Straits Settlements 1886-87 Value	Straits Settlements 1887-88 Quantity	Straits Settlements 1887-88 Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
Brought forward							1,75,22,709		1,35,76,635
Jute									
Raw	Cwt								
Manufactures of									
(Gunny [illegible] power loom)	No					14,930	2,886	17,096	3,861
(Gunny [illegible] power loom)	Yd								
Rope and twine	Cwt								
Lac									
Dye	Cwt								
Shell									
Other kinds						60	933	296	5,484
Oils									
Vegetable not essential	Gallon					240	291	772	1,014
Other sorts						32,175	14,140	27,983	15,321
Opium	chests weighing	Cwt							
Provisions		Value					2,56,754		3,06,955
Saltpetre		Cwt				228	1,710		
Seeds									
Linseed		Cwt							
Mustard and rape								162	1,707
Poppy									
Tilseed (gingelly)									
Other kinds						217	1,597	370	2,841
Silk									
Raw		lb						1,680	1,000
Manufactures		Value					2,294		7,453
Spices		lb				1,152,649	1,08,634	9,13,715	83,274
Stone, jade		Cwt				2,575	4,52,000	3,987	5,53,515
Sugar refined and unrefined						38	115	98	435
Tea		lb				23,182	4,868	371,181	46,431
Tobacco									
Unmanufactured		lbs				98,292	20,417	95,684	10,840
Manufactured						14,018	31,192	62,199	71,778
Wax (excluding candles)		Cwt				71	3,710	169	13,687
Wood									
Teak		Cubic				388	23,144	91	11,725
Other kinds		Value					10,680		18,452
Wool									
Raw		lbs							
Manufactures of—									
Shawl		No							
Other sort		lbs	25	80					
All other articles unenumerated		Value		20			10,02,126		11,08,935
Indian produce and manufactures	Free			100			36,74,960		41,88,723
	Dutiable						1,58,06,843		1,13,28,642
	Total			100			1,94,61,803		1,58,17,365
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian				100			1,95,74,812		1,59,67,828
Treasure	Gold								14,000
	Silver						450		4,000
	Total						450		18,000
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure				100			1,95,75,292		1,59,85,828
Government	Stores								
	Treasure— Gold								
	Silver								
	Total Treasure								
	Total Stores and Treasure								

ment No. 2—(concluded).

Other Countries.				Total.			
1886-87.		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88	
Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value
	Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs
	1,92,76,560		2,70,62,348		6,11,48,958		6,01,24,861
..	.					.	..
.		36,000	10,800	14,930	2,886	53,696	14,661
.							.
.			.				..
.				60	933	296	5,484
				240	294	822	1,114
169	103			33,824	15,701	20,249	16,583
	833		11,583		2,60,774		3,20,703
..	.	.		228	1,710		
...	.	.	.			162	1,707
..							
			.	217	1,597	370	2,841
219	151			1,889	1 776	6,888	5,907
.					5,274	..	3,453
3,410	304			1,362,391	1,09,688	973,745	83,274
..				2,890	5,61,000	3 907	5,54,515
258	775	225	675	276	890	379	1,110
2,040	565	11,855	2,215	25,138	5,639	983,285	48,877
							. .
547	125			98,839	20,542	95,684	10,840
1,897	1,107	1,019	1,253	50,390	37,948	67,777	57,610
702	7,032	364	2,641	4,420	55,465	5,927	65,633
.							
3,723	2,91,290	7,354	7,31,098	22,227	20,92,873	36,216	33,01,933
..	5,635		5,030	.	63,819	.	87,659
...	.	..					..
.					.		
...		.		35	80	...	
.	47,817	.	95,617		12,64,931	.	13,49,301
.	15,99,302		16,91,107		1,00,60,191	..	1,15,61,289
..	1,80,33,285		2,62,31,843		5,55,87,590		5,41,95,177
	1,96,32,587		2,79,23,250		6,56,47,781		6,60 56,466
.	1,96,36,815		2,79,27,863		6,58,66,750		6,63,17,470
.			.	.	450	..	14,000
						.	4,000
					450		18,000
...	1,96,36,815	..	2,79,27,863	..	6,58,67,200	...	6,63,35,470
	50		5	.	76		296
.		.		.		..	..
				...		..	
...	50		5		76	...	296

III I.—TRADE.

[No. 71.] 3.—*Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in Lower Burma during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88*

Articles	Amount of duty collected.			
	1886-87		1887-88.	
	Gross	Net	Gross.	Net.
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P
Import				
Arms, ammunition &c	45,809 12 0	17,148 10 0	27,942 13 0	2,229 14 0
Liquors—				
Ale beer and porter	28,150 12 0	19,770 9 0	36,353 7 0	23,442 13 0
Spirits	9 13 723 2 0	9,09,481 14 0	8,38 296 9 0	8,30,336 11 0
Wines and liqueurs	42,530 9 0	42,530 9 0	48,889 4 0	48,581 3 0
Other sorts	9 6 0	9 6 0	23 4 0	23 4 0
Oils mineral, kerosine			25,329 12 0	25,326 7 0
Salt	2,95,066 3 0	2,90,061 4 0	3,83,565 9 0	3,70,509 10 0
Total duty on Import — Including salt	13 23 289 12 0	12,79,005 4 0	13 60,344 10 0	13,06,449 14 0
Total duty on Import — Excluding salt	10,28,223 9 0	9,88,944 0 0	9,76,779 1 0	9,35,940 4 0
Export				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	33,643 9 0	33,615 4 0	25,883 2 0	25,863 2 0
Rice not in the husk	47,17,490 11 0	46,41,927 15 0	46,53,886 13 0	45,62,812 12 0
Total duty on Exports	47,51,134 4 0	46,75,543 3 0	46,79,769 15 0	45,88,695 14 0
Grand Total duty on Imports and Exports	60,74,424 0 0	59,54,548 7 0	60,40,114 9 0	58,95,145 12 0

III I.—TRADE.

[No. 72.] *4.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing) Country from Foreign and Treasure imported and exported Coastwise into and from Lower Burma in the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88*

Ports	Merchandise						Treasure	
	Country		Foreign.		Total			
	1886-87	1887-88	1886-87	1887-88	1886-87.	1887-88	1886-87	1887-88
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Imports into Burma.								
From Bengal	1,52,70,516	1,62,83,041	55,84,770	65,04 834	2,08,55,286	2,27,87,875	84,16,100	65,12,500
„ Bombay	10,63,013	14,13,811	19,56,267	25,93,617	30,19,280	40,07,428		
„ Madras	72,13,754	76,22,358	3,17,472	2,92,481	75,31,226	79,14,839		..
„ Sind		2,991		1,862		4,853		
From British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total	2,35,47,283	2,53,22,201	78,58,509	93,92,794	3,14,05,792	3,47,14,995	84,16,100	65,12,500
From Ports within the Province,—Total	33,72,495	44,11,252	44,15,396	46,87,226	77,87,891	90,98,478	54,06,294	21,25,232
From Damaun								
„ Diu								
„ Goa								
„ Karikal	10 973	12,193			10,973	12,193		
„ Pondicherry	7,50,258	6 32,253	204	127	7,50,462	6,32,360		
„ Quilon	100				100			
„ Alleppy	6,995				6,995			
„ Narrakal								
From Indian Ports not British,—Total	7,68,326	6,44,426	204	127	7,68,530	6,44,553		
From all Ports,—Total	2,76,86,104	3,03,77,879	1,22,74,109	1 40,80,147	3,99,62,213	4,44,58,026	1,38,22,394	86,37,732
Government Stores and Treasure	5,37 784	5,83,525	7,74,606	7,58,444	13,12,390	13,41,969	3,25,000	5,15,000
Exports from Burma								
To Bengal	48,52,361	56,48,420	3,67,697	3,29,681	52,20,058	59,78,101	12,93,910	7,21,047
„ Bombay	64,31,160	57,82,163	34,057	87,041	64,65,217	58,69,204		
„ Madras	24,62,625	21,55,969	1,60,769	55,180	26,23,394	22,11,169	200	
„ Sind	1,42,720	15,959	1,780	1,200	1,44,500	17,159		
To British Ports in other Presidencies —Total	1,38,88,866	1,36,02,531	5,64,303	4,73,102	1,44,53,169	1,40,75,633	12,94,110	7,21,047
To Ports within the Province,—Total	26,56,339	37,97,391	38,25,541	48,33,221	64,81,900	86,30,612	29,53,546	22,38,822
To Kattywar—Jamnagar	8,696	4,603			8,696	4,603		
„ Diu								
„ Goa								
„ Karikal	120	270		225	120	495		
„ Alleppy	600				600			
„ Pondicherry	1,04,250	1,06,076	894	555	1,05,144	1,06,631		
„ Cuddalore								
„ Narrakal								
To Indian Ports not British —Total	1,13,666	1,10,949	894	780	1,14,560	1,11,729		
To all Ports —Total	1,66,58,891	1,75,10,871	43,90,738	53,07,103	2,10,49,629	2,28,17,974	42,47,656	29,59,869
Government Stores and Treasure	1,51,013	1,26,719	1,39,747	52,275	2,90,760	1 78,994	8,10,600	6,38,100

III I.—

[No. 73.] 5.—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality the official year 1887-88 compared with*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared		British (other than British Indian)				British Indian			
		Entered		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V	T	V	T	V	T	V.	T
United Kingdom	Steam	52	74,779	7	11,348		.	.	..
	Sailing	51	71,439	100	138,701		.		.
Austria	Steam							.	
	Sailing							..	.
France	Steam			2	2,406				
	Sailing								
Germany	Steam	4	5,073	2	2,961		...	.	..
	Sailing								
Holland	Steam				.				
	Sailing		.	.	..				
Italy	Steam			1	865				...
	Sailing								
Russia	Steam							.	
	Sailing							.	
Spain	Steam								
	Sailing		.						
African, Eastern Coast	Steam								.
	Sailing								
Egypt	Steam			121	170,346				
	Sailing								.
Mauritius	Steam	1	853						.
	Sailing								
Réunion (Bourbon)	Steam								...
	Sailing				.				
Central and South America	Steam	.		24	19,183		.	..	
	Sailing						..		
United States	Steam	1	1,352					.	..
	Sailing								
Arabia	Steam	.	.			1	96	.	.
	Sailing								
Ceylon	Steam			1	1,432	.			
	Sailing	.	.		.	2	652	18	3,931
China—Hongkong	Steam							.	
	Sailing								
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	.	..	6	6,131			.	.
	Sailing	.							..
Java	Steam	.			.				
	Sailing	.	..		...				
Maldives	Steam	.						.	
	Sailing	.	.		.	.			.
Philippines	Steam					.		.	.
	Sailing	..	.						...
Persia	Steam						.		..
	Sailing		...				.		.
Siam	Steam	.						.	.
	Sailing	.				.	.	...	
Straits Settlements	Steam	.	154	147,237	151	145,679	.	..	..
	Sailing	.					.		.
Sumatra	Steam		.				.		
	Sailing					1	297	1	297
Australia	Steam						..		..
	Sailing	.	12	13,440				..	..
Other Countries	Steam		3	3,771	18	22,911			
	Sailing	.	1	1,378	3	2,676	.	.	
Total, 1886-87	Steam	..	210	191,799	292	305,115	.		
	Sailing	.	54	70,430	113	168,689	.	504	25	4,989
Total, 1887-88	Steam	.	209	225,787	310	361,118			..	
	Sailing	..	70	93,535	129	163,524	4	1,045	19	4,228

TRADE.

which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in Lower Burma in the total of the year 1886-87.

American.				French.				German.				Italian.			
Entered		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T	V	T.	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T
..	..		.				..								..
...	.	..	...		.		...	12	12,794	37	41,368	5	4,876	27	25,507
.					.										.
.	.								.						...
...	.		.		..				.	..	.		.		..
			...				.		.		...				..
.	.				.										..
..	...		...		..	.		9	9,240	6	8,734			.	..
...		.							.						.
			.		.		.						.	.	.
	..	.	.		..		.	.	.						.
...							.							1	872
.		.	.				.	.							.
			..		.			..	.		.				..
..					.										...
.	.										.			2	1,347
.	.	.	.	.									..		2.
	.													.	...
	..		.				.			4	4,982				...
										.					...
		..	...											.	..
..			..											.	.
.			.	.	..		..							..	..
..	..			..	...		..						.	...	..
..															...
..										2	1,208	1	749		.
			...												...
2	2,034		.		.				.			4	3,530		...
		.										.			..
..					.	.									...
..	.		.					1	1,205				.		...
..	..				.						.				
..	..		.		..	.	..		..						..
..	.						.			.					..
.	.							1	771	4	3,479			.	
	.						.			.				.	.
.	.									.		.	.	.	.
..									.					.	..
..	...		.			.				.	.				..
...	.						..								.
..	..		..						.						.
...	.						..				.				..
...	..		..											.	.
		.	...						.						
...	..	...	..					17	16,301	14	13,696				...
...	.	..	..	.	.	.	.					2	1,322		..
..	.		.			.									.
.	..						.								
.	..	...	.	.											
.	.	.					.								.
..	.		.	.						1	1,011	.			..
..	..	.	.				.				.		..		.
...		.													—
..						-									.
..	...		...			3	3,709	14	31,628	18	38,280				
.	.	.						11	11,908	51	53,304	8	8,217	27	24,256
...		.	...				.	19	18,280	23	22,498				
2	2,034	...	.	.	.			21	22,034	45	51,310	12	10,456	30	27,726

[No. 73.] III I.—TRADE.—*State*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared		Other Nationalities (including Foreign Indian)				Total Foreign (including Foreign Indian)			
		Entered		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V	T	V	T	V	T.	V	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	1	1,149			1	1,149		
	Sailing	2	1,946	17	15,415	19	19,646	81	82,290
Austria	Steam								
	Sailing								
France	Steam								
	Sailing			1	1,006			1	1,006
Germany	Steam								
	Sailing					9	9,240	6	8,734
Holland	Steam								
	Sailing								
Italy	Steam								
	Sailing							1	872
Russia	Steam								
	Sailing			1	1,148			1	1,148
Spain	Steam								
	Sailing							2	1,347
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam								
	Sailing								
Egypt	Steam								
	Sailing			13	14,931			17	19,313
Mauritius	Steam								
	Sailing								
Réunion (Bourbon)	Steam								
	Sailing								
Central and South America	Steam								
	Sailing					1	719	2	1,208
United States	Steam								
	Sailing					6	5,573		
Arabia	Steam								
	Sailing	5	561			5	561		
Ceylon	Steam								
	Sailing					1	1,205		
China—Hongkong	Steam								
	Sailing								
China—Treaty Ports	Steam								
	Sailing					1	771	4	3,379
Java	Steam								
	Sailing								
Maldives	Steam								
	Sailing								
Philippines	Steam								
	Sailing								
Persia	Steam								
	Sailing								
Siam	Steam								
	Sailing	2	320	1	160	2	320	1	1,606
Straits Settlements	Steam					17	16,301	11	13,696
	Sailing	1	66	2	226	3	1,388	2	226
Sumatra	Steam								
	Sailing								
Australia	Steam								
	Sailing								
Other Countries	Steam								
	Sailing							1	1,041
Total, 1886-87	Steam	10	5,294	9	10,238	254	223,027	352	357,842
	Sailing			28	21,780	88	99,353	274	273,108
Total, 1887-88	Steam	1	1,149	13	14,931	20	19,429	36	37,429
	Sailing	10	2,923	22	17,955	45	37,477	97	96,991

ment No. 5—(concluded).

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1886-87.				Grand Total, 1887-88.			
Entered		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V	T	V.	T.	V.	T	V	T.
..	.		.	25	35,711	10	17,151	53	75,928	7	11,348
				53	71,844	214	245,471	70	91,085	181	220,891
	..	.		.	...		.	...		.	
.		.		..	.		.	..	.	.	
..		..			.	2	2,446	.		2	2,406
...		.					.	.	..	1	1,006
...		.								.	
..		.		10	11,053	1	1,383	13	14,313	8	11,695
...				.		.	.	.	.	...	...
...		..		.	.			.	...	..	..
.				.		1	1,845		.	1	865
..			..	...		.	.	...	...	1	872
.							..	..	.	.	
		.							.	1	1,148
...		.	..	.				.	.		
.					.	2	1,426	..	..	2	1,347
.					.				...		
..									..		
.	.				.	79	100,934	...	.	141	189,059
			.		..			...	.		
.	.	.	.	1	421	1	1,612	... 1	853	.	.
.											..
			.			1	1,330	...	.	...	.
						25	17,398	1	749	26	20,391
				2	2,694			.			..
.				7	6,105		.	7	6,925	...	.
..											
				5	575		.	.. 6	657		.
	.		..	..			.	1	1,205	1	1,432
				1	107	24	1,793	2	652	18	3,931
				2	2,707	1	1,996	.			..
..											..
						20	19,077	1	771	10	9,510
			.					.			
.		.						..	.		.
.						.		..	.		.
									.	.	
				.	.	..			.	...	.
				.					.	.	
			.					.	..		..
.		.						.	..	.	...
								.	...	..	..
14	1,007	7	145	15	981	7	156	16	1,927	8	305
				224	180,587	207	172,819	171	163,541	165	159,375
16	1,131	27	2,282	29	3,841	37	3,275	19	2,819	29	2,508
				..				..	..		
...		..						1	297	1	297
.								.			
				7	6,522			12	13,410		
				1	1,388	25	32,201	3	3,771	19	23,952
				2	896	2	599	1	1,378	3	2,676
.				251	223,027	346	349,739		.		.
42	3,282	42	3,305	130	102,635	316	276,113	..	.		
.	.		.	.	..		.	220	245,216	346	398,547
30	2,438	34	2,427	..			.	149	134,495	279	267,167

III I.—

[No. 74.] 6.—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, official year 1887-88, compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared		British (other than British Indian)				British Indian			
		Entered		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T	V	T	V	T.	V	T
United Kingdom	Steam	1	290				..		...
	Sailing	1	30[illegible]				..		...
Austria	Steam								..
	Sailing	..	.	.	.	..	..	.	...
France	Steam								...
	Sailing				..				...
Germany	Steam		..	.				.	..
	Sailing			.					..
Holland	Steam								.
	Sailing								..
Italy	Steam							..	...
	Sailing							.	.
Russia	Steam	.	.	.				..	...
	Sailing	..							...
Spain	Steam			.					.
	Sailing								..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	1	1,097				.	.	...
	Sailing	1	1,[illegible]62						
Egypt	Steam	2	2,[illegible]84		.				.
	Sailing				..			.	...
Mauritius	Steam	11	12,8[illegible]3						.
	Sailing								
Reunion (Bourbon)	Steam			.			.	.	...
	Sailing						.	..	.
Central and South America	Steam								.
	Sailing	6	5,083		.			...	...
United States	Steam					.			...
	Sailing						.	.	.
Arabia	Steam	1	1,243				.		...
	Sailing			.		.		..	...
Ceylon	Steam	20	25,9[illegible]6			.		..	..
	Sailing	1	5,826	1	1,352	8	1,269		...
China—Hongkong	Steam	1	867	.					...
	Sailing				.	.			..
China Treaty Ports	Steam							..	..
	Sailing	..					.	.	..
Java	Steam			.					..
	Sailing	1	4,126						..
Maldives	Steam			.	..		.	..	...
	Sailing			..				...	.
Philippines	Steam	1	1,022	.	.		..	.	..
	Sailing				.	.	..	.	...
Persia	Steam	1	1,3[illegible]4					.	...
	Sailing			.			..		..
Siam	Steam			..	..		...	...	...
	Sailing				.		..	..	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	7	8,966	1	108	.		.	...
	Sailing	3	3,717	..		.	.	...	...
Sumatra	Steam				..	.	.		...
	Sailing		.			.	.	..	...
Australia	Steam			.	..	.	..	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,9[illegible]8	...	.	.	...	.	...
Other Countries	Steam	22	31,044	...		.	.	...	...
	Sailing	5	4,467	...	...	.	.	...	...
Total, 1886-87	Steam	66	81,397	2	461	.	.	..	...
	Sailing	64	68,405	..	...	16	2,540	.	..
Total, 1887-88	Steam	57	74,182	1	108	.	.	...	...
	Sailing	36	39,617	1	1,352	8	1,269	...	...

TRADE.

which entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in Lower Burma in the with the totals of the year 1886-87.

American.				French.				German.				Italian.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V	T	V	T	V	T.	V.	T.	V.	T	V	T.	V.	T
..	.			.	.	.		.	.		..	..	..	.	...
.									.	.	.	.	...	..	..
.								.			.				..
			.			.			.		.			.	..
				.		.		..		.	.	.	.	...	.
														..	..
														...	...
.							.	.				...	...		...
												...			.
												.		.	.
.								1	852						.
.														.	
..															.
															..
								1	356				.	.	..
															..
												.			..
								3	3,013						.
.		1	1,010	.						.					..
														.	.
.															..
	.											1	1,295		..
.				.				1	769	1	1,140	6	5,286	.	...
															.
															.
	.														.
											.				
						.									
							.								
							.	1	1,205						
.	.						..	18	22,880	1	1,117	9	8,531		.
				.											..
	.														..
.								1	1,814			1	970		.
				.											...
...					...	.		.				1	845	.	...
															...
..	...			3	3,709	.		8	7,816	1	393	22	19,087	.	
					.			33	36,897						
.	.	1	1,010					4	4,218	2	2,457	18	16,930		
								22	26,671						

Countries whence entered and to which cleared		Other Nationalities				Total Foreign.			
		Entered		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V	T.	V.	T	V	T	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	.		.		.		..	..
	Sailing	.	.				..	...	...
Austria	Steam	.					.		
	Sailing	..	..		..		...		..
France	Steam				.			.	..
	Sailing		.	.	.				...
Germany	Steam	.	..	..					...
	Sailing		.	...					..
Holland	Steam					.			.
	Sailing		..	..	.	.	.	.	..
Italy	Steam	.						.	..
	Sailing						.	.	..
Russia	Steam		..			.	.		...
	Sailing			...			.	.	.
Spain	Steam								...
	Sailing	.		.			..		...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam			...					.
	Sailing			..		1	852	..	.
Egypt	Steam	..	.	..					..
	Sailing								...
Mauritius	Steam			.					.
	Sailing	.	..		.		.		.
Réunion (Bourbon)	Steam	.						.	..
	Sailing								.
Central and South America	Steam	.		..		.		.	.
	Sailing	2	1,803			3	2,159		...
United States	Steam			.					.
	Sailing			.					..
Arabia	Steam	.						..	..
	Sailing			.	.			.	...
Ceylon	Steam	4	4,846		.	7	7,859		.
	Sailing		..		.	...	..	1	1,010
China—Hongkong	Steam	.				.		...	...
	Sailing			..			.	.	..
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	.							...
	Sailing	.	.	.		1	1,295	.	...
Java	Steam			..				.	
	Sailing	...	.	..		7	6,055	1	1,340
Maldives	Steam	.							...
	Sailing	.		..					...
Philippines	Steam	.		..	.	..	..	..	.
	Sailing	..				...		.	...
Persia	Steam			...			.	.	..
	Sailing			...			.	.	.
Siam	Steam					..		..	...
	Sailing			.		.		.	.
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	1,018	1	1,149	2	2,223	1	1,149
	Sailing	2	1,762			29	33,176	1	1,117
Sumatra	Steam			...				...	...
	Sailing	1	771	..		1	771	.	.
Australia	Steam	.		.	..	.	.	..	...
	Sailing	4	3,860			6	6,644	.	...
Other Countries	Steam	3	3,318	...	..	3	3,318	..	...
	Sailing	5	4,790	...	...	6	5,635	—	—
Total, 1886-87	Steam	10	11,122	.	.	87	104,074	3	854
	Sailing	21	17,045	...	..	156	143,974	.	...
Total, 1887-88	Steam	8	9,182	1	1,149	12	13,400	1	1,149
	Sailing	14	12,986	...	.	54	56,587	3	3,467

ment No. 6—(concluded).

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1886-87.				Grand Total, 1887-88.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared		Entered		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V	T	V.	T	V	T.	V.	T	V.	T
..	...	.		1	1,645	.		1	250		.
...	.			2	2,691	..		1	205		...
.					.		..	..		..	...
.				..	.	.		..	..		..
	.			..			...	..		..	..
.							...				
...	.					.	.				..
..		.		1	1,191		.			.	..
...							..	.		.	.
...				.	..	..	.		.	..	..
...				.			.				
			..				..			.	.
...	.		.	..	.		...			.	..
.				.		.	...				
.				.	.	..	.				
				..	.	.	...	.		..	.
.								1	1 097	.	..
.			..	.			...	2	2,211		...
...	..	.		.	..			2	2,381		..
...				.		..					.
..			.	1	1,474			.	.		..
		.		6	5,413		..	11	12,863		.
..	.		.	.			.	..		.	
..				4	2,526	..					
..	.			1	1,645		.	..		.	.
...	.			17	16,302			9	7,212	..	
..								.			.
	.										
...	.			.			.	1	1,243	.	.
..											
...				23	10 784			27	33,815	.	.
		.	.	21	10,391	.		12	7,095	2	2,362
..				5	5,981			1	867		
.	.			5	1,716			.			
..	.	.									
.	..			1	1,173		.	1	1,295		
	.							.			
				12	12,090		.	10	10,181	1	1,340
.	.						...				.
..		.					...	1	1,022	.	.
.		.		..			...	..			.
							..	1	1,353		.
							..			..	..
.. 1	23			4	115			.. 1	23		
				36	37,451	3	854	9	11,189	2	1,257
..	...	.		52	56,912			32	36,893	1	1,117
.						.					
						...		1	771		..
				2	4,215						
.				19	16,709			8	8,602		..
				18	22,479			25	31 362	.	.
..	.		.	16	13,860	.	.	11	10,102		
... 4	115	..		87 160	104,071 144,089	3 ..	854 .		.	.	...
... 1	23	.	.	..	.	.	..	69 99	87,582 97,496	2 4	1,257 4,819

III I.—TRADE

[No. 75.] *7—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the inter-portal Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in Lower Burma in the official year 1887-88 compared with the totals of the year 1886-87.*

PORTS	British				British Indian.				Foreign & Foreign Indian				Native Craft				Total 1886-87				Total 1887-88.			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared	
	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T
WITH CARGOES																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	175	195,062	177	209,4[illegible]	17	4,142	18	2,8[illegible]	[illegible]	79	4	392	[illegible]	4,7[illegible]	14	814	359	164,149	185	148,018	369	204,081	213	201,535
Bombay	6	[illegible]	59	5[illegible]													8	9,148	59	50,0[illegible]	6	[illegible]	59	59,016
Madras	75	165,137	69	[illegible]	27	7,848	70	13,820									111	10,497	148	101,884	102	11,045	119	107,643
Sind			1	1,972															2	1,485			1	1,972
British ports in other Presidencies—Total	256	367,018	286	355,2[illegible]	44	11,[illegible]	68	16,727	1	79	4	292	176	4,7[illegible]	14	814	518	276,8[illegible]	374	300,478	477	324,[illegible]	372	373,166
Ports within the Province	944	416,180	959	424,784	14	4,291	17	4,284					727	25,[illegible]	636	21,292	1,533	41[illegible]	1,3[illegible]	4[illegible]	1,685	441,376	1,0[illegible]	450,330
Indian ports not British					5	1,162	4	1,[illegible]			1	128					7	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	5	1,[illegible]	5	1,366
Total, 1886-87	1,073	843,820	1,09[illegible]	661,965	82	18,951	124	27,546	14	6,784	15	8,054	889	28,529	672	20,874	2,058	676,000	1,907	718,463				
Total, 1887-88	1,200	718,366	1,236	780,017	63	17,493	69	22,249	1	79	5	530	903	31,423	670	22,096					2,167	767,293	2,000	824,689
IN BALLAST																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	17	19,872	21	26,883	8	1,228	2	389			1	120	71	1,552	270	5,986	35	20,501	172	18,9[illegible]2	96	2[illegible],652	294	33,378
Bombay	75	112,596							1	1,148							32	10,037	7	11,[illegible]21	76	113,734		
Madras	10	15,934	1	1,806	11	3,005											49	21,557	2	2,924	21	16,999	1	1,806
Sind	5	6,671							1	1,123							2	3,208			6	7,794		
British ports in other Presidencies—Total	107	153,063	22	28,689	19	4,[illegible]33	2	389	2	2,271	1	120	71	1,552	270	5,986	119	94,103	181	32,777	199	161,179	295	35,184
Ports within the Province	133	50,677	1[illegible]5	31,626	11	2,8[illegible]	10	2,584	1	776	1	775	62	2,943	219	9,085	223	37,545	370	48,9[illegible]7	207	57,204	335	44,070
Indian ports not British	1	1,253			1	236											3	1,486	1	1,385	2	1,519		
Total, 1886-87	192	108,386	164	61,170	74	16,456	26	6,246	6	5,082	12	4,816	72	3,210	330	10,727	344	133,134	552	82,950	...	.	...	...
Total, 1887-88	241	205,023	147	60,315	31	7,337	12	2,973	3	3,047	2	895	133	4,495	489	15,071	.		.	...	408	219,902	630	79,354

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

[No 76.] *1.—Coinage.*—Blank.

[No. 77.] *2.—Paper Currency*

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year 1887-88 Number and value of				Total value of notes cashed during the year	Total value of notes issued during the year	In circulation at end of the year 1887-88 Number and value of			Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees						Securities, class of security being stated
	Small notes under Rs. 50	Notes of Rs 50 and under Rs 500	Large notes of Rs 500 and upwards			Small notes under Rs 50	Notes of Rs 50 and under Rs 500	Large notes of Rs 500 and upwards	Coin			Bullion			
									Gold	Silver	Copper	Gold	Silver	Copper	
	No	No	No	Rs	Rs	No	No	No	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Pieces	32,273	10,162	1,210	3,22,35,485	3,27,77,135	32,480	10,381	1,234	Nil	40,71,110	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Treasurer's security, Rs 20,000 in 4 per cent Government promissory notes
Value	Rs 3,28,150	Rs 7,97,050	Rs 20,76,000			Rs 3,33,350	Rs 8,26,000	Rs 25,83,500							

[No. 78.]

III L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Class and object of institution	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided	Number aided in the year	Income. Paid by Government	Income. From endowment — In land	Income. From endowment — In money	Income. Subscriptions and donations	Number of institutions which afford relief — Indoor	Number of institutions which afford relief — Outdoor	Number of institutions which afford relief — General	In what shape relief is given
				Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P				
Government Institutions											
1 --Dispensaries	5	1 923	212 138	15,774 0 0		1,79 432 0 0	14,013 0 0		4	31	
2 --Lunatic asylum	1	223 74	323	24,547 5 7			4,518 8 4	1			

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

[No. 79.] *Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in Lower Burma in the year 1887-88*

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination	Number of persons — A Natives	Number of persons — B Others	Number of ministers or priests	Number of churches or buildings dedicated or used for worship	Total annual income from Government	Remarks
					Rs	
Church of England	3,189	6 791	11	13	25,124	
Church of Scotland	119	536	1	2		
Protestant Dissenters	55,551	1 526	1,412	403	600	
Roman Catholics	12,471	1 810	48	191	6,036	
Greek Church	10	85	.		.	
Armenian	15	116	1	1		
Syrian						
Jews	201		1	1		
Parsis	83		.			
Hindus	88,177		.			
Mahomedans	168 881		.			
Buddhists and Jains	3,251,589	.		...	..	
Sikhs					.	
Other sects ...	143,618			.		
Total	3,723,907	12,864	1,474	611	31,760	

IV B—EDUCATION

[No. 80.] *1—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Lower Burma at the end of the official year 1887-88.*

Area and population: Total area in square miles	Area and population: Number of towns and villages	Area and population: Population			Public institutions: University education: Arts colleges	Public institutions: University education: Professional colleges	Public institutions: School education general: Secondary schools	Public institutions: School education general: Primary schools	Public institutions: School education special: Training schools	Public institutions: School education special: All other special schools	Public institutions: Total of public institutions	Private institutions: Advanced	Private institutions: Elementary	Grand total	Percentage of		Remarks.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
	Towns ... 20	Males	1,991,0[illegible]	Institutions for males	1		57	4,904	3	12	4,977		323	5,300	Institutions to number of towns and villages	34·04	
	Villages 15,837	Females	1,745,766	Institutions for females			15	81	2		98			98			
	Total 15,857	Total	3,736,771	Total	1		72	4,985	5	12	5,075		323	5,398	34·04		
				Scholars males	30		7,320	92,878	99	401	100,728		3,401	104,129	Male scholars to male population of school-going age	34·87	
				Scholars females			1,627	11,349	37		13,013		199	13,212	Female scholars to female population of school-going age	5·05	
				Total	30		8,947	104,227	136	401	113,741		* 3,600	117,341		20·93	

IV B—EDUCATION

[No. 81.]

2.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the official year 1887-88.

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction								Total expenditure on public instruction	Remarks
	University education		School education general		School education, special		Total										
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools		University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	44 715		2 86 549	1 89 052	29 999	23 000	5 73 4 5		25 774	64 024	40 402	29 302	4 048	72 729	2,36,179	9 05 335	Percentage of provincial expenditure included in column 17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction ... 26 63
For females			69 750	23 044	2 447		95 241										Percentage of local fund expenditure included in column 17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction ... 14 49
Total	44,715		3 56,299	2,12 096	32 446	23,000	6 69 156		25 774	64 024	40 402	29 302	4,048	72,729	2,36 179	9,05 435	Percentage of municipal expenditure included in column 17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction ... 31 54
2. (a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	17·89		15 87	2 85	13 41	2 90	55 82		10 69	14 83	4·93	4·66		10·07	44 18	100	Percentage of expenditure from fees included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... 12 47
(b) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction	...		1 50	75 30			79 80			11·06	4 13	2·80		1·61	20 20	100	Percentage of expenditure from all other sources included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... 14 87
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	..		51 94	26 77		45	79 16			5 39	8·09	2·03	45	4 88	20 84	100	Total ... 100
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	4 94		99 5	25 43	3 58	2 61	7 31		2 85	7·07	4 46	3 23	45	8 03	26 09	100	
3 AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P										
Departmental institutions. — Cost to provincial revenues			73 2 0	3 5 6	254 10 5	29 14 1	76 4 0										
Cost to local and municipal funds																	
Total cost			90 7 8	3 6 7	255 7 8	42 0 0	83 13 5										
Local fund schools — Cost to provincial revenues																	
Cost to local funds				36 7 6			36 7 6										
Total cost				36 7 6			36 7 6										
Municipal schools — Cost to provincial revenues																	
Cost to municipal funds			42 3 2	13 2 4		41 9 10	32 5 5										
Total cost			53 8 8	20 0 7		41 9 10	42 1 4										
Institutions maintained by other departments of Government or in other ways. — Cost to provincial revenues	1 597 7 8		166 13 7			24 10 10	394 3 4										
Cost to local and municipal funds																	
Total cost	1,656 1 9		213 6 2			24 10 10	422 8 11										
Aided institutions. — Cost to provincial revenues			4 3 3	0 2 1		3 13 9	0 9 9										
Cost to local and municipal funds			7 6 2	3 7 0			3 14 4										
Total cost			32 1 3	3 15 0		234 11 0	7 6 0										
Unaided institutions — Total cost						58 6 7	58 6 7										
All institutions — Cost to provincial revenues	1,597 7 8		5 1 9	0 1 1	254 10 5	17 5 4	1 2 11										
Cost to local and municipal funds	..		16 14 1	1 11 6		3 4 11	2 14 6										
Total cost	1,656 1 9		40 0 5	2 0 6	255 7 8	60 8 2	5 14 1										

IV B.—EDU

[No. 82.]

3.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars

Class of institution	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS — Under public management — Maintained by the department: Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Maintained by local funds and municipal boards: Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Maintained by other departments of Government or in other ways: Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Maintained by Native States: Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Under private — Aided by the department or by local funds or municipal boards: Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
University education. — *Arts Colleges*																				
English									1	30	27	2								
Oriental																				
Colleges, or Departments of Colleges, for Professional Training																				
Law																				
Medicine																				
Engineering																				
Total									1	30	27	2								
School education general. — *Secondary Schools*																				
For boys — English	1	176	157	126	18	2,240	1,201	1,095	1	52	47	39					22	3,872	3,877	3,264
For boys — Vernacular					1	69	74	64									11	1,202	1,202	1,202
For girls — English					1	146	140	106									11	1,011	1,003	869
For girls — Vernacular					1	57	54	41									2	132	115	130
Total	1	176	157	126	21	2,512	2,471	2,106	1	52	47	39					19	6,217	6,227	5,465
Primary Schools																				
For boys	1	183	191	148	12	874	906	769									1,317	45,111	45,140	45,072
For girls					6	374	593	319									47	1,880	1,900	1,895
Total	1	183	191	148	18	1,248	1,499	1,088									1,364	46,991	47,040	46,967
School education, special. — *Schools for Special Instruction*																				
Training schools for masters	1	99	96	68																
Training schools for mistresses	1	47	21	26																
Schools of art																				
Law schools																				
Medical schools																				
Engineering and surveying schools	7	182	174	146	2	35	31	24	1	57	59	57					1	40	35	32
Industrial schools																				
Other schools																				
Total	1	318	300	240	2	35	31	24	1	57	59	57					1	40	35	32
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	17	677	649	494	41	3,785	3,801	3,217	3	139	153	115					1,414	53,248	53,302	52,464

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. Advanced teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian
   (b) Sanskrit ...
   (c) Any other Oriental classic ...
2. Elementary
   - Teaching a vernacular only or mainly
   - Mahomedan schools for religious instruction only ...
3. European and Eurasian schools not conforming to departmental standards ...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards

CATION.

in Lower Burma for the official year 1887-88.

MANAGEMENT. Unaided: Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Grand total of public institutions	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING: English	A classical language	A vernacular language	CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED: Europeans and Eurasians	Burmese	Karens	Chinese	Natives of India	Others	Remarks. Boys	Girls
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31a	31b	31c	31d	31e	31f	32	
...	...			1	30	30	25		12	16		1		1	30	
				1	30	30	25		12	16		1		1	30	
				42	6,280	6,127	383	5,650	590	3,314	921	405	921	130	6,000	280
				15	1,271		664	1,271		1,210	11	32	11	7	1,040	231
				12	1,187	1,051	111	875	793	257	9	93	17	18	280	907
				3	209			209		183	6	16	4			209
				72	8,947	7,178	1,191	8,005	1,383	4,963	947	546	953	155	7,320	1,627
3,571	55,366	55,366	55,366	4,901	101,543	966	19,575	100,141	82	81,183	13,928	657	633	2,150	91,773	9,760
28	440	440	440	81	2,691	122	59	2,691	79	2,006	401	70	52	83	1,105	1,589
3,599	55,806	55,806	55,806	4,985	104,234	1,088	19,634	102,832	161	83,189	14,329	727	685	2,233	92,878	11,349
				3	99		99	99		91	8				99	
				2	37	7		37		29	7			1		37
1	89	92	78	10	272	57		243	29	219	26	1	2	2	272	
				2	129	129		129	9	78	32		2	8	129	
1	89	92	78	17	537	193	99	508	38	419	73	1	4	11	500	37
3,600	55,895	55,898	55,881	5,075	114,711	8,189	51,949	111,315	1,591	91,878	14,952	1,275	1,612	2,400	10,971 girls in boys schools; 1,385 boys in girls schools	Boys 100,728; Girls 13,013
..		For boys / „ girls		204	2,913	138	664	2,519	1	1,724	10	99	63	1,036	2,895	18
..		For boys / „ girls		29	667		145	567		31			473	163	506	161
..		For boys / „ girls														
		For boys / „ girls														
Total				323	3,580	138	806	3,086	1	1,755	10	99	536	1,199	199 girls in boys' schools; boys in girls' schools	
GRAND TOTAL ..				5,398	117,841	8,622	52,155	114,431	1,595	93,633	14,962	1,374	2,178	3,599	10,170 total girls in boys' schools; 1,385 total boys in girls' schools	

[No. 83.]

IV B.—EDU

4.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

PUBLIC INSTI

Object of expenditure	Under public management: Maintained by the department: Provincial revenues	Local rates or cesses	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Maintained by local funds and municipal boards: Provincial revenues	Local rates or cesses	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Maintained by Government: Provincial revenues	Local rates or cesses	Municipal funds
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education — *Arts Colleges*																	
English															13,192		
Oriental																	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training																	
Law																	
Medicine																	
Engineering																	
Total															13,192		
School education, general — *Secondary Schools*																	
For boys — English	11,481			2,724			14,205			97,892	26,934		86	1,24,911	7,842		
For boys — Vernacular										1,439	94			1,433			
For girls — English										4,264	917		5	5,186			
For girls — Vernacular										777				777			
Total	11,481			2,724			14,205			1,04,272	27,944		91	1,32,307	7,842		
Primary Schools. For boys	649			13			662		547	14,138	8,812			22,497			
For girls										3,740	35			3,775			
Total	649			13			662		547	16,878	8,847			26,272			
School education, special — *Schools for Special Instruction*																	
Training schools for masters	20,074					25	20,099										
Training schools for mistresses	2,367			80			2,447										
Schools of art																	
Law schools																	
Medical schools																	
Engineering and surveying schools	5,149			2,097			7,246			1,290				1,290	1,456		
Industrial schools																	
Other schools																	
Total	27,510			2,177		25	29,712			1,290				1,290	1,456		
University Direction Inspection																	
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges															4,631		
Professional colleges	264						264										
Secondary schools	170						170		1,506	9,040				10,746	41		874
Primary schools									2,000	4,898				6,898			
Special schools other than training schools																	
	5,129						5,129										
Buildings	1,763						1,763		999	5,785			643	7,427	3,576	2,674	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)										1,282				1,282			
Miscellaneous — Educational Syndicate																	
Miscellaneous	6,711					6,964	13,675		556	11,454			4,853	17,065			
Total	14,337					6,964	21,301		5,061	32,439			5,496	43,419	8,248	2,674	874
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	69,977			4,914		6,989	75,880		6,011	1,54,899	36,791		5,587	2,03,288	60,678	2,674	874

CATION.

in Lower Burma for the official year 1887-88.

TUTIONS.

other departments or in other ways				Under private management											Total expenditure from—					
				Aided by the department or by local funds or municipal boards							Unaided									
Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses	Municipal funds.	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses	Municipal funds.	Fees	All other sources.	Grand total.
4d	4e	4f	4g	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
Rs.	R.	R.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1,583	.	.	44,715	..		.		..							43,132			1,583	.	44,715
...	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..									..		.	...
...		.						.										.	.	...
..		.	...						..		..			..					.	.
.							.												.	.
1,583	.		44,715	.			.			..	.		.		43,132		.	1,583	...	44,715
2,187	.		10,029	10,869		20,409	37,129	14,391	12,696	1,25,497					30,192		1,18,201	68,973	57,176	2,74,542
...			.		1,973	8,601				10,574						1,973	9,940	94		12,007
...			..	13,091	..	13,971	17,902	429	10,934	56,424					13,091	.	18,235	18,819	11,365	61,510
...				2,203		1,139	477	1,138	2,996	7,953					2,203		1,916	477	3,644	8,240
2,187	.		10,029	26,163	1,973	41,020	55,508	16,261	55,843	1,99,758			.		45,486	1,973	1,48,292	88,363	72,185	3,56,299
...		.	..	4,326	1,00,005	53,612	3,370	70	4,510	1,65,893					4,975	1,00,552	66,750	12,495	4,580	1,89,052
...	..		...	1,860	2,166	5,950	550		8,713	19,239					1,860	2,166	9,090	585	8,713	23,044
..				6,216	1,02,171	59,562	3,920	70	13,223	1,85,162					6,865	1,02,718	76,440	12,780	13,293	2,12,096
...	..	..	...												29,971				25	29,999
...			.												2,367			80		2,447
..	.		.																	...
..			..																	
...	...	..	1,456	.											6,625		1,290	2,097		10,012
...	..	..		135		.			8,079	8,214	1,968		3,406	5,374	135			1,968	11,485	13,588
...		.																		
..	.	...																		
...			1,456	135					8,079	8,214	1,968		3,406	5,374	39,101		1,290	4,145	11,510	56,046
...																				
..		..							..						25,774					25,774
..	.	..				.	.								33,[illegible]	15,290	15,580		.	64,024
...		.	4,631						.						4,631					4,631
...															261					261
..		.	915	946		5,227				6,173					1,[illegible]	1,700	15,141		.	18,004
...		.		406	1,714	3,056				5,176					406	1,714	7,954		.	12,074
...	..	..													5,129					5,129
...	.	...	6,250	5,906		.	.		7,856	13,762					11,215	1,673	5,785	.	8,499	29,202
...	..	.	...	...		..			2,766	2,766							1,282		2,766	4,048
...			.	..				.							15,536			6,010	1,970	23,516
...	.			2,037	1,356	2,479	..		12,600	18,472					8,718	2,115	14,944		21,417	49,213
...	.		11,796	9,295	3,070	10,762			23,222	46,349			.		1,06,511	26,498	59,475	6,010	37,652	2,36,179
3,770	...		67,996	41,809	1,07,214	1,14,344	59,428	16,331	1,00,357	4,39,483	1,968	..	3,406	5,374	2,41,128	1,31,189	2,85,407	1,12,881	1,34,640	9,05,335

IV B—EDUCATION

[No. 84.] *5.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Lower Burma at the end of the official year 1887-88.*

Class of school			Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March	HIGH STAGE — Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage but have not passed the matriculation examination (1)			MIDDLE STAGE — Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage (2)			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE — Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage (3)			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE — Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage: Reading printed books (4)			Not reading printed books (5)			Total		
					Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Secondary schools—																					
For boys	Departmental	English	1	176	29		29	85		85	62		62						..	176	..	176
		Vernacular																				
	Other departments	English	1	52	52		52									..			..	52		52
		Vernacular																				
	Local fund	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Municipal	English	18	2,230	71		71	662		662	419	1	420	1,070	7	1,077				2,222	8	2,230
		Vernacular	1	69				12	1	13	7	2	9	31	3	34	10	3	13	60	9	69
	Native States	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Aided	English	22	3,822	71		71	676	19	676	826	69	895	1,929	157	2,086	67	27	94	3,550	272	3,822
		Vernacular	14	1,202				103	9	112	127	9	136	581	136	717	169	68	237	980	222	1,202
	Unaided	English																		...		
		Vernacular																		...		
	Total		57	7,551	223		223	1,549	29	1,578	1,441	81	1,522	3,611	303	3,914	246	98	344	7,040	511	7,551
For girls	Departmental	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Local fund	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Municipal	English	1	146				1	4	5	3	8	11	60	70	130			..	64	82	146
		Vernacular	1	57					4	4		10	10		43	43	..		..	...	57	57
	Native States	English																				
		Vernacular...																				
	Aided	English	11	1,041		16	16	12	155	167	32	184	216	135	419	554	37	51	88	214	827	1,041
		Vernacular	2	152					49	49		31	31	...	72	72	..	..	...	...	152	152
	Unaided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Total		15	1,396		16	16	13	212	225	35	233	268	195	604	799	37	51	88	280	1,116	1,396
Total Secondary Schools			72	8,947	223	16	239	1,532	241	1,773	1,476	314	1,790	3,806	907	4,713	283	149	432	7,320	1,627	8,947

Primary schools—																						
For boys	Departmental	4	183							7		7	165	...	165	11	...	11	188	...	188
	Local fund	1	15							.	...	..	15	..	15	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Municipal	11	858							280	1	281	456	16	472	75	30	105	811	47	858
	Native States												..	..		.	..	...	...	..	...
	Aided	1 317	45,111							2 494	273	2,767	21,254	4,589	25,843	14,400	2,101	16,501	38,148	6,963	45,111
	Unaided	3,571	55,366							4		4	20,331	1,230	21,561	32 281	1,520	33,801	52,616	2,750	55,366
	Total	4,904	101,533							2 785	274	3,059	42 221	5,835	48,056	46,767	3,651	50,418	91,773	9,760	101,533
For girls	Departmental																				
	Local fund												...					..	...	...	...
	Municipal	6	374							3	5	8	73	255	328	3	35	38	79	295	374
	Native States														...		...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	47	1 880							75	68	143	699	786	1,485	142	110	252	916	964	1,880
	Unaided	28	440										53	174	227	57	156	213	110	330	440
	Total	81	2 694							78	73	151	825	1,215	2,040	202	301	503	1,105	1,589	2,694
Total Primary Schools		4,985	104 227							2,863	347	3,210	43,046	7,050	50,096	46,969	3,952	50,921	92,878	11,349	104,227
GRAND TOTAL		5,057	113 174	223	16	239	1,532	241	1,773	4,339	661	5,000	46,852	7,957	54,809	47,252	4,101	51,353	100,198	12,976	113,174

IV B—EDUCATION

[No. 85.] *6—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Lower Burma during the official year 1887-88.*

Nature of examination	Number of institutions sending examinees: Institutions under public management	Aided institutions	Other institutions	Total	Number of examinees: Institutions under public management	Aided institutions	Other institutions	Private students	Total	Number passed: Institutions under public management	Aided institutions	Other institutions	Private students	Total	Race or creed of passed scholars: European and Eurasians	Burmese	Karens	Chinese	Natives of India	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
ARTS COLLEGES—																				
1 Master of Arts																				
2 Bachelor of Arts	1			1	1			1	2				1	1		1				
3 B Sc																				
4 First B A / First B Sc / First Arts / Previous examination	1			1	5			1	6	3			1	4	3	1				1
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																				
Law—																				
1 Doctor of Law																				
2 Bachelor of Law																				
Medicine—																				
1 M D																				
2 M B																				
3 L M S																				
4 First M B / First L M S																				
Engineering—																				
1 M C E																				
2 B C E																				
3 L C E																				
4 First L C E																				
School of General Education—																				
1 Matriculation — Boys	5	2		7	51	10		1	62	21	6		1	28	8	16	1		2	
1 Matriculation — Girls		2		2		8			8		3			3	3					
2 Public Service Certificate examination — English																				
2 Public Service Certificate examination — Vernacular																				
School of Special Instruction—																				
1 Training School examination for masters — Upper																				
1 Training School examination for masters — Lower																				
2 Training School examination for mistresses — Upper																				
2 Training School examination for mistresses — Lower																				
3 School of Art examination																				
4 Vernacular Medical examination																				
5 Examination in Engineering																				
6 Examination in Surveying	12	15		27	254	32		223	509	55	2		13	70		70				
7 Industrial School examination																				

[No. 86.]

7.—*Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expend*

Object of expenditure	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																
	In institutions maintained by local fund boards												*In institutions maintained by*			Total local fund expenditure on public instruction	Number of institutions.
	Number of institutions	Number of students on the rolls at the end of March	Average number on the rolls during the year	Average daily attendance	Fees	Local rates or cesses	Municipal grants	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total		Other departments of Government or in other ways	Municipal boards	Private persons or associations		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges																	
University schools and colleges — English																	
University schools and colleges — Oriental																	
Colleges (Departments of Colleges for Professional Training)																	
University schools and colleges — Law																	
University schools and colleges — Medicine																	
University schools and colleges — Engineering																	
Total																	
Secondary Schools																	
Public schools — For boys — English																	18
Public schools — For boys — Vernacular															1,973	1,973	1
Public schools — For girls — English																	1
Public schools — For girls — Vernacular																	1
Total															1,973	1,973	21
Primary Schools																	
Public schools — For boys	1	15	15	10		547					547				1,00,005	1,00,552	11
Public schools — For girls															2,166	2,166	6
Total	1	15	15	10		547					547				1,02,171	1,02,718	17
Schools for Special Instruction																	
Special schools — Training schools for masters																	
Special schools — Training schools for mistresses																	
Special schools — Schools of art													...				
Special schools — Law schools																	
Special schools — Medical schools																	
Special schools — Engineering and surveying schools																	2
Special schools — Industrial schools																	...
Special schools — Other schools																	
Total																	
Inspection																15,290	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges																.	.
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges														.			...
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools														1,700		1,703	...
Scholarships held in — Primary schools														2,000	1,714	3,714	..
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than training schools																	
Buildings													2,674	999	..	3,673	..
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)																..	..
Miscellaneous														759	1,356	2,115	...
Total													2,674	5,464	3,070	26,498	
GRAND TOTAL	1	15	15	10		547	.	.			547		2,674	5,464	1,07,214	1,31,189	40

CATION.

ture on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the official year 1887-88.

Expenditure of municipal boards on public instruction															
In institutions maintained by municipal boards											*In institutions maintained by*				
Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Provincial grants	Municipal rates	Local fund grants	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Other departments of Government or in other ways	Local fund boards	Private persons or associations	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction	Total expenditure of local fund and municipal boards on public instruction	Remarks
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
			Rs	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
2,290	2,203	1,895		97,892		26,934		86	1,24,911			20,409	1,18,201	1,18,201	
69	71	61		1,349		91		.	1,143			8,601	9,940	11,913	
146	140	106		1,264		917		5	5,186			13,971	18,235	18,235	
57	54	41		777					777			1,139	1,916	1,916	
2,502	2,474	2,103		1,01,272		27,944		91	1,32,307			11,020	1,48,292	1,50,265	
858	891	759		13,138		8,812			21,950			53,612	66,750	1,67,402	
374	393	319		3,740		35			3,775			5,950	9,690	11,856	
1,232	1,284	1,078		16,878		8,847			25,725			59,562	76,440	1,79,158	
		...													
	...														
	.	.													
33	31	23		1,290					1,290				1,290	1,290	
.	.	.				.			..						
33	31	23		1,290					1,290				1,290	1,290	
													15,380	30,670	
..			.	...											
		.		9,040					9,040	871		6,227	15,141	16,847	
	.			4,898			.		4,898			3,056	7,954	11,668	
							.								
.	...			5,785	.	.			5,785				5,785	9,458	
	..			1,282		.			1,282				1,282	1,282	
	.		.	11,454		.	.		11,454			2,479	13,933	16,048	
.	...			32,459					32,459	874		10,762	59,475	85,073	
3,767	3,786	3,207	...	1,54,899	...	36,791		91	1,91,781	874		1,14,314	2,85,497	4,16,686	

VI C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

[No. 87.]

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies

Name.	Object	Income from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888				Number of visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowment	Subscriptions	Total	Males	Females	Juveniles	Total			
			Rs	Rs	Rs							
Young Men's Institute	To promote facilities for mental culture and self-improvement.		615	899	1,454	3,600	300		3,900	Registered in September 1883.	June 1877	The number of visitors only includes subscribers who visited both institutions from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.
Rangoon Literary Society				5,501	5,501	8,900	3,610		12,600	Registered in May 1888	June 1861.	

1	2	3			
District	Name of press	Name of proprietor	Publications thereat: Newspapers	Publications thereat: Periodicals	Remarks
Akyab	Arakan Weekly News Press	Hla Paw Tun	Arakan Weekly News		Weekly Circulation, 180 copies
	Victoria Jubilee Press	Superintendent St John's Industrial School	Akyab Daily Advertiser and Provincial News		Daily Circulation, 200 copies.
Rangoon	Rangoon Gazette Press	J A Hannay and D M Gray	Rangoon Gazette Burmese Weekly Bright"		Daily Circulation, 630 copies Weekly Circulation, 270 copies.
	British Burma Advertiser Press	Ditto	British Burma Advertiser		Daily Circulation, 1,000 copies
	Burma Herald Steam Press	Maung Po Oh	Burma Herald		Daily Circulation, 500 copies
	G W D'Venz's Press	G W D'Venz		"Burma Pocket Almanac and Directory"	Yearly Circulation 500 copies and job-work executed
	American Baptist Mission Press	F D Phinney Superintendent		"Burmese Messenger" Karen Morning Star Burma Sunday School Awakener"	Monthly Circulation 500 copies Monthly Circulation 100 copies Monthly Circulation, 750 copies.
	Rangoon Times Press	W O Brien	"Rangoon Times"		Daily Circulation, 600 copies
	Government Press	J F Regan, Superintendent	Burma Gazette, English and Vernacular	Government publications	Weekly Circulation, 800 copies each.
	Hanthawaddi Press	A Ripley			Job printing executed
	The Church Press	Ditto		The Rangoon Church News" "The Rangoon Johnian"	Quarterly Circulation, 500 copies Quarterly Circulation, 250 copies.
	The Burma Christian Press	Ko So Beung			Job-work executed.
	Okkadaw Press	U Myo and Maung Tha Dun Aung			Job-work executed
	Central Jail Press	J F Regan, Superintendent		Government publications	
Bassein	St Peter's Institute Press	Roman Catholic Mission	"Weekly Advertiser"		Weekly Circulation, 1,100 copies
	Bassein Sgaw Karen Press	Karen Mission	"Karen National Gazette"		Weekly Circulation, 700 copies.
Moulmein	Advertiser Press	R A Manuel	Moulmein Advertiser" "Burma Advertiser" Moulmein Times		Daily Circulation, 200 copies Weekly Circulation, 60 copies Bi-weekly Circulation, 160 copies.
	Moulmein Times Press	H H H Newman	"Times Advertiser Suvanna Bhumi"		Four times a week. Circulation, 110 copies. Weekly Circulation, 100 copies
	The Burman Press	W S Sandys			Job-work executed.
	The Karen Press	Maung Hmat Byew			Job-work executed.
	The Zayatbum Press	Ditto			Job-work executed.
	The Mingalaseerin Press	Maung Chon and five others			Weekly Circulation, 100 copies.
	The Wunna Bhumi Press	W S Sandys	"The Wunna Bhumi"		
Toungoo	Karen Mission Press	J Johnston, Superintendent		"The Karen Teacher"	Monthly Circulation, 4,000 copies.
	English Church Mission Press	Rev A Salmon, Superintendent	"The Pole Star"		Weekly Circulation, 3,000 copies.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

[No. 89.] *1.—Return showing the Marriages, Births, and Deaths among the population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained and the average age at which deaths occurred in Lower Burma for the year 1887.*

District		Population.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year	Number of deaths during the year	Average age at the time of death.
ARAKAN	Akyab Town	33,989		657	1,038	N.B.—The greatest mortality was amongst children under one year and the lowest between the ages of 10 and 15 years
	Akyab	325,717		6,541	5,889	
	Kyaukpyu	139,009		4,230	2,634	
	Sandoway	64,010		2,291	1,907	
	Total Arakan	562,725		13,719	10,868	
PEGU	Rangoon Town ..	134,176		2,032	3,640	
	Pegu . . .	224,6[illegible]		5,718	3,638	
	Pegu Town	5,891		378	298	
	Hanthawaddy	202,660		5,790	3,815	
	Tharrawaddy	271,044		6,918	5,491	
	Prome Town .	28,813		681	727	
	Shwedaung Town	12,373		483	304	
	Paungdé Town	6,727	.	267	227	
	Promo	260,914		5,493	3,928	
	Total Pegu	1,147,243		27,760	21,168	
IRRAWADDY	Yandoon Town	12,673		132	206	
	Pantanaw Town	6,174	.	173	127	
	Thôngwa .	265,216		3,825	2,721	
	Bassein Town	28,147		833	763	
	Lemyethna Town .	5,355		173	124	
	Bassein . .	349,365		5,885	3,986	
	Henzada Town .	16,724		655	468	
	Myanaung Town	5,416		200	142	
	Kyangin Town ..	7,565		318	143	
	Henzada	288,372		6,309	4,465	
	Thayetmyo Town .	16,097		413	339	
	Allanmyo Town	8,629		236	242	
	Thayetmyo .	144,894		3,987	2,249	
	Total Irrawaddy	1,151,767		23,169	15,975	
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town	53,107		1,082	1,681	
	Amherst	301,086		5,556	3,818	
	Tavoy Town	13,372		420	282	
	Tavoy .	71,616		1,677	784	
	Mergui Town ..	8,633		266	229	
	Mergui	47,926		975	509	
	Toungoo Town .	17,199		332	467	
	Toungoo .	111,649	.	821	534	
	Shwegyin Town	7,519	.	210	199	
	Shwegyin	156,997		3,433	2,301	
	Total Tenasserim .	789,104		14,772	10,804	
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA		3,653,629	..	79,420	59,115	

V.—STATISTICS.

[No. 90.]

2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients.

No.	Name of dispensary			General diseases: Group A: Small pox	Cholera	Dysentery	Malarial fevers	Primary syphilis	Secondary syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Group B: Scurvy	Worms	Group C: Debility	Group D: Rheumatic affections	Tubercular	Leprosy	All other general diseases
Arakan Division. 1	Akyab	Europeans	Indoor patients	1			16			2							1
			Outdoor do			15	764	2		18		26	12				23
		Natives	Indoor patients		67	53	365	11	15	5			7	11	7	1	20
			Outdoor do		10	182	5,[illegible]	117	92	222	9	250	92	340	21	10	270
2 Maungdaw		Europeans	Indoor patients											1			
			Outdoor do				11										
		Natives	Indoor patients			2	6	1		1			6	1			
			Outdoor do		9	10	176	27	12	19		78	76	203			10
3 Paletwa		Europeans	Indoor patients											1			
			Outdoor do		1		12										
		Natives	Indoor patients		17	11	189	7	1	11	1		8	26	1		16
			Outdoor do		69	60	610	4	1	15	2	54	54	172	7		121
4 Kyaukpyu		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			5	50	20	2	15			17	3			
		Natives	Indoor patients			1	1	7	1	18				3			8
			Outdoor do			111	1,[illegible]	48	3	76	6	390	78	224		1	18
5 Sandoway		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.			2	1										
		Natives	Indoor patients			7	60			1			1	2			2
			Outdoor do			104	1,[illegible]	1	10	6		1,151	57	153	6	2	8
		Total		1	23	580	9,[illegible]	24[illegible]	137	1[illegible]	18	1,919	408	1,139	42	14	497
Pegu Division. 6	Rangoon	Europeans	Indoor patients		3	19	118	50	5[illegible]	8	1		13	79	4		22
			Outdoor do			190	98	118	50	1[illegible]	1	164	210	218	4	2	80
		Natives	Indoor patients	4	16	158	5[illegible]	9[illegible]	49	15		1	173	229	8	33	70
			Outdoor do		9	965	2,7[illegible]	603	212	455		1,585	620	1,780	20	43	240
7 Pegu		Europeans	Indoor patients														3
			Outdoor do			21	33					41	3	11			10
		Natives	Indoor patients		1	5	112	21	5	7			9	16	1	2	36
			Outdoor do			98	611	90	8	12[illegible]	1	143	36	162		8	354
8 Kyauktan		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do											1			33
		Natives	Indoor patients														7
			Outdoor do			22	6	16	2	13		58	6	44	3		403
9 Thanawaddy		Europeans	Indoor patients				2										
			Outdoor do			1	7		1	2			2	3			
		Natives	Indoor patients	1		51	18[illegible]	2[illegible]		4		1	4	18			13
			Outdoor do			178	711	16	1	72	1	133	40	127	3	3	529
10 Mingyi		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			1	1						1				
			Outdoor do			11	193	4		1		370	4	39		1	7
11 Thônze		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do				2							1			
		Natives	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do		1	91	1,2[illegible]	32	1	27	1	116	31	222			
12 Gyobingauk		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do				11							5			
		Natives	Indoor patients			5	51	16	7				2	18			7
			Outdoor do			106	1,1[illegible]	11	21	32		633	39	186		10	10
13 Zigôn		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			23	574	43	3	7		53	31	68		2	5
14 Letpadan		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do					2		3		2					
		Natives	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			17	100	8	7	15		71	37	114			67
15 Prome		European	Indoor patients			5	9			2							
			Outdoor do			7	4			1							
		Natives	Indoor patients	5	3	64	356	54	10	24		1	16	38	3		12
			Outdoor do	1		208	1,270	127	43	105		291	102	202	21	4	14
16 Paungdè		Europeans	Indoor patients				1										
			Outdoor do				57					10					
		Natives	Indoor patients			12	20	4	2	1			7	7			18
			Outdoor do			60	179	28	13	39		175	26	82	13		410
17 Shwedaung		Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			1	2								2		2
		Natives	Indoor patients	1		4	36	4	1	1			2	7			
			Outdoor do.		1	21	417	7	6	5		190	22	43		1	37
		Total		12	33	1,997	12,344	1,424	506	1,141	8	4,179	1,489	3,805	82	109	2,[illegible]
		Carried over		13	206	2,577	22,004	1,071	643	1,566	26	6,128	1,897	4,944	124	123	2,[illegible]

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Lower Burma during the year 1887.

3																						4	5	
DISEASES.																							OPERATIONS.	
					LOCAL DISEASES																			
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system	Lungs (diseases of)	Other diseases of the respiratory system	Diarrhœa	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of)	Diseases of the lymphatic system	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	Diseases of the connective tissue	Diseases of the skin	Ulcers	Poisons	General injuries	Local injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
...	..			.	2			1			..		.		.				1			2	26	..	...
...	18	16			51		17	13	2	38		17	1	2			7	16		.		9	1,066	..	6
1	7			2	24	9	13	8	3	4		14	6	2	3		13		21	1	2	223	703	2	..
181	113	74	7	24	432	77	113	273	47	469		258	62	38	47	15	135	641	312	22	4	182	8,969	3	214
.	...																								..
.	..								1	4													20	..	..
3	..	..		2	1		1	2		1		9		1	1	1	2	1	3		1	43	80	..	..
75	67	32		9	4	49	13	91	1	239		99	20	6	39	12	28	644	68	9	10	117	2,476	..	20
..	..											1											3		
..							3	2		6							1	1	4			1	32		1
2	6	2			15	28	24	2	2	8		14	4	2	6	1	20	6	23	3	4	20	510	7	20
39	195	22	5		32	249	103	222	4	234		46	11	7	18	3	38	97	130	12		52	2,694	.	15
.		.																				2	2		1
.						3	4	10	5	52		19	2	1					19	1		1	386		1
6		2			3	14	3			19							1	2	19	1		49	247	4	61
9	534	95	1	4	12	324	137	468	15	1,100		198	20	4	5	9	194	345	300	6		119	6,551		104
.																									
1						4				2	.				2								15		
3	3	.				5	2	4	1	6		2		1	1	1	11	1	3	4		38	159		
57	261	75	2	5	3	610	196	620	7	418	1	355	15	11	17	2	193	279	271	6		211	6,262	1	118
327	1,206	318	15	16	991	1,371	636	1,116	91	2,630	1	751	141	75	139	41	573	2,011	1,180	65	21	1,069	30,240	17	630
39	8	1		13	55	2	100	15	6	35		2	18	5	32		23	19	30	4	2	75	902	25	114
66	81	86	1	17	382	26	55	186	17	438		4	119	3	54	8	58	192	301	13		192	4,429		145
56	30	2	1	5	81	30	257	61		86		19	63	10	51	9	11	24	173	21		320	2,715	121	222
166	304	481	25	12	1,177	234	444	512	22	3,087	1	98	411	27	76	217	653	2,231	2,115	165	5	1,272	23,297		804
..																							16		
..	2	8				3	11	31		11			12				14	19	20			11	324		4
.	7	1		.	17	1	19	7	1	1		1	2		1		9	13	25	1		148	502	9	
12	136	54	1	2	118	27	62	93	7	269		17	131	6	7		127	168	249	1	3	191	3,321	2	126
.																							45		
..				1			1	12	1							2				2		76	91		2
.																									
13	8	20			54	12	24	59	2	30					1	7		55	292	8		98	1,285	4	53
1																	1						4		
2	1	1				11	3			16							3	2	5			1	61		3
2	2	3			2	12	7	4		5		5			2		8	5	23	3		136	517	4	
20	156	73	8		4	348	317	55	8	161	1	21	17	1	16	2	75	252	543	17	1	149	3,893		73
..	..																								
...	..																								
..	1						2							1		3			4			11	31		2
5	315	19			.	168	18	92		180	1	1	1	3	1	20	6	399	459	1		80	2,710		14
..	1					4		1		6												1	18		
.																									
...	580	78			1	451	84	115	3	707	1	8	70		2		127	319	350			296	5,301		117
2	..	1				16	2	.		25									6			1	74		
1	3				15	5	1	1	5	2		4	1	1	5		6	5	9	2		104	275		35
80	323	56	11		6	364	76	445	7	265		15	36	4	20	3	87	814	523	22		161	5,979		86
..										1													3		
.																									
..	..	.																							
25	70	16	2		65	7	11	91	2	122		1	6	12	1			112	142	7	1	52	1,556		8
...		.																							
2	..	1				1		1		5		1						1	2				21		.
..		.																							
41	37	32			3	142	9	28		213		4	21		5		16	104	110	3		60	1,553		14
...	1				1				1										4			1	24	1	
.		..																	1			1	17		5
7	65	4	3	9	8	13	35	9	6	21		46	15	15	9	4	21	14	21	5	10	286	1,211	29	
65	2,307	54	25	12	65	302	153	303	17	191	1	24	42	32	23	48	178	230	326	6		121	7,263		202
...	..																1						2		1
..	...					23				18													108		
1	1				6		2	6	2	1							3	1	12		3	259	477		13
80	379	34	1	1	31	149	64	110	7	317		16	22	9	20		7	171	955	1	3	918	2,963		12
...	..	.							2	.							2						7		
...	.																								2
...	1	.	.			2	1			4							4		10		1	72	151	3	
16	1,021	57		1	24	17	23	41	1	20	3	1	4	1	1	1	62	176	179		4	136	3,197		79
352	6,080	1,087	65	68	2,134	2,363	2,074	2,188	132	6,266	11	296	885	133	653	324	1,534	5,307	6,607	285	33	4,791	74,146	198	2,257
679	7,886	1,405	100	114	2,725	3,734	2,700	3,904	226	8,896	12	1,047	1,026	208	792	368	2,107	7,318	7,787	350	54	5,800	104,306	215	2,887

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 90.] *2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients*

1	2			General diseases.													
				Group A							Group B		Group C	Group D.			
	Name of dispensary			Smallpox	Cholera	Dysentery	Malarious fever	Primary syphilis	Secondary syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Scurvy	Worms	Debility	Rheumatic affections	Tubercular	Leprosy	All other general diseases
	Brought forward			13	256	2,577	22,004	1,671	613	1,566	26	6,128	1,897	4,944	124	123	2,886
Irrawaddy Division. 18	Ma-ubin	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			1	6										
		Natives	Indoor patients		2	21	28	5		2			2	5		1	3
			Outdoor do		1	84	240	25	1	59	1	408	7	124		2	25
19	Yandoon	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do				6					10					
		Natives	Indoor patients			11	17		1	13			1	5			11
			Outdoor do		8	91	557	36	10	76		572	38	111	16	11	69
20	Pantanaw	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			2											
		Natives	Indoor patients			9	6	4	11	3			2	2	1		3
			Outdoor do		3	56	240	22	45	35	1	326	17	84	1	4	20
21	Bassein	Europeans	Indoor patients			1	2	2									1
			Outdoor do			2	8	2	1			18					1
		Natives	Indoor patients	1		29	69	0	2	6			5	8	5		6
			Outdoor do	1		21	1,396	89	37	142	4	891	129	414	12		85
22	Ngathaing-gyaung	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do				3										
		Natives	Indoor patients			15	58	7		1				4			
			Outdoor do			136	600	12		12		261		42			29
23	Henzada	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			3	53			2		2	5	5			
		Natives	Indoor patients			53	118	18	26	12			2	16		1	5
			Outdoor do		1	207	1,164	108	310	189		2,980	110	515	5	2	8
24	Myanaung	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do				3					2	1				
		Natives	Indoor patients	2		32	168	1	2	2			2	13	1		2
			Outdoor do			79	322	7	25	31		54	85	188	1	3	51
25	Thayetmyo	Europeans	Indoor patients			1	2						1	1			
			Outdoor do			2	8			3		10	7	11			
		Natives	Indoor patients			9	202	24	4	20			6	6	2		10
			Outdoor do			92	640	42	15	84		460	84	97	7	3	142
26	Allanmyo	Europeans	Indoor patients							1							4
			Outdoor do			1	2										
		Natives	Indoor patients			8	70	7	2	6		1	2	5			12
			Outdoor do			39	179	17	7	28	1	113	19	68		6	16
	Total			1	15	1,903	7,137	437	199	726	7	6,610	525	1,724	51	33	509
Tenasserim Division. 27	Moulmein	Europeans	Indoor patients		2	2	8	1	1				1	1			2
			Outdoor do			15	47	4	20	6		84	5	6			2
		Natives	Indoor patients		20	54	79	27	136	4			50	13	12	3	43
			Outdoor do		7	158	1,148	153	407	200	1	1,462	96	288	23	19	74
28	Thatôn	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			4	12										
		Natives	Indoor patients	3		7	21	3	3	3		1		5	2		1
			Outdoor do			23	112	7	18	21		100	34	70	5		5
29	Tavoy	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			4	16			2		14	12	3			
		Natives	Indoor patients			2	36	3		5				13			2
			Outdoor do		1	5	1,143	26	1	79		2,060	175	182		1	34
30	Mergui	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			2	6							1			5
		Natives	Indoor patients		1	11	43			2				5			8
			Outdoor do			88	869	6	5	31	1	1,075	58	112			131
31	Toungoo	Europeans	Indoor patients			4	4		2					2			2
			Outdoor do				66	6	5	11		43		10			2
		Natives	Indoor patients			191	314	39	79	6	1		51	67	2		51
			Outdoor do		2	591	2,514	42	60	90	30	832	292	449	25	9	194
32	Shwegyin	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do			6	21	1	1	5		26	5	6			3
		Natives	Indoor patients			17	69	10	20	2			2	9	1		12
			Outdoor do	4	2	368	1,230	48	102	53		1,219	128	188	3	3	133
33	Papun	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do				24			3			6	1			
		Natives	Indoor patients	1	7	15	32	12		2			3	2	5		
			Outdoor do	1	24	101	963	27	8	37		100	105	84	3	3	5
34	Kyaikto	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do				5	1	1	1		3		5			4
		Natives	Indoor patients			14	19	9	1	1				10			2
			Outdoor do		5	85	266	40	21	49	6	279	18	135	8	1	142
35	Pyuntaza	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do				25			5		7		2			5
		Natives	Indoor patients	1		24	151	9		11			19	9			12
			Outdoor do	2	5	94	443	21	14	62		49	108	99			168
	Total			12	76	1,740	10,278	495	865	691	39	7,384	1,168	1,771	69	39	1,041
	Grand Total Lower Burma			29	347	5,520	30,419	2,603	2,007	2,988	72	20,122	3,590	8,439	264	195	4,494

OF LIFE.

Treated in the Dispensaries of Lower Burma during the year 1887—(concluded).

3																					4	
DISEASES.																						OPERATIONS.
					LOCAL DISEASES.																	
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system	Diarrhœa	Dyspepsia	Diseases of the liver	Other diseases of digestive system	Goitre	Spleen (diseases of)	Diseases of the lymphatic system	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective issue	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers	Poisons	General injuries	Local injuries	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
979	7,886	1,405	100	114	2,725	3,734	2,700	3,904	226	8,896	12	1,047	1,026	208	792	368	2,107	7,318	7,787	350	54	5,800	1,04,806	215	2,867
...	.	.	.					2										1				2	...	.	.
...	.	..																					12	..	...
6	3	1			3	3	6	5		3		1	2	5	1	1		7	3		1	106	228	7	2
16	136	67				159	123	224	1	393	4	2	33	1	12	8	66	181	288	12		86	2,779	1	84
...	..	..																					..		...
...						4	4			6									6				36	..	...
1	1					4	5			4					1	4					5	81	167		..
15	324	37	19	5	14	185	76	106	12	153	16	18	32	9	11	13	97	99	308		10	141	3,355	.	100
...	.									.						.				.			..		...
..						2				1		1							1				7	.	..
1					1	3	3		2	1						1			6			15	104	.	...
28	187	53	26	5		141	36	57	3	240	1	5	16	1	16	103	3	190	159	25	11	263	2,424	1	119
..	.								1			.			1							2	10		..
1	1		1			5	2	3		3		1					2	5	2			7	65	..	4
10	2			6	2	3	12	5	2	2		3	3	6	2	6	5	3	24	2	1	124	363	4	3
98	171	85	14	26	1	380	160	408	38	627	2	22	52	24	76	33	136	611	315	54	21	497	7,304	.	293
.																								.	...
...	..	.					8			2		1						2	2			1	4	..	...
	.																					131	231	2	
31	20	4		1		14	244	99	13	244		7	1				13	362	339		6	329	2,811	..	44
	..																								
..	1	2		2		10	7	58						1	1		3	7	4			1	167		
2	7			3	2	11	9	2	1	16		1	6	8	1	3	15	1	50			106	495	3	14
11	918	95	1	12	1	604	175	1,078	5	1,347	18	15	2	9	1	4	503	682	1,163		3	142	12,389	1	504
..																									
	2					1	3	1		2								1	2				18		.
.	2				2	5	7	10		8		2	3	5	1	1	5	4	15			102	397	1	
50	569	86	25	1	1	403	179	566	2	497	7	3	32	15	5	2	41	285	908	17	2	134	6,269		76
..						1									..								6		
	3					14	1	3	4	20		2					1	2				7	97	..	.
13	6			5	10	7	6	7	3	20		7	1	2	5		18	2	53	7	5	146	612	2	11
79	665	121	3	6	31	267	106	209	28	1,299	1	27	1	2	7		129	152	570	21	15	220	5,614	.	92
..	.																								..
1				1		1				2										1		4	18		.
3	10				1	4	6	2	1	7		6	2	1			1	7	10			141	927		9
37	460	31	2		15	67	70	62	16	123	16	36	18	6	25	4	20	95	211	2	4	129	1,912		21
403	8,458	582	90	71	87	2,413	1,218	2,967	142	5,010	65	160	204	95	168	183	1,061	2,699	4,484	144	86	2,959	48,251	22	1,876
3	3			1		2	9	2									2	3	1			1	38	..	2
7	7	1			3	69	27	21	2	168		1					6	23	23			3	493	.	11
12	6			10	8	22	39	9	5	13				8	11	11	6	5	11	1		125	765	12	35
93	154	86	1	41	22	41	200	325	6	1,586		30	7	40	38	21	204	420	1,110	2		341	9,708		245
	.																							.	
..		2					1	5															27	..	.
						3	9	4		16		1		1	1		2	12	3	1	17	3	125		.
8	60	20	1	6		68	22	88	7	254		7	1	2			10	80	189	1	15	6	1,279		34
..	.																								
...	..				14		6	12	1	5			1		1		1	1	3			1	97		1
1	2				9		3	1	1	4		3		4			17	3	13	4	3	86	215	2	17
14	438	195			408	61	115	184	2	815		22	27	4	23		109	301	1,161		9	195	8,190	1	194
...																		1					1		
...						2	2	4		7													20		.
...	4					6	2	3	2	3		9		1	4			2	5			47	156	1	4
22	168	88	4	3	16	295	100	298	2	622		17	1	20	25		2	135	425	2		71	4,635	.	51
	..							1		1												4	19		
5	8	3		2		15	30	12	2	13		4			3	6						7	258		3
8	9	1		29	31	29	108	14	17	34		35	1	20	4	2	32	10	82	2	16	21	1,186	4	4
170	911	177	16	37	55	621	325	638	31	972	20	60	46	60	16	63	337	465	1,261	49	73	786	12,101		190
...	..																								
4	8	1	1			97	8	11		45			4	1	1		1	4	5			10	215	.	
5	2					1	3	2	1	2		1	5	2	3	2	1	6	5		1	37	917		2
185	533	182	5	17	35	654	478	413	11	917	2	29	131	9	114	2	76	438	1,195		36	497	9,443	.	181
...																									
1	3					1				10		2			1		5		1			1	59		.
	3				2	1	14	8	2	3		1	1		1		3	2	11			1	142		..
21	19	13	1	3	124	36	225	463	1	315	24	100	8	12	3		96	103	310	2		16	3,356		20
...	.																								
...	.					7	8	2	2	16					1			6	4			8	71		.
...	1				4	1	4	3	1			3		1		1	1		2			30	108	3	5
24	176	58	25		22	91	83	209	10	605	2	20	27	35	18	21	37	260	388	11		356	3,528	.	111
...	...	..	.																						..
...	2	2			3	2		5		17							9	2	4			5	87	.	
...	1	..			15		13		3	3		7						2	7			32	319	1	12
...	64	27			61	22	62	133	3	219		35					28	87	297	16		161	2,271		44
562	2,585	856	54	149	832	2,490	1,892	2,871	116	6,605	48	387	260	220	26	132	1,069	2,371	6,738	91	180	3,006	50,491	24	1,166
1,965	12,929	2,843	244	336	3,644	8,037	5,840	9,742	474	20,511	125	1,594	1,490	523	1,228	683	4,237	12,368	19,009	585	320	11,765	212,138	261	5,429

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 90.] —Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Disease in the

DEATHS

| | Name of dispensary | | | General diseases | | |

OF LIFE.

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1887.

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 90.]

3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Disease in the

DEATHS

No.	Name of dispensary			Small-pox	Cholera	Dysentery	Malarious fevers	Primary syphilis	Secondary syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Scurvy	Worms	Debility	Rheumatic affections	Tubercular	Leprosy	All other general diseases
				GENERAL													
				Group A							Group B		Group C	Group D.			
	Brought forward			1	75	83	81		5				68	14		3	39
Irrawaddy Division	18 Ma-ubin	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients		2		1						1				
			Outdoor do														
	19 Yandoon	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			1											1
			Outdoor do														
	20 Pantanaw	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients										2				
			Outdoor do														
	21 Bassein	Europeans	Indoor patients		1												1
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			5							1		3		1
			Outdoor do														
	22 Ngathaing-gyaung	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients				1										
			Outdoor do														
	23 Henzada	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			2											
			Outdoor do														
	24 Myanaung	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			3	2										
			Outdoor do														
	25 Thayetmyo	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients				1										
			Outdoor do														
	26 Allanmyo	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
	Total				3	11	5						1		3		3
Tenasserim Division	27 Moulmein	Europeans	Indoor patients		2												
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients		11	19	2						19		8	1	11
			Outdoor do														
	28 Thatôn	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			1											
			Outdoor do														
	29 Tavoy	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients				1										
			Outdoor do														
	30 Mergui	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients		1	2											
			Outdoor do														
	31 Toungoo	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			11	11		1				5				5
			Outdoor do														
	32 Shwegyin	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			3	2		2				1				1
			Outdoor do		1	1							1				2
	33 Papun	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients		6	1	1										
			Outdoor do														
	34 Kyaikto	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			1											
			Outdoor do														
	35 Pyuntaza	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients			1	3						2				
			Outdoor do														
	Total				21	46	23		3				38		8	1	19
	GRAND TOTAL			1	99	170	109		8				100	16	11	4	61

OF LIFE.

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1887—(concluded).

FROM

Local diseases																							
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose	Diseases of the circulatory system	Lungs (diseases of)	Other diseases of the respiratory system	Diarrhœa	Dyspepsia	Diseases of liver	Other diseases of digestive system	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of)	Diseases of the lymphatic system	Diseases of the urinary system	Diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	Disease of the connective tissue	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers	Poisons	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
12	3	1		5	34	5	110		6	20		4	2	1	2	1	9		17	2	5	53	663
1																						2	7
							1														1	4	11
					1																		3
										1												1	3
																							1
				1	1		5		1							2			1			8	29
																						3	4
						1	1			1												3	8
						1																5	11
				1	4		2								1						1	3	13
							2															5	7
1																							1
2				2	6		14		1	2					1	2			1		2	34	98
																							2
1				3	2		25		1	1				3								5	112
																						2	3
					2		1					1								2	1	4	12
										1				1								1	6
1				2	7		18		5	1				2		1			1	1		7	115
								1						1									11
															2			1					8
							6																17
					3																	3	6
							1															3	10
2				5	14		51	1	6	3		1		7	2	1		1	1	3		24	302
16	3	1		12	54	7	175	1	13	25		5	2	8	5	4	9	1	19	5	8	111	1,063

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

[No. 91.]

3.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Lower Burma during the year 1887-88.

Division.	District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated: Successful	Persons treated: Unsuccessful or doubtful	Persons treated: Total	Cost of operations during the year	Total number of successful operations reported to date.	Remarks.
						Rs		
ARAKAN	Akyab	4	2,870	787	3,657	1,358	2,870	The cost of each successful case was 7 annas and 2 pies only
	Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	1	267	87	354	395	267	
	Kyaukpyu	2	2,233	947	3,180	932	2,233	
	Sandoway	2	1,191	779	1,970	671	1,191	
	Total	9	6,561	2,600	9,161	3,356	6,561	
PEGU	Hanthawaddy, including Rangoon Town	8	16,401	2,603	19,004	7,362	16,401	
	Pegu	3	3,448	490	3,938	1,323	3,448	
	Tharrawaddy	2	2,358	384	2,742	685	2,358	
	Prome	9	6,011	1,170	7,181	2,693	6,011	
	Total	22	28,218	4,647	32,865	12,063	28,218	
IRRAWADDY	Thôngwa	5	5,058	615	5,673	1,881	5,058	
	Bassein	5	5,739	855	6,594	1,628	5,739	
	Henzada	4	3,410	784	4,194	1,417	3,410	
	Thayetmyo	2	2,532	697	3,629	1,330	2,932	
	Total	16	17,139	2,951	20,090	6,256	17,139	
TENASSERIM	Amherst, including Moulmein Town	7	5,376	264	5,640	3,268	5,376	
	Tavoy	3	988	244	1,232	667	988	
	Mergui	1	624	124	748	289	624	
	Shwegyin	3	2,137	515	2,652	879	2,137	
	Toungoo	2	151	64	215	542	151	
	Salween	1	1,199	45	1,244	420	1,199	
	Total	17	10,475	1,256	11,731	6,359	10,475	
	GRAND TOTAL	64	62,393	11,454	73,847	28,034	62,393	

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in paragraph 232, page 79 of Part II.)

[No. 92.] *Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Burma for the year 1887-88.*

LINES.

Mileage of lines				Mileage of wires			
At the end of previous year	Added during the year	Dismantled during the year	Remaing at the end of the year	At the end of previous year	Added during the year	Dismantled during the year	Remaining at the end of the year
3,081	912	314	3,679	5,891	1,774	407	7,258 *

* This does not include 40 miles of cable

OFFICES.

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year	Number opened during the year	Number closed during the year	Number open at the end of the year	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices	Increase or decrease over previous year	Indian share of collections
							Rs A P
Government offices	86	27	22	91	501,975	146,634	13,69,511 6 3
Railway and Canal offices	52	1	3	50			
Offices not open for paid messages	43	62	1	102			
Total	181	90	28	243			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year

OPENED

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ela
Bernardmyo
Bhamo
Fort Stedman
Tigyaing
Kawkareik
Kawlin
Kindat
Kywetnapa (camp office)
Legyé
Lemyethna
Magyauk
Maymyo
Mingin
Mogok
Monywa
Myinmu
Ondaw
Pakokku
Paukmyo
Pyawbwe
Pyinchaung
Pyinmyo
Pyintha (camp office)
Shwenyaungbin
Shwegu
Sinbaungwe

RAILWAY OFFICES

Tharchaung

CLOSED

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ela
Gwebin
Gyobin
Kywetnapa (camp office)
Kyaukmyat
Chundaung
Legye
Magwe
Magyauk
Myawaddi
Ondaw
Pyinchaung
Pyintha (camp office)
Sagadaung
Shwegu
Sinbyudaing
Sinthewa
Sittang
Taukkashat
Thazi
Tongoo
Yindawmyo

RAILWAY OFFICES

Traffic Superintendent's office, Rangoon
Locomotive Foreman's office, Thantada

APPENDIX TO PART III.

UPPER BURMA STATISTICAL RETURNS.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 55.] *1.—Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of Upper Burma for the year 1887-88.*

Sources of income	Gross receipts.	Charges against income. Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges of collection.	Total	Net receipts.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	37,88,061	41,159	8,70,046	9,12 105	28,75,956
V.—Excise ...	2,90,664	13,234	50	13,284	2,77,380
VI—Provincial rates ...	...	...			
IX.—Forests	2,96,876	52	1,21,100	1,21,152	1,75,724
Total	43,75,601	54,445	9,92,096	10,46,541	33,29,060
II.—Opium					
III—Salt ..	402				402
IV—Stamps	1,07,181	847	4,250	5,097	1,02,084
VII—Customs ..					
VIII—Assessed taxes ...	143	12		12	131
X—Registration ..	6 213	5	650	655	5,558
XI—Tributes	17,500				17,500
Total	1,31,439	864	4,900	5,764	1,25,675
XII—Interest			..		
XIII—Post office			..		
XVIA—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,78,154				1,78,154
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	3,965				3,965
XVII—Police	1,87,642				1,87,642
XVIII.—Marine ..			..		..
XIX.—Education ..		..			
XX—Medical	250			..	250
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments	40				40
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation	9,618				9,618
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	1,143		..		1,143
XXV—Miscellaneous	87,962				87,962
XXVI—State Railways					
XXX—Minor works and navigation					
XXXI—Military works	5,689		..		5,689
XXXII—Civil works ...	41,273				41,273
Total	5,15,736				5,15,736
GRAND TOTAL	50,22,776	55,309	9,96,996	10,52,305	39,70,471

A.—FINANCE

[No. 56.] *2.—Statement of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Upper Burma for the year 1887-88*

Subject of expenditure	Amount 1886-87.	Amount 1887-88.
	Rs	Rs.
14.—Interest on other obligations	90	
15—Post office		
18.—General administration	2,62,759	2,97,910
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,18,636	5,16,555
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails	57,873	1,69,666
20.—Police	34,90,224	70,92,090
21—Marine		
22—Education	1,100	
23—Ecclesiastical	5,107	13,595
24.—Medical	69,911	2,04 927
25.—Political	2,39,660	1,54,7 1
26—Scientific and other minor departments	1,989	1,663
27.—Territorial and political pensions	97,684	1,20,573
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	5 176	3,186
30—Stationery and printing	34,843	40,122
32.—Miscellaneous	1,33 166	81,927
38.—State Railways (interest on debt) ..		
43.—Minor works and navigation	1,38,200	1,26 083
44—Military works	7,96 294	31,48,423
45—Civil works	17,06,885	34,29,929
Total	73,59,537	1,54,01,080

III B — PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1 —Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1887-88*

Detail	Total of each station			Total of each class		
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
GENERAL BRANCH IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS						
MILITARY						
Accommodation for Troops						
Major Works						
Bhamo	4,02,160		4,02,160			
Mandalay	11,69,423	.	11,69,423			
Minbu	3,525		3,525			
Monaikon	6,884		6,884			
Myingyan	9,466		9,466			
Pagan	6,243		6,243			
Shwebo	10,933		10,933			
Expenditure by Royal Engineer Officers	− 35,119		35,119			
				15,73,515	.	15,73,515
Minor Works.						
Bhamo .. .	2,952		2,952			
Mandalay	10,572	616	11,188			
Meiktila	2,638	4,135	6,773			
Minbu	1,095	2,743	3,838			
Myingyan	6,892	959	7,851			
Shwebo	839		839			
Taungdwingyi	2,643	151	2,794			
Expenditure by Royal Engineer Officers	− 2,000		− 2,000			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	709	639	1,348	26,940	9,243	36,183
Total Accommodation for Troops				16,00,455	9,243	16,09,698
ORDNANCE						
Major Works						
Bhamo .. .	2,857		2,857	2,857	.	2,857
Minor Works						
Meiktila .	40		40	40		40
Total Ordnance				2,897	.	2,897
COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS						
Major Works						
Bhamo	15,049		15,049			
Mandalay	20,628		20,628			
Meiktila	4,665		4,665			
Myingyan	3,910		3,910	44,252		44,252
Minor Works						
Bhamo	785		785			
Mandalay	6,765	1,612	8,377			
Meiktila	1,516	255	1,771			
Minbu	3,511	821	4,332			
Myingyan	2,487	9	2,496			
Shwebo	242		242			
Taungdwingyi	266	40	306			
Expenditure by Civil Officers .	294		294	15,756	2,746	18,502
Total Commissariat Buildings				60,008	2,746	62,754
STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS						
Minor Works						
Mandalay ..	592	1,772	2,364			
Meiktila	1,176	482	1,658			
Minbu .	574	399	973			
Myingyan ...	73		73			
Taungdwingyi .	413		413			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	2,361		2,361			
Total Staff and Miscellaneous .		.		5,189	2,653	7,842
Carried over			.	16,68,549	14,642	16,83,191

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1887-88*—(continued).

Detail.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Brought forward ...	.	..	...	13,68,549	14,642	16,83,191
GENERAL BRANCH—IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS—concluded.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Major Works						
Bhamo	11,071	.	11,071	11,071	...	11 071
Minor Works.						
Mandalay	...	50	50			
Expenditure by Civil Officers .. .		9	9	..	59	50
Total Communications			.	11,071	59	11,130
GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.						
Major Works.						
Mandalay	4,27,566		4,27,566	4,27,566	...	4,27,566
Minor Works						
Bhamo . .	730	.	730			
Mandalay	8,151	248	8,399			
Moiktila	774	116	890			
Minbu	23	112	135	.		
Myingyan	102		102			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	316		316	10,126	476	10,602
Total General Cantonement Works ...	..	...	...	4,37,692	476	4,38,168
FORTIFICATIONS.						
Major Works						
Bhamo	80,571	.	80,571			
Mandalay . ..	17,020	..	17,020			
Monatkon	3,290	.	3 290			
Expenditure by Royal Engineer Officers	6,59,219		6,59,219	7,60,100	..	7,60,100
Minor Works.						
Mandalay . .	998	107	1,105			
Moiktila	648	362	1,010			
Myingyan	1,118		1,118			
Taungdwingyi	2,185		2,185			
Expenditure by Royal Engineer Officers		75	75			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	3,679		3,679	8 628	544	9,172
Total Fortifications .				7,68,728	544	7,69,272
Total Military			.	28,86,010	15,721	29,01,761

GENERAL ABSTRACT

Original works	28,86,040
Repairs . .	15 721
Establishment .	2,17 063
Tools and plant	29,599
Total Imperial Military Expenditure .	31,48,423
Deduct Expenditure in England	
Total as per Finance Accounts	31,48,423

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *I.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1887-88*—(continued)

Detail	Total of each station			Total of each class.		
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
GENERAL BRANCH IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS						
CIVIL BUILDINGS						
POSTAL						
Major Works						
Monywa	5,620		5,620			
Minbu	6,306		6,306	11,926		11,926
Minor Works						
Mandalay	197		197			
Meiktila	1,917		1,917			
Minbu	167	19	186			
Myingyan	199	11	210			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	724	2	726	234	28	3,262
Total Postal				15,160	28	15,188
TELEGRAPH						
Minor Work						
Mandalay	422	17	439			
Meiktila	144	73	217			
Myingyan		70	70			
Shwebo		[illegible]	[illegible]			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	[illegible]		[illegible]	797	162	959
Total Telegraph				797	162	959
ADMINISTRATION						
Major Works						
Mandalay	21,544		21,544	21,544		21,544
Minor Works						
Mandalay	9,507		9,507	9,507		9,507
Total Administration				31,051		31,051
LAW AND JUSTICE						
Major Works						
Monywa	9,636		9,636			
Kindat	3,121		3,121			
Myinmu	2,919		2,919			
Sagaing	12		12			
Kyaukse	2,631		2,631			
Pyinmana	4,161		4,161			
Meiktila	3,811		3,811			
Sagaing	6,990		6,990			
Yamethin	4,411		4,411			
Minbu	2,525		2,525			
Myingyan	7,469		7,469			
Payan	2,784		2,784			
Tigyaing	765		765			
Yeu	2,344		2,344			
Katha	1,354		1,354			
Shwebo	8,617		8,617			
Taungdwingyi	3,337		3,337	68,849		68,849
Minor Works						
Bhamo	891	87	978			
Chindwin	617		617			
Mandalay	921	162	1,083			
Meiktila	186		186			
Minbu	1,500		1,500			
Shwebo	38		38			
Taungdwingyi	70		70			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	5,898	1,581	7,479	9,981	1,830	11,811
Total Law and Justice				78,830	1,830	80,660
Carried over	..	..	.	1,28,838	2,020	1,30,858

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *I.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1887-88*—(continued).

Detail	Total of each station. Original works	Repairs	Total	Total of each class. Original works	Repairs.	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Brought forward				1,28,838	2,020	1,30,858
CIVIL BUILDINGS—(continued)						
ECCLESIASTICAL						
Minor Works						
Meiktila	—50		50			
Myingyan		10	10			
Expenditure by Civil Officers		41	41			
Total Ecclesiastical				—50	51	1
JAILS						
Major Works						
Mônywa	39,997		39,997			
Mandalay	16,173		16,173			
Minbu	4,332		4,332			
Myingyan	1,05,965		1,05,965			
Pagan	98,974		98,974			
Ye-u	5,399		5,399			
Shwebo	5,322		5,322			
				2,00,292		2,06,292
Minor Works						
Bhamo	132	111	244			
Chindwin	750	24	774			
Mandalay	109	797	1,206			
Meiktila	1,149		1,149			
Minbu	21		21			
Myingyan	414	43	457			
Shwebo	632		632			
Taungdwingyi	417	180	597			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	1,531	574	2,105	5,415	1,728	7,143
Total Jails				2,11,707	1,728	2,13,435
POLICE						
Major Works						
Monywa	51,693		51,693			
Sagaing	14,597		14,597			
Alon	210		210			
Gyobindan	1,968		1,968			
Mandalay	46,714		46,714			
Kyankse	16,424		16,424			
Sagaing	4,000		4,000			
Yamethin	17,940		17,940			
Meiktila	10,841		10,841			
Pyinmana	16,275		16,275			
Minbu	31,690		31,690			
Myingyan	21,484		21,484			
Pagan	9,306		9,306			
Shwebo	21,763		21,763			
Ye-u	17,137		17,137			
Winpauk	2,752		2,752			
Kawlin	6,061		6,061			
Tigyaing	15,669		15,669			
Thetyagauk	2,621		2,621			
Taungdwingyi	22,622		22,622			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	28,327		28,327			
				3,60,684		3,60,684
Minor Works						
Bhamo		914	914			
Chindwin	4,586		4,586			
Mandalay	2,365	353	2,718			
Meiktila	10,081	1,051	11,132			
Minbu	200		200			
Myingyan	6,410	286	6,696			
Shwebo	2,418	29	2,447			
Taungdwingyi	1,125		1,125			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	83,392	7,543	90,935	1,11,077	11,076	1,22,153
Total Police				4,71,761	11,076	4,82,837
Carried over				8,12,562	14,875	8,27,131

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *I.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1887-88*—(continued).

Detail.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works	Repairs	Total.	Original works	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Brought forward		.	...	8,12,256	14,875	8,27,131
CIVIL BUILDINGS concluded						
MEDICAL						
Minor Works						
Bhamo	491	...	491			
Mandalay	186	10	196			
Meiktila	927	15	942			
Minbu		21	21			
Myingyan	390		390			
Shwebo	1,460		1,460			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	7,565	402	7,967			
Total Medical				11,019	448	11,467
MISCELLANEOUS						
Major Works						
Kindat	1,045	...	1,045			
Mandalay	23,315		23,315			
Yamethin	7,236		7,236			
Pyinmana	210	..	210			
Myingyan	1,813		1,813	33,679		33,679
Minor Works						
Bhamo	1,165	873	2,038			
Chindwin	589		589			
Mandalay	556	963	1,519			
Meiktila	1,205	126	1,331			
Minbu	2,813	51	2,864			
Myingyan	5,119		5,119			
Ruby Mines	25		25			
Shwebo	2,419	22	2,441			
Taungdwingyi	1,113	..	1,113			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	12,633	421	13,054	27,667	2,456	30,123
Total Miscellaneous				61,346	2,456	63,802
Total Civil Buildings	...	...	.	8,84,621	17,779	9,02,400
Deduct Contributions						
Net Total				8,84,621	17,779	9,02,400
COMMUNICATIONS						
Major Works						
Bhamo	11,870	.	11,870			
Chindwin	1,20,166		1,20,166			
Mandalay	1,53,238	5,578	1,58,816			
Meiktila	3,73,178		3,73,178			
Minbu	1,20,862	6,315	1,26,177			
Myingyan	96,971	...	96,971			
Ruby Mines	2,51,123	.	2,51,123			
Shwebo	2,24,493	.	2,24,493			
Taungdwingyi	86,693	.	86,693			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	52,017	.	52,017	15,08,581	11,923	15,20,504
Minor Works						
Bhamo	1,322	888	2,210			
Chindwin	1,278	...	1,278			
Mandalay	7,492	3,442	10,934			
Meiktila	8,588	1,889	10,477			
Minbu	10,395		10,395			
Myingyan	13,809	242	14,051			
Shwebo	492	..	492			
Taungdwingyi	3,876		3,876			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	1,04,801	8,035	1,12,836	1,52,053	14,496	1,66,549
Total Communications	.	.	.	16,60,634	26,419	16,87,053
Deduct Contributions			.		.	.
Net Total				16,60,634	26,419	16,87,053
Civil carried over	..	.	..	25,45,255	44,198	25,89,453

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1887-88*—(concluded)

Detail	Total of each station. Original works.	Repairs	Total.	Total of each class. Original works	Repairs.	Total
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Civil brought forward				25,45,255	44,198	25,89,453
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS						
Major Works						
Mandalay	3,69,331	2,539	3,71,864			
Shwebo	8,924		8,924	3,78,255	2,539	3,80,788
Minor Works						
Bhamo	69	.	69			
Mandalay	2,707	35	2,742			
Meiktila	2,340	.	2,340			
Myingyan	2,366		2,366			
Shwebo ...	995		995			
Expenditure by Civil Officers .. .	19,883	537	20,420	28,350	572	28,922
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements				4,06,605	3,105	4,09,710
Deduct Contributions			..	3,025	35	3,060
Net Total .			..	4,03,580	3,070	4,06,650
* Total Civil		.		29,48,835	47,268	29,96,103

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Civil buildings . . .	Works	8,81,621
	Repairs	17,779
Communications . .	Works . ..	16,60,634
	Repairs	26,119
Miscellaneous public improvements .	Works	4,03,580
	Repairs ..	3,070
	Total Works and Repairs .	29,96,103
Establishment		2,33,164
Tools and plant		49,165
	Total Imperial Civil Works Expenditure	33,38,432
	Add increase to Suspense Balances .	69,782
	Total as per Finance Accounts	34,08,214

IRRIGATION BRANCH—IMPERIAL.

43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Improvements and maintenance of Minor Irrigation projects in Upper Burma

Major Works						
Mandalay	−14,524	3,182	−11,342			
Shwebo	32,943	3,396	36,369			
Expenditure by Civil Officers .		31,452	31,452	18,149	38,030	56,179
Minor Works						
Mandalay .. .	6,144	4,939	11,083			
Shwebo	3,822	1,939	5,761			
Taungdwingyi	2,485		2,485			
Expenditure by Civil Officers	1,700	25,864	30,564	17,151	32,742	49,893
Total Expenditure .		..	.	35,300	70,772	1,06,072

GENERAL ABSTRACT

Original works	35,300
Repairs .	70,772
Establishment	19,034
Tools and plant	974
Refunds of revenue	3
Total as per Finance Accounts	1,26,083

[No 88.]

IV C—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

2—Press.

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS THEREAT		
District	Name of press	Name of proprietor	Newspapers	Periodicals	Remarks
Mandalay	Mandalay Herald Press	Z M D'Silva	"Mandalay Herald		Tri-weekly Circulation, 550 copies.
	Mandalay Times Press	Maung In	"Mandalay Times"		Bi-weekly Vernacular Circulation, 400 copies.

TABLE No. I.—*Statement showing the Average Strength of Police, total number of Admissions into hospital, number of Deaths, number granted Sick Leave, number Invalided, &c., in Upper Burma for the year 1887-88.*

District	Average strength of police	Total number of admissions into hospital	Number of deaths	Number granted sick leave	Number invalided	Monthly average number of admissions	Number of admissions per 100 of strength of police
Mandalay	996	2,611	36	129	4	217 5	21·8
Sagaing and Ava	951	1,731	11	20	7	144 2	15·1
Kyaukse	507	1,648	15	1	9	137 3	27 0
Shwebo	628	1,455	13	11	11	121 2	19·3
Ye-u	162	1,069	10	16		89 0	19 2
Ruby Mines	196	372	5	11		31 0	15 8
Myadaung	537	2,408	34	18		200 6	37 3
Bhamo	566	1,195	28	13	1	124 5	22·0
Chindwin	1,225	2,303	36	71		191 9	15 6
Myingyan	643	557	11	23		46 4	7 2
Meiktila	351	1,089	7	15	8	90 7	25 8
Yamethin	669	1,669	6	21	9	138 5	20 7
Pyinmana	1,307	2,612	20	69	3	217 6	16·6
Minbu	1,068	2,277	19	157	3	189 7	17 7
Pagan	531	971	5	17	14	80 9	15 2
Taungdwingyi	712	685	6	15	13	57 0	8 0
Total		21,946	262	691	82		..

TABLE No II.—*Statement showing the Monthly Strength of Police and number of Admissions into Hospital for the whole Police Force in Upper Burma*

Month	Strength of police	Number of admissions	Remarks
April 1887	8,641	816	
May "	10,705	1,536	
June "	10,646	2,158	
July "	11,165	2,092	
August "	11,155	2,103	
September "	11,096	2,589	
October	11,115	2,602	
November "	10,819	2,576	
December "	11,666	2,301	
January 1888	12,541	1,960	
February "	13,083	1,770	
March "	13,306	1,805	
Total		21,946	

TABLE No III.—*Statement showing the average daily sick and the total treated in Civil Dispensaries in Upper Burma during 1887-88*

Stations	Average daily sick		Total treated	
	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients
Mandalay	25 69	31 01	9,481	11,311
Ava	08	1 8	10	302
Sagaing	4 1	15 1	107	1,279
Kyaukse	12 52	17 77	300	1 100
Shwebo	6 6	11 3	201	1,267
Ye-u	6 3	16 2	203	626
Ruby Mines	6	12 9	32	921
Katha	1	13 1	17	2,137
Bhamo	4 9	15 2	188	1,735
Mônywa	16 9	8 4	361	1 609
Mingin	1 5	11 2	35	980
Myingyan	5 81	9 5	211	1 404
Meiktila	1 8	15 2	112	1,942
Yamethin	25	13	311	2,550
Pyinmana	3 5	20 9	136	2 309
Minbu	7	16	225	1,600
Pagan	6 01	21 59	159	1,037
Taungdwingyi	1 1	8 9	93	1,246
Fort Stedman	6 7	1 2	138	915
Mandalay Town dispensary		15		7,541
Myotha	1 20	6	17	1,146
Yewun	7 2	15 3	131	577
Kindat	1	12 1	25	1,843
Mahlaing	1 04	10 5	36	625
Wundwin		14 9	5	1,992
Thabyedaung		16 5		824
Tantabin	2	2 6	37	312
Mogaung (Sinbo and Shwegu)		4 2		786
Pauk		7 8		141
Chaungu	1 2	15	23	28
Myinmu		4 1	2	200
Magyigauk		4 5		142
Total	159 08	418 82	12,812	54,345

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